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MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen,

AND

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—

WE have met together for the purpose of accepting, in a public and solemn manner, the trust which our confiding fellow-citizens have conferred upon us for the ensuing year ; and in accepting that trust we also accept the care and responsibility incident to the management of the public affairs of a prosperous and rapidly growing city of upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and which has now attained the distinction of being second only to the metropolis of the State. In the presence of these witnesses, we not only pledge ourselves, but we have solemnly sworn, to perform faithfully our official duties, and to guard and protect the public interests of all our fellow-citizens without regard to their religious or political belief, their occupation or their nationality.

We reside in an inland city, away from the advantages of tidewater or a navigable stream, but our city is situated geographically near the centre of the County and the Commonwealth, with excellent railroad facilities, and with a population unsurpassed anywhere for thrift, honesty and intelligence.

No doubt our diversified industries have been instrumental in carrying us through the business depression of recent years with such a degree of prosperity that our growth in wealth and population has been continu-

ous and uninterrupted from year to year, while many other places with less varied interests have suffered greatly from the effects of hard times. Hence, it behooves us to do all we can, in our private and official capacity, to promote every legitimate industry now established here, and to nourish every new one which can be of assistance in building up the business prosperity of the city.

Another source of our prosperity in the past has been our intercourse and trade with the thriving agricultural and manufacturing towns surrounding our city. Our interests as well as our feelings require us to cultivate friendly and commercial relations with these towns, and to live in neighborly good fellowship with their inhabitants. The alleged pollution of the Blackstone river by this city has been, during the past few years, the cause of some litigation and ill feeling on the part of some people living on the banks of that river. Perhaps it is natural for people in their situation to complain, and perhaps some of their complaints are just, but they should remember that the disposal of the sewage of a great city is an absolute necessity, demanded alike by the laws of health and the laws of the land. It seems to me that we should treat their complaints and suggestions with careful consideration, and do all that duty and justice demand in trying to adjust and settle our difficulties with them; but while acting in our official capacity, we must be just to our own people before we are generous with our neighbors.

Another source of our prosperity has been, undoubtedly, the efficiency of our public schools of which we are justly proud. They have been the means of furnishing many of our people, young and old, with education sufficient for the enjoyments and the requirements

of life. The public funds should be used judiciously in supporting the public schools as in the other matters, but in my judgment it would be not only poor but false economy for us to weaken the efficiency of the public schools by appropriations inadequate to their just demands.

But the basis of all our true and lasting prosperity must be found in the moral and religious integrity of our people, in their habits of temperance and industry, and in their love of order and respect for law.

We as a people have had our full share of prosperity in the past, and are thankful for it, and although we enter upon the new year full of hope and enterprise, yet it cannot be said with truth that our future is free from doubt and uncertainty. Business is done upon close margins, taxes are high and our people are obliged to practice rigid economy in their domestic and business affairs, and therefore they have a right to demand that their public affairs shall be managed with the same economy and forethought as they exercise in their private affairs. Their interests are various and diversified, but their public interests are common to all, and they ask only what is for the general good. They have placed us in official positions by their votes, and they are entitled to look to us for an honest, economical and impartial administration of their municipal affairs during the current year. They have a right to ask us to vote away their money with good judgment, and to scrutinize carefully all items of expenditure.

No doubt there will be brought before us for consideration, many questions of great, if not vital, importance, and it will be our duty to take on the most of them decisive action, but before doing so, I trust we shall all be willing to take the necessary time for investigation

and thoughtful deliberation, so that when we have decided a question, our decision will commend itself to the good judgment and meet the approbation of our fellow-citizens.

By the examination of the annual reports of the several departments, it will readily be seen that their wants are numerous and their calls for money are much larger than last year. We ought to scan these reports carefully, and whenever the public good requires an increased appropriation it ought to be granted. I advocate economy, but I do not recommend the reduction of expenditures in any department to a parsimonious extent. In all cases I think we should make appropriations commensurate to the wants of our growing and enterprising city.

The rate of taxation the past year was the largest ever known in the history of the city, notwithstanding the fact that nearly \$50,000 was paid into the treasury from the proceeds of the liquor licenses. This year no money will be received from that source. The Sinking Fund Commissioners ask for \$99,000; and as before said the departments demand largely increased appropriations, and therefore we cannot expect to keep the rate of taxation at the present standard the current year, unless the valuation of the property in the city proves to have greatly increased since the last assessment. However, it may be demonstrated that the amount received for liquor licenses will be off-set or more than off-set by the saving resulting from the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

There are many in our midst who think money received from such a source costs the city more than the amount received, as we are obliged to assist many people who come to want by the pernicious influences of intoxicating liquors.

It is not my purpose at this time to make any extended remarks of my own as to the wants of the several departments, but to present for your careful consideration the needs of such departments as they have been communicated to me by the officers in charge of the same. As I become more familiar with the wants and requirements of our city, I may have occasion to call your attention thereto from time to time, and to ask you to take such action thereon as the welfare of our people in my judgment demands.

FINANCE.

At the close of the last financial year, ending November 30, 1885, the gross funded debt of the city, including all sewer and water loans, amounted to \$3,389,700—an increase of \$277,000 during the year. On the same date, the debt, less sinking funds and cash in the treasury, was \$2,394,914.64, as against \$2,428,144.83 on the 30th of November, 1884; showing a decrease of the net debt during the year of \$33,230.19.

There was no floating debt outstanding Nov. 30, 1885. Of the existing funded debt, the sum of \$956,300 bears interest at the rate of six per cent.; \$760,000 at five per cent.; \$140,000 at four and one-half per cent.; \$1,433,400 at four per cent.; and \$100,000 at three and one-half per cent. Of the city six per cent. debt, all of which matures on or before April 1st, 1892, sundry registered bonds to the amount of \$76,000 become due during the year, and will doubtless be renewed, in whole or in part, at a lower rate of interest.

On the first of January, 1887, \$100,000 of our funded five per cent. debt will mature, and be paid out of moneys in the hands of the Commissioners of the City Sinking Funds. This particular loan was the first of

several ten-year debts, created by the city in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of 1875, "regulating municipal indebtedness," and its payment at maturity has been provided for by annual contributions, which, with the accumulated interest on investments, already amount to more than \$90,000.

The City Sinking Funds, at the close of our financial year, amounted to \$721,563.70, of which amount the sum of \$632,400 is invested in City of Worcester bonds. Of the first-named amount, the sum of \$279,228.88 is pledged for the redemption of the old debt of 1875, and the balance, \$442,334.82, for the redemption, at maturity, of debts created under the provisions of the statute already referred to. In this connection it may be of interest to state that, of the old debt of Worcester, outstanding Jan. 1, 1876, namely, \$2,589,700, more than one-third of the amount, viz. \$695,400, has already been paid by the Commissioners out of funds in their hands, and that the balance of \$1,894,300, for the redemption of which the sum of \$279,228.88 has heretofore been accumulated, as before stated, must be finally liquidated on or before the 13th of June, 1905.

It is hardly necessary to add that this payment of a large portion of our old debt was made possible solely by reason of the exceptionally liberal contributions to the General Debt Sinking Fund during the years when the debt so paid became due. In connection with this subject I deem it proper to state that, as the unexpended balances of 1885, available for sinking fund purposes, amount to only \$34,567.31, it will be necessary for you to provide, by taxation, during the present year, a further sum of \$99,000, so as to fully meet the requirements of the Commissioners in regard to the contributions to existing sinking funds.

Bearing in mind the foregoing statements, and realizing as I do "the high relations which the sinking funds sustain to the process of paying the debt of the city" I venture to make a single suggestion which may be deemed worthy of consideration in this behalf. My suggestion is simply this, that, as nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the old city debt was necessitated by reason of our subscription to the stock of the Boston, Barre & Gardner R. R. Co., and as we now hold, in exchange for that stock, 262 shares of the stock of the Fitchburg R. R. Co., it would seem to be good policy for the city to sell the last named stock and to apply the proceeds as a contribution to the General Debt Sinking Fund of 1875.

In regard to the several trust funds belonging to the city, I will only call your attention to their aggregate amounts, the full and suggestive particulars of which will be found in the reports of the Treasurer and of the Boards and Commissions having them in charge :—

Bullock High School Fund,.....	1860	\$	1,504	76
Hope Cemetery Fund,.....	1863		12,808	01
Green Library Fund,.....	1868		44,024	61
Davis Hospital Fund,.....	1873		2,184	76
Jaques Hospital Fund,	1874		153,520	15
Curtis Hospital Fund,.....	1876		1,054	42
Shaw Hospital Fund,.....	1877		252	72
Tenney Hospital Fund,.....	1881		5,000	00
Lake Park Fund,....	1884		3,502	43
Salisbury Hospital Fund,.....	1884		3,072	99
Gill Hospital Building Fund,.....	1884		1,278	24
Bancroft Endowment Fund,.....	1885		10,175	04
Salisbury Hospital Building Fund,.....	1885		4,254	52
Total,				\$242,632 65

According to the books of the Auditor, the receipts from all sources, during the last financial year, Trust

Funds excepted, amount to the sum of....	\$2,269,901	17
Add to this the cash on hand Dec. 1, 1884,	94,184	32
<hr/>		
And the total amount is.....	\$2,364,085	49
Deduct the payments for the year,.....	2,090,863	83
<hr/>		
And the cash balance, Nov. 30, 1885, is....	\$273,221	66

For further particulars of interest in connection with the finances of the city, it will be sufficient for me to refer you to the annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, both of which will shortly be laid before you for your careful consideration.

SEWERS.

With the completion of the main sewer in Crystal and Maywood Streets, and in Park Avenue, Tufts and Mason Streets, the southwesterly portion of the city will be provided with a means to carry off the sewage of that district ; before this can be accomplished, however, much remains to be done in the way of constructing lateral sewers to connect with the main sewer. This work should be pushed forward vigorously, it seems to me, as the drainage of the estates in this locality is now entirely dependent upon cess-pools, or upon the old channel of Lincoln Brook. The section north of Chandler Street should receive attention first, owing to the fact that the streets are more closely built upon. \$15,000 could be expended here to great advantage.

The sewer in Southgate and Gardner Streets should also be constructed the coming season, together with the lateral sewers that are to connect with it. This

would drain a locality in the vicinity of the Adriatic Mills that needs it very much ; to construct these sewers \$25,000 will be required.

The sewer should also be constructed in Hammond Street, with branches to drain the easterly end of Oread and Benefit Streets ; this is estimated to cost \$5,000.

A sewer has been constructed the past season in Franklin Street and Bloomingdale Road, as far east as the westerly end of the Boston and Albany Railroad freight station. This should be extended the coming season, so as to take the drainage of the estates upon Suffolk Street ; if ordered, it will cost about \$15,000.

A sewer should also be constructed in Millbury and Ward Streets, at an estimated cost of \$3,500. Work has been ordered upon a few small sewers, the expense of which will amount to about \$1,000. And as there will probably be small sewers to construct, that are not included in the above estimates, the Committee on Sewers think that \$5,500 should be added to the above sums, making a total of \$70,000 that should be appropriated for sewers during the present year. At the present time there are $50\frac{94}{100}$ miles of sewers in the city.

Work upon the main sewer in Mason and Pleasant Streets is expected to be finished by February 1st. The payment for this sewer is provided for by an order to borrow the money, adopted the past season.

STREET CONSTRUCTION.

The following streets will have to be constructed during the next season, owing to the fact that the decrees run out during the year ; viz.: Crystal, South Crystal, Harrison, Union and Burncoat Streets. Work has been commenced upon Crystal and Burncoat

Streets, the latter being nearly completed. The principal work upon Union Street is the widening of the bridge at Foster Street and the crossing of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad. This work, it seems to me, should be done, as the street is very narrow at this point and the travel very heavy upon it ; the estimated cost is about \$8,225. The cost of completing the other streets named above is estimated at \$9,093.21, divided as follows : Crystal Street, \$1,340 ; South Crystal Street, \$1,909.31 ; Harrison Street, \$5,643.90 ; Burncoat Street, \$200.

Orders have also been adopted to construct the following streets that were decreed in 1885 : Dewey Street, partly constructed, estimated cost to finish, \$100 ; Orchard Street, estimated cost, \$250 ; Worth Street, estimated cost \$100, and Sheridan Street, estimated cost \$50 ; making the total cost of streets that will have to be completed during the year 1886, \$17,818.21. Several thousand dollars should be added to this amount to pay damages that have not been settled upon streets that have been finished.

The County Commissioners have decreed that a bridge shall be constructed at the Franklin Street railroad crossing, the expense of which is to be borne as follows : the city to pay for the abutments, grading and any land damages, and the railroad companies to pay for the iron bridge. This work will have to be commenced early in the season, and is estimated to cost the city \$30,000. It will be a great public improvement, and will be worth to the city all that it costs.

The new street over Mill Brook should be constructed in connection with the Franklin Street bridge, as the earth taken from the cutting under the tracks can be used in grading the street, thus materially

reducing the cost ; this street is estimated to cost \$5,660.55. From the above statement it will be seen that at least \$55,000 will be required for street construction this year.

SIDEWALKS AND PAVING.

There is a larger demand for sidewalks every year, and there is nothing that the city does that gives better returns for the money. Paved gutters reduce the cost of keeping the streets in repair, and also the cost of keeping the sewers clean. The city pays for the curb and gutter, while the abutter pays for the work done and material used upon the walk. It is estimated that \$20,000 will be required for sidewalks during the year.

A certain amount of paving should be done every year. The Bloomingdale road should be paved from Grafton Street to the Boston and Albany freight station, as it is impossible, with the heavy teaming, to keep it in repair in any other way ; this is estimated to cost \$4,300. Trumbull Street also should be paved in connection with the track of the Citizens' Street Railroad, which is to be laid through the street. A section on Main Street, between Oread Street and May Street, south of the horse railroad, should also be paved. It will be necessary, if the above work be done, to have an appropriation of at least \$10,000.

HIGHWAYS.

The streets of the city were never in better condition than at the present time. Since the city purchased a stone crusher, a large number of streets have been Macadamized. This is by far the best method of con-

structing and repairing streets that are not used for business purposes. It is estimated that \$50,000 will be required to keep the streets in repair this year.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The manner of sprinkling our streets and the means of paying for the same has been during the past years a cause of much criticism from members of the City Government and others. The system of paying such expense has been by voluntary subscription from those residing on the streets sprinkled, the amounts of the contributions being fixed by the contractors having the work in charge. In this way the payment for street sprinkling has been in many cases very unequal, as it often occurs that the party receiving the most benefit pays the least.

In many of the western cities, and some cities in the east, the sprinkling of streets is mainly done by the cities, and where so done gives general satisfaction. I would recommend that we, in due time, consider the advisability of sprinkling such streets in the central portion of our city, whenever a majority of those residing on the streets may petition ; the expense of the same to be paid for by a special tax assessed equally upon the petitioners. This, it seems to me could be well done under the supervision of the Highway Department, and I would suggest, if legal, that an ordinance be passed providing for carrying out this work.

SCHOOLS.

The expenditure for schools is the largest single item in the current municipal outlay ; and money spent wisely for education tends to the prosperity of a city as

directly, to say the least, as any other expenditure. An intelligent and well-informed community, free from riot and strikes, is more productive than one where ignorance prevails. Money spent for schools reduces the cost of police.

About one-sixth of our population is enrolled in the public schools ; and if we consider the annual expense of any family it will be found that there also the largest expenditure is for the children. We live for posterity ; and while there should be no lavish expenses in schools, there should be nothing parsimonious in supporting them.

The School Census for 1884 is 12,884 ; for 1885 it is 13,269. The number of pupils registered in 1884 is 12,698 ; for 1885 it is 12,981. The average number belonging to the schools for 1884 is 10,147 ; for 1885 it is 10,758. The largest number in school at one time is, for 1884, 9,516 ; for 1885, it is 10,138.

The number of pupils in the Evening Schools and the Free Evening Drawing Schools is 465. The number of teachers in the day schools is 267.

The cost of schools as compared with the estimates made December, 1884, by the School Committee, has been, for the year 1885, as follows :—

For instruction, including salaries of superintendent, clerks, gas, truant officers, and teachers, books, stationery, apparatus, water, etc.,

	Estimate \$177,825 00	Cost \$175,586 69
For care of houses, fuel, janitors, cleaning, rents, insurance, etc.,		
	Estimate \$21,600 00	Cost \$20,443 22
Ordinary repairs,	" 9,500 00	" 9,624 64
Permanent repairs,	" 2,500 00	" 2,345 10
For Evening Schools,	" 4,375 00	" 4,255 36
Total estimates,	\$215,800 00	
Expended,	212,255 01	
Less than estimate by.	\$3,544 99	

Appropriated for 1885, \$204,000, an excess of expenditure of \$8,255.01.

It will be seen that the estimate was very close to the necessary cost. Such an estimate is the more easy to make because a large part of the cost of schools is the salaries of teachers, janitors, etc., and the fuel.

For the current year the school committee submit the following estimate, made on the same basis as last year, and likely, therefore, to be equally correct :—

For Instruction,	\$194,150
“ Care of school-houses,	23,680
“ Ordinary repairs,	8,875
“ Permanent repairs,	2,625
“ Evening Schools,	5,000
<hr/>	
Total,	\$234,330

The growing school population necessitates the building of school-houses every year ; and the supply has not always been equal to the demand. In this way the burden of one year has sometimes been thrown into another year, with no saving but rather an added expense to the city.

For school-houses the past year there has been expended the sum of about \$65,467.72 on the houses at Gage Street and Chandler Street, and on the partially finished houses at Millbury Street, Freeland Street and Sunnyside.

For the present year houses have been called for by the School Committee in the suburban districts of Greendale and Bloomingdale and at Ledge Street, and in the vicinity of Walnut Street. The estimated cost of these houses and lots is about \$50,000.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The past year has been one of great activity at the Library ; 207,598 volumes have been used by readers and students. This is a large increase over the year before. The increase in two years has been 36,479. The number of volumes used on an average every week day during the past year is 669. The books that have been used are wholesome books. As a result of the city's expenditure and of wise administration, a very large amount of study is done by grown persons and children, both in their homes and within the library building.

The whole number of volumes in the library is 63,941, a growth of 2,737 during the year. The number added to the Circulating and Intermediate departments during the year is 600 smaller than in the year before, and it will be necessary to spend a larger sum of money for books the current year than was possible the past year, because of the amount of the expenditure required in renewing and improving the heating apparatus. A new steel boiler has been placed in the building. The lower reading-room has been open every day in the year ; the library for purposes of reference 359 days ; and the Circulating department 307 days. There has been an immense use of the reading-rooms by citizens.

The library building must soon be enlarged. This matter calls for immediate attention.

The library has spent \$15,479.06 the past year exclusive of income from the Green Library and Reading-room funds.

It will ask you to appropriate for current expenses the present year, \$13,885, besides the amount received

for Dog licenses. The great growth in its use involves a moderate growth in its expenditures.

WATER.

The reservoirs of the city are full and overflowing, and the supply of water is of excellent quality. Much attention has been given during the past year to the taking up of the cement-lined pipe and the substitution of cast-iron pipe. Nearly three and a quarter miles have been thus removed. The amount now remaining is about 46 miles. The amount of new pipe laid is two and a quarter miles. The total of main pipe is about 98 miles and of service pipe there is nearly 64 miles additional. There has been laid 366 new service pipes, and 367 meters added to the works. It will be necessary to replace considerable cement-lined pipe during the present year. It is recommended that telephone connections be made with both the Lynde Brook and Holden Reservoirs and the office of the Water Commissioner. Also that more suitable barn and shop room be provided at the Thomas Street Shop, and a new house built at the Lynde Brook Reservoir.

The revenue of the Water Department on Construction Account, has been for meters, pipe, labor, &c., the sum of \$21,547.16.

In the settlement of claims for land damages by the taking of Tatnuck Brook, several of the most important ones have been adjusted. A portion of the Foster Farm at the Holden distributing reservoir has been secured with the buildings.

In view of the proximity of these buildings this settlement is very gratifying as securing immunity from possible pollution to the supply from this source.

With the exception of the trouble with the cement-lined pipe the department is in excellent condition.

For the year ending Nov. 30th, 1885, bills for water have been rendered to the City Treasurer for collection, as follows :—

For Metered water,	11,532	Amounting to	\$96,081 35
“ Annual rates,	2,025	“	19,440 48
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total,	13,557		\$115,521 83
The amount of revenue received for water rates was			\$110,265 03
An increase over the year ending Nov. 30th, 1884, of			\$2,749 28

The amount of uncollected bills in the hands of the City Treasurer, Dec. 1st, 1885, was \$12,388.28. The amount appropriated from water revenue to sinking funds was \$12,807.02.

During the year the sum of \$4,523.17 has been deducted from the amount charged for water rates and metered water, owing to changes in annual rates, adjustment of bills of water takers, special contracts, and by vote of the committee.

The total cost of Water Works to Dec. 1st, 1885, was \$1,720,329.62.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Fire Department the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory to the public. The losses by fire have not been large for a city covering so much territory, and with buildings of the character of those in our city. The Fire Alarm Telegraph has recently been carefully examined and repaired, and the ordinance lately adopted will, in the opinion of the late committee on Fire Department, insure its satisfactory operation in the future.

The need of additional apparatus has been alluded to by the Chief in former reports, and in his report for the present year he renews his recommendations with additional reasons for asking your early attention to the wants of the department. The increase in the number of high buildings and the corresponding increase of fire risks, the addition to the number of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, both in the front and in the rear of high buildings, make the ladder service of the department one of its most important features, and the engineers are thoroughly satisfied that the time has come when further delay in the supply of ladders is imprudent. There is also a demand for additional companies for the southern and southwestern sections of the city where growth in population has been rapid, and where the buildings erected are mostly constructed of wood. The formation of these new companies will necessitate the erection of two new houses and the purchase of additional apparatus. The engineers and the committee of last year unite in pronouncing the houses a necessity, and the people in those sections have repeatedly asked for better fire protection.

The subject is one which should receive your early attention. The department has been provided during the past year with such new apparatus only as has been needed to replace that which was no longer fit for service. The number of fire-alarm stations has been increased until at the present time the outskirts of the city are well covered, but there still exists a need for additional stations in the more thickly settled locations.

SHADE TREES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

May 1st, 1885, the care and control of the shade trees along the streets and public grounds of the city,

and of the public grounds themselves, which had been vested since 1863 in a Commission of Shade Trees and Public Grounds, was transferred by a special act of the General Court, upon petition of the City Government, to the newly created Parks Commission. To this latter body is now also entrusted the exclusive charge and supervision of the Common and Elm Park, whose construction is mainly completed ; and of Lake Park, towards the development of which much has been done, and more will be as the weather allows.

Public opinion has been strongly manifested of late years demanding the speedy acquirement of suitable parks or play-grounds for our rapidly growing city while the land can be found available. The whole subject has been referred by your predecessors to the Parks Commission, from whom a report may soon be expected. I commend the entire matter to your considerate attention and favor, assuring you of my hearty co-operation in any measures that shall tend to promote the comfort and healthful enjoyment of our common constituency.

The Parks Commission ask for an appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for the present year.

CHARITIES.

The public charities are said to be well managed. Much care has been taken that the worthy poor be properly provided for, and at the same time our expenditures compare favorably with those of other cities. The amount expended in city relief or temporary aid to outside poor, for the past year, was \$16,766.84, and an appropriation of \$15,000 is asked for this year.

The Almshouse has been again enlarged, this being the second time in five years, but as the city grows, so also do its dependents. The expenditures for the past year have been \$31,925.28, about \$10,000 of which were for the extension of the west wing of the building, and the remainder for repairs and current expenses. An appropriation of \$18,000 is asked for the present year.

The Truant School connected with the Almshouse expended the past year \$2,298.53, and an appropriation of \$2,500 will be required for the year to come.

The Scavenger Department which is connected with the Farm, has been managed as well as could be expected with the means provided. It is recommended that in order that the city may be placed in as high a sanitary condition as possible, a sufficient equipment may be furnished to do properly the duties required of those having the business in charge. The estimated expense for the present year is \$8,330.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The amount of good accomplished by this institution can never be measured. From the report of the Trustees it appears that the demands upon the Hospital are constantly and rapidly increasing, and they must continue to increase with the growth of the city.

It is expected that the new Gill and Salisbury wards will be fully occupied. The philanthropy and public spirit which prompted these generous gifts should be duly appreciated, and meet with equal liberality on the part of the city.

In view of the fact that the capacity of the Hospital has been nearly doubled, the appropriation asked for, viz.:—

For Furnishing,.....	\$ 1,500
“ Current Expenses,	10,500
Total,.....	<u>\$12,000</u>

is very moderate and should be granted.

HOPE CEMETERY.

Excepting the grave-yard on the Common, which is scarcely known to the present generation, Hope Cemetery is the only burial-ground in the care of the city. It was first used for burials in 1854. For 32 years it has been under the special care of a commission of five members, appointed by the City Council. The permanency of the Board, and the entire unanimity of its action, has secured steady improvement of the grounds, which are so well located and cared for that most of our citizens secure burial lots when the necessity comes for using them. The number of lots taken each year has increased, and with the space required for free burials, the grounds are being used to such an extent that their capacity will soon be exhausted.

The receiving tomb, for use in the winter, is too small and should be enlarged, or another built, in the coming year. At the Cemetery there is a good house for the foreman,—who should be on the grounds at all times,—good barns and sheds for horses, carts, wagons, and all tools necessary for the care of extensive grounds. Having these appliances, there can be no question about the duty and economy of adding to

Hope Cemetery such adjoining land as can be secured, instead of waiting until a new place and separate means of care must be found.

The financial condition of the Cemetery, as stated in the last report of the Commissioners, and as will appear by a report soon to be made, is highly satisfactory.

POLICE.

On November 30th the general offices of this department were moved from the basement of the City Hall to the Armory building on Waldo Street. This structure is of brick, three stories in height, with a basement, and has ample and convenient accommodations. Should it be required, there are sufficient sleeping accommodations for fifteen or twenty officers. There are two cell-rooms containing nineteen cells, besides two lodging-rooms, one for males and one for females. Every room in the building is heated by steam, well ventilated and lighted.

The force at present numbers seventy-seven men, there being three vacancies. With these filled, I consider the force sufficient, but if the rapid growth of the suburbs of our city should call for increased measures to meet the demands for police protection, it may become necessary before the close of the year to ask for more men.

Due attention has been given to the Detective business, and the work of the Inspectors has shown the advantages arising from having this branch of the service well under control and its duties faithfully followed up. Recognizing the responsibility of the position of the Detective, the salary of the same has been increased during the past year.

The criminal classes in our large cities have in their ranks persons possessing the greatest cunning and skill, and to successfully cope with these criminals it is necessary that men well trained in this peculiar line of duty be employed. The amount of stolen property recovered last year, principally by the detectives, amounted to \$4,665. More than half of this amount was stolen in other places and recovered here. This does not by any means represent the total amount recovered through this agency, for in many instances the owners having been notified where their property might be found, have recovered it without this department receiving a receipt for the same.

March 31st, 1885, the Civil Service law went into effect, and under its requirements all applicants for positions upon the force must pass the requisite examination, which should be practical in its character, and, as far as may be, relate to those matters which will fairly test the fitness of the applicant to discharge the duties of the service into which he asks to be appointed. Experience and training are especially necessary to develop the qualities which go to make up the valuable police officer. The importance of choosing the members of the Police Department guided by character and qualifications rather than by personal favor or political preferment, cannot be too strongly urged.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

In view of the possibility of there being brought into our midst some of the contagious diseases which are now or have been prevalent in other countries, the Board of Health has had increased responsibility placed

upon it and a stimulus to renewed exertion. The means taken to prevent the spread of such diseases among our people, have been the thorough examination and improvement of unhealthy districts, and, most important of all, a thorough house to house inspection.

As a result of these measures, I think it can be said with safety that the sanitary condition of the city has never been better than at present. The amount of work the past year was more than double that of any year since the present board was established, and increases from year to year.

Free vaccination has been extensively employed, both in the public and parochial schools. The cleaning of vaults and cess-pools is well and promptly done under the present contract. All parts of the city are now covered by an efficient service for the collection of swill and house-offal. Catch-basins are cleaned under the process of disinfection and the material disposed of safely and with profit to the city. It seems to me that the matter of public health is one of great importance, and I fear we may be in this respect slightly behind other cities. The Board will ask you for an appropriation of \$2,500 for use the coming year.

For more detailed information regarding the requirements of all the departments of the city, I would respectfully refer you to their annual reports for 1885.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The citizens of Worcester, by a decisive majority, have voted that no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted for the year commencing on the first day of May next. It would be idle to speculate upon the causes which have brought about this

somewhat unexpected result. It is sufficient for us to know that the voters, acting in their sovereign capacity, have so decreed and have thereby imposed upon us the imperative duty of attempting, in good faith, to enforce all laws with regard to the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, precisely as other laws on the statute book are enforced. My own views with regard to the sale and use of liquor are not unknown to my fellow-citizens, but these views will not have the slightest influence in governing my official action.

Last year, while acting as a member of the Board of Aldermen, I unhesitatingly voted to give licenses to applicants who were properly indorsed, and it is perhaps needless to say that I should do so again under similar circumstances ; but the situation has entirely changed, and bowing to the will of the people legally expressed, I accept my full share of the responsibility thus involved. In saying this I am not unmindful of the difficulty likely to be encountered in the enforcement of the law.

The sale of intoxicating liquors is supported by two of the strongest influences which control the human race,—appetite and the love of gain,—neither of which can be eradicated by legislative enactment or the terrors of the criminal court.

The attempt, therefore, to suppress a traffic thus sustained must, in order to be successful, have the earnest, continuous support of the moral, religious and law-abiding forces of the community, which I now invoke, in behalf of good government ; not only so far as they are represented by the great majority who have, by their votes, marked out the path in which we must travel, but also as represented by those of the large minority, who believe in law and order and who respect

the popular will as their opponents have respected it in former years.

With their aid, but not otherwise, I am not without hope that much may be done towards checking the ravages of intemperance in our city and restoring to many families that comfort and happiness of which they have been deprived by the demon of strong drink. But in any event our duty is clear, and will, I trust, be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

Thus have I briefly outlined for consideration but a small part of the work placed in our hands by our fellow-citizens. It is a pleasure to have associated with me, as members of the City Government and at the heads of the various departments, men who, by experience and integrity, have contributed so large a share to the prosperity of our city. Your undivided support, to which honest and well-meant efforts are entitled, will greatly lighten the burden which I this day assume. Promising you my most hearty coöperation in that which tends to the best welfare of all, may our doings as guardians of the public service meet with the most generous approbation.

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, }
 WORCESTER, MASS., January 4, 1886. }

To the Honorable City Council :—

The undersigned herewith presents his account of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury Department, for the financial year ending November 30, 1885.

Cash balance, Dec. 1, 1884,	\$170,422 82
Receipts during the year,	2,269,901 17
Total,	\$2,440,323 99
Payments during the year,	2,086,285 99
Cash in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1885,	\$354,038 00
Deduct draft for November bills,	80,816 34
Leaving balance, per Auditor's report, of	\$273,221 66

The several items comprised in the above aggregates appear in the accompanying account current.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. BARTON,
City Treasurer.

Dr. CITY OF WORCESTER, in account current, from Dec. 1, 1884.

To authorized payments, charged to sundry accounts, as follows:—

No. of acct.		
1.	Abatements and Discount	\$60,683 35
2.	Board of Health	2,411 87
3.	City Hall	3,189 13
4.	City Hospital	10,344 08
5.	City Hospital, Jaques Fund	6,694 62
6.	City Hospital, Tenney Fund	250 00
7.	District Court Building, and Police Station	9,704 53
8.	Fire Department	48,868 55
9.	Fire Department, Fire Patrol	1,200 00
10.	Free Public Library	16,066 13
11.	Highway Department	109,813 50
12.	Incidental Expenses	25,632 92
13.	Interest	114,414 99
14.	Interest on Funded Sewer Loans	24,000 00
15.	Interest on Funded Water Loans	32,588 00
16.	Lighting Streets	52,922 79
17.	Liquor Licenses	66,300 00
18.	Loans, Funded Water	103,000 00
19.	Loans, Temporary	350,000 00
20.	Pauper Department, City Relief	17,008 95
21.	Pauper Department, Farm	32,358 03
22.	Pauper Department, House Offal	9,810 34
23.	Pauper Department, Truant School	2,323 98
24.	Police Department	77,148 73
25.	Premium on City Bonds	22,420 00
26.	Public Grounds	7,515 05
27.	Real Estate, Lien Account	20 92
28.	Salaries	19,744 59
29.	School Department	213,108 99
30.	School-Houses	66,352 24
31.	Sewers, Construction	22,872 20
32.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1883	47,909 94
33.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1885	98,948 80
34.	Sewers, Maintenance	8,969 02
35.	Sidewalk Assessment	11,118 25
36.	Sinking Fund, 1875, General Debt	55,711 74
37.	Sinking Funds, 1876 to 1885, Special	86,818 88
38.	State Aid, New Account	6,096 50
39.	Street Construction	12,138 36
40.	Street Construction, Summer Street	6,491 27
41.	Taxes, 1884, Corporation	254 20
42.	Taxes, 1884, County (balance)	17,085 50
43.	Taxes, 1884, National Bank, State Account	24,213 39
44.	Taxes, 1884, State	55,920 00
45.	Taxes, 1885, County (part)	19,169 00
46.	Water Works, Construction	38,723 56
47.	Water Works, Construction, New Supply	13,601 34
48.	Water Works, Maintenance	54,252 71
		<hr/>
Balance, Cash in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1885,		\$2,086,285 99
		354,038 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,440,323 99

to Nov. 30, 1885, with WILLIAM S. BARTON, *City Treasurer, Cr.*

By Cash received and credited to sundry accounts, as follows :—

No. of acct.		
1.	Board of Health.	\$ 116,00
2.	City Hall	1,000 00
3.	City Hospital	4,098 35
4.	City Hospital, Jaques Fund	6,694 62
5.	City Hospital, Tenney Fund	250 00
6.	District Court Building, and Police Station	17,496 00
7.	Fire Department	885 57
8.	Free Public Library	3,482 13
9.	Highway Department	26,483 34
10.	Incidental Expenses.	9,682 40
11.	Interest	31,200 44
12.	Interest, on Funded Sewer Loan (accrued)	1,120 00
13.	Interest, on Funded Water Loan (accrued)	463 89
14.	Lighting Streets	66 05
15.	Liquor Licenses.	66,300 00
16.	Loans, Funded Sewer	180,000 00
17.	Loans, Funded Water	200,000 00
18.	Loans, Temporary.	350,000 00
19.	Pauper Department, City Relief	4,262 29
20.	Pauper Department, Farm	6,597 10
21.	Pauper Department, House Ofal	1,874 40
22.	Pauper Department, Truant School.	300 00
23.	Police Department.	9,912 54
24.	Premium on City Bonds	22,420 00
25.	Public Grounds	2 10
26.	Real Estate, Lien Account.	20 92
27.	School Department	7,086 41
28.	School-Houses	56,844 11
29.	Sewer Assessments	2,585 75
30.	Sewers, Construction	32 75
31.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1883	35 13
32.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1885	501 52
33.	Sewers, Maintenance	439 19
34.	Sidewalk Assessments	11,118 25
35.	Sinking Fund, 1875, General Debt	5,514 94
36.	Sinking Funds, 1876 to 1885, Special	5,822 83
37.	State Aid, New Account	7,457 50
38.	Street Betterment Assessments	517 23
39.	Street Construction, Summer Street	10 50
40.	Taxes, 1877 to 1884, inclusive	15,003 33
41.	Taxes, 1884, Corporation	81,043 49
42.	Taxes, 1884, National Bank, State Account	9,242 81
43.	Taxes, 1885.	990,105 10
44.	Water Works, Construction	21,547 16
45.	Water Works, Maintenance	110,265 03
		<hr/>
Balance, Cash in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1884,		\$2,269,901 17
		170,422 82
		<hr/>
		\$2,440,323 99

WM. S. BARTON,

City Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., January 4, 1886.



REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE CITY TRUST FUNDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, }
 WORCESTER, MASS., January, 4, 1886. }

To the Honorable City Council:—

The undersigned herewith presents sundry statements, in tabular form, showing the aggregate receipts and payments on account of the several trust funds, belonging to the city, and the amounts carried forward, on the books of the treasurer, at the close of the financial year ending November 30, 1885.

CITY TRUST FUNDS.

December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885.

No.	TITLE OF FUND.	Amount Dec. 1, 1884.	Receipts during year.	TOTALS.	Paym'ts during year.	Amount Nov. 30, 1885.
1	Bullock High School, 1860	\$1,504 31	\$60 08	\$1,564 39	\$59 63	\$1,504 76
2	Hope Cemetery.....1863	10,018 35	9,151 05	19,169 40	6,361 39	12,808 01
3	Green Library.....1868	43,605 06	2,172 06	45,777 12	1,752 51	44,024 61
4	Davis Hospital.....1873	2,100 55	124 21	2,224 76	40 00	2,184 76
5	Jaques Hospital.....1874	141,574 82	18,817 53	160,392 35	6,872 20	153,520 15
6	Curtis Hospital.....1876	1,046 85	41 57	1,088 42	34 00	1,054 42
7	Shaw Hospital.....1877	224 78	27 94	252 72	.....	252 72
8	Tenney Hospital.....1881	5,000 00	250 00	5,250 00	250 00	5,000 00
9	Lake Park.....1884	5,002 25	128 65	5,130 90	1,628 47	3,502 43
10	Salisbury Hospital...1884	3,000 00	72 99	3,072 99	.....	3,072 99
11	Gill Hosp. Building. .1884	6,000 00	144 23	6,144 23	4,865 99	1,278 24
12	Bancroft Endowm't, 1885	.....	10,175 04	10,175 04	.....	10,175 04
13	Salisbury Hos. B'l'g, 1885	.....	8,005 18	8,005 18	3,750 66	4,254 52
	Totals,	\$219,076 97	\$49,170 53	\$268,247 50	\$25,614 85	\$242,632 65

INVESTMENTS AND CASH DEPOSITS.

November 30, 1885.

No.	INVESTMENTS.					Cash Deposits.	Amount Nov. 30, 1885.
	First Mortgages.	Bank Stock.	R. R. Bond.	Special Deposits.	TOTALS.		
1	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$4 76	\$1,504 76
2	.....	.....	.....	11,050 00	11,050 00	1,758 01	12,808 01
3	\$16,751 00	\$7,300 00	.....	17,420 79	41,471 79	2,552 82	44,024 61
4	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	184 76	2,184 76
5	146,670 00	1,500 00	.....	3,580 25	151,750 25	1,769 90	153,520 15
6	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	54 42	1,054 42
7	.....	.....	.....	252 72	252 72	.....	252 72
8	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,502 43	3,502 43
10	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	72 99	3,072 99
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278 24	1,278 24
12	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	175 04	10,175 04
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,254 52	4,254 52
	\$168,421 00	\$8,800 00	\$1,000 00	\$48,803 76	\$227,024 76	\$15,607 89	\$242,632 65

For further details, in regard to the city trust funds, reference may be had to the annual reports of the several Boards and Commissions having them in charge, and also to the statements of the undersigned appended thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. BARTON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

CITY OF WORCESTER, }
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, January 4, 1886. }

To the Honorable City Council:—

GENTLEMEN :—In conformity with the requirements of Section 4, Chapter 2, of the Ordinances of the City, the undersigned presents herewith his Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Worcester, exhibiting the same as classified in the several Department Accounts for the financial year ending November 30, 1885, and showing the Balances unexpended at that date, and a Schedule of the City Property.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY GRIFFIN, *Auditor.*

Receipts.

The Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1885, are shown, in aggregates, as credited to the following accounts:—

No. of acct.	
1.	Board of Health \$ 116 00
2.	City Hall 1,000 00
3.	City Hospital 4,098 35
4.	City Hospital, Jaques Fund 6,694 62
5.	City Hospital, Tenney Fund 250 00
6.	District Court Building and Police Station . . . 17,496 00
7.	Fire Department 885 57
8.	Free Public Library 3,482 13
9.	Highway Department 26,483 34
10.	Incidental Expenses 9,682 40
11.	Interest 31,200 44
12.	Interest on Funded Sewer Loan 1,120 00
13.	Interest on Funded Water Loan 463 89
14.	Lighting Streets 66 05
15.	Liquor Licenses 66,300 00
16.	Loans, Funded Sewer 180,000 00
17.	Loans, Funded Water 200,000 00
18.	Loans, Temporary 350,000 00
19.	Pauper Department, City Relief 4,262 29
20.	Pauper Department, Farm 6,597 10
21.	Pauper Department, House Offal 1,874 40
22.	Pauper Department, Truant School 300 00
23.	Police Department 9,912 54
24.	Premium on City Bonds 22,420 00
25.	Public Grounds 2 10
26.	Real Estate, Lien Account 20 92
27.	School Department 7,086 41
28.	School-houses 56,844 11
29.	Sewer Assessments 2,585 75
30.	Sewers, Construction 32 75
31.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1883 . . . 35 13
32.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1885 . . . 501 52
33.	Sewers, Maintenance 439 19
34.	Sidewalk Assessments 11,118 25
35.	Sinking Fund, 1875, General Debt 5,514 94
36.	Sinking Funds, 1876 to 1885, Special 5,822 83
37.	State Aid, New Account 7,457 50
38.	Street Betterment Assessments 517 23
39.	Street Construction, Summer Street 10 50
40.	Taxes, 1877 to 1884, Inclusive 15,003 33
41.	Taxes, 1884, Corporation 81,043 49
42.	Taxes, 1884, National Bank, State Account . . . 9,242 81
43.	Taxes, 1885 990,105 10
44.	Water Works, Construction 21,547 16
45.	Water Works, Maintenance 110,265 03

\$2,269,901 17

Expenses.

The Claims for the year ending November 30, 1885, as approved and drawn for in the Auditor's Office, are shown, in aggregates, as charged to the following accounts:—

No. of acct.	
1.	Abatements and Discount \$60,683 35
2.	Board of Health 2,470 08
3.	City Hall 3,085 92
4.	City Hospital 11,846 81
5.	City Hospital, Jaques Fund 6,694 62
6.	City Hospital, Tenney Fund 250 00
7.	District Court Building and Police Station . . . 16,170 84
8.	Fire Department 48,753 71
9.	Fire Patrol 1,200 00
10.	Free Public Library 15,479 06
11.	Highway Department 110,421 84
12.	Incidental Expenses. 25,500 65
13.	Interest 114,414 99
14.	Interest on Funded Sewer Loans 24,000 00
15.	Interest on Funded Water Loans 32,588 00
16.	Lighting Streets 54,129 01
17.	Liquor Licenses 66,300 00
18.	Loans, Funded Water 103,000 00
19.	Loans, Temporary 350,000 00
20.	Pauper Department, City Relief 16,766 84
21.	Pauper Department, Farm 31,925 28
22.	Pauper Department, House Offal 9,111 91
23.	Pauper Department, Truant School 2,298 53
24.	Police Department 77,543 20
25.	Premium on City Bonds 22,420 00
26.	Public Grounds 6,996 78
27.	Real Estate, Lien Account 20 92
28.	Salaries 19,744 57
29.	School Department 213,076 42
30.	School-houses. 65,467 72
31.	Sewers, Construction 22,844 39
32.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1883 . . . 40,983 25
33.	Sewers, Construction, Special Order, 1885 . . . 104,772 23
34.	Sewers, Maintenance 9,096 05
35.	Sidewalk Assessments 11,118 25
36.	Sinking Fund, 1875, General Debt 55,711 74
37.	Sinking Funds, 1876 to 1885, Special 86,818 88
38.	State Aid, New Account 6,096 50
39.	Street Construction 12,312 92
40.	Street Construction, Summer Street 6,479 30
41.	Taxes, 1884, Corporation 254 20
42.	Taxes, 1884, County (balance) 17,085 50
43.	Taxes, 1884, National Bank, State Account . . . 24,213 39
44.	Taxes, 1884, State. 55,920 00
45.	Taxes, 1885, County (part) 19,169 00
46.	Water Works, Construction 36,967 26
47.	Water Works, Construction, New Supply 13,526 02
48.	Water Works, Maintenance 55,133 90

\$2,091,663 83

MAYOR'S DRAFTS

AND

TREASURER'S PAYMENTS COMPARED.

The column of differences, Nov. 30, 1885, in the following statement, shows the amount drawn for and charged to City Accounts in the Auditor's office, but not paid by the City Treasurer at that date.

Nos.	ACCOUNT.	Diff'nces, Nov. 30, 1884.	Mayor's Drafts.	Total.	Treasurer's Payments.	Diff'nces, Nov. 30, 1885.
1	Abatements and Discount.....		\$ 60,683 35	\$ 60,683 35	\$ 60,683 35	
2	Board of Health	\$ 91 02	2,470 08	2,561 10	2,411 87	\$149 23
3	City Hall.....	373 06	3,085 32	3,458 98	3,189 13	269 85
4	City Hospital.....	1,178 24	11,846 81	13,025 05	10,344 08	2,680 97
5	City Hospital, Jacques Fund.....		6,694 62	6,694 62	6,694 62	
6	City Hospital, Tenney Fund.....		250 00	250 00	250 00	
7	District Court Buildings and Police Station.....		16,170 84	16,170 84	9,704 53	6,466 31
8	Fire Department.....	12,436 71	48,753 71	61,190 42	48,868 55	12,321 87
9	Fire Patrol.....	100 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	1,200 00	100 00
10	Free Public Library.....	1,969 65	15,479 06	17,388 71	16,066 13	1,322 58
11	Highway Department.....	9,532 70	110,421 84	119,954 54	109,813 50	10,141 04
12	Incidental Expenses.....	1,320 82	25,560 65	26,821 47	23,632 92	1,188 55
13	Interest.....		114,414 99	114,414 99	114,414 99	
14	Interest on Funded Sewer Loan....		24,000 00	24,000 00	24,000 00	
15	Interest on Funded Water Loan....		32,583 00	32,588 00	32,588 00	
16	Lighting Streets.....	4,356 87	54,129 01	58,485 88	52,922 79	5,563 09
17	Liquor Licenses.....		66,300 00	66,300 00	66,300 00	
18	Loans, Funded Water.....		103,000 00	103,000 00	103,000 00	
19	Loans, Temporary.....		350,000 00	350,000 00	350,000 00	
20	Pauper Department, City Relief..	923 96	16,766 84	17,690 80	17,008 95	681 85
21	Pauper Department, Farm.....	2,250 66	31,525 28	34,175 94	32,368 08	1,817 86
22	Pauper Department, House Offal..	1,081 36	9,111 91	10,143 27	9,810 34	332 93
23	Pauper Department, Truant School	86 75	2,293 53	2,385 28	2,323 28	66 30
24	Police Department.....	3,473 78	77,543 20	81,016 88	77,148 73	3,868 25
25	Premium on City Bonds.....		22,420 00	22,420 00	22,420 00	
26	Public Grounds.....	997 73	6,996 78	7,994 51	7,515 05	479 46
27	Real Estate, Lien Account.....		20 92	20 92	20 92	
28	Salary.....	1,646 16	19,744 57	21,390 73	19,744 59	1,646 14
29	School Department.....	19,586 56	213,076 42	232,662 98	213,108 99	19,553 99
30	School-Houses.....	3,116 51	65,467 72	68,584 23	66,352 24	2,231 99
31	Sewers, Construction.....	51 22	22,844 39	22,895 61	22,872 20	23 41
32	Sewers, Construction, Special Or- der, 1883.....	7,016 69	40,983 25	47,999 94	47,999 94	
33	Sewers, Construction, Special Or- der, 1885.....		104,772 23	104,772 23	98,948 80	5,823 43
34	Sewers, Maintenance.....	465 20	3,096 05	3,561 25	3,969 02	592 23
35	Sidewalk Assessments.....		11,118 25	11,118 25	11,118 25	
36	Sinking Fund, 1873, General Debt..		55,711 74	55,711 74	55,711 74	
37	Sinking Funds, 1876 to 1883, Special		86,818 88	86,818 88	86,818 88	
38	State Aid, New account.....		6,096 50	6,096 50	6,096 50	
39	Street Construction.....	110 81	12,312 92	12,423 73	12,183 36	240 37
40	Street Construction, Summer St....	11 97	6,479 30	6,491 27	6,491 27	
41	Taxes, 1884, Corporation.....		254 20	254 20	254 20	
42	Taxes, 1884, County (balance)		17,085 50	17,085 50	17,085 50	
43	Taxes, 1884, National Bank, State Account.....		24,213 39	24,213 39	24,213 39	
44	Taxes, 1884, State.....		55,920 00	55,920 00	55,920 00	
45	Taxes, 1885, County (in part)		19,169 00	19,169 00	19,169 00	
46	Water Works, Construction.....	3,303 38	36,967 26	40,270 64	38,723 56	1,547 08
47	Water Works, Construction, New Supply.....	82 49	13,526 02	13,608 51	13,601 34	7 17
48	Water Works, Maintenance.....	784 20	55,133 90	55,918 10	54,252 71	1,665 39
		\$ 76,238 50	\$ 2,090,863 83	\$ 2,167,102 33	\$ 2,086,285 99	\$ 80,816 34

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Showing the Appropriation for each City Account; the Receipts and Expenses for the year ending November 30, 1885, and the balances unexpended at that date.

Abatements and Discount.

Appropriation,	\$58,000 00	
Amount transferred from Interest,	2,683 35	
	<hr/>	\$60,683 35

EXPENDED.

For Abatements allowed by Assessors,	\$3,467 48	
Discount allowed for prompt payment,	57,215 87	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 1 of Expenses,		\$60,683 35

Board of Health.

Appropriation,	\$2,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,400 00

RECEIVED.

From Sundry persons for Licenses,	\$116 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 1 of Receipts,		\$116 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,516 00

EXPENDED.

For Salary of James C. Coffey, Inspector,	\$700 00
“ “ “ “ “ Clerk,	150 00
“ “ Henry Griffin,	200 00
Services of Assistant Inspectors,	1,051 67
Horse hire,	198 50

For Advertising,	56 37	
Printing,	37 81	
Posting notices,	3 75	
Blank books and stationery,	25 84	
Subscription to periodicals,	9 00	
Car fares,	1 59	
Carting in ashes, Jaques avenue,	10 00	
Traveling expenses,	15 55	
Professional services, Nashua B. of H.	10 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 2 of Expenses,		\$2,470 08
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$45 92

City Hall.

Appropriation,	\$2,500 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,500 00

RECEIVED.

For Rent of Court Room,	\$1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 2 of Receipts,		\$1,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,500 00

EXPENDED.

For Assistant Janitors,	\$654 00	
Fuel,	515 36	
Gas,	974 28	
Furniture, fixtures and repairs of same,	251 52	
Repairs on building,	403 76	
Removing ashes,	9 30	
Brooms, brushes, matches, &c.,	68 46	
Ice,	33 56	
Rent of telephones,	42 00	
Removing snow,	31 08	
Safe,	95 00	
Awnings,	7 60	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 3 of Expenses,		\$3,085 92
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$414 08

City Hospital.

Appropriation,	\$8,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Board of patients,	\$2,282 10	
Aid to State Paupers, from Commonwealth,	1,816 25	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 3 of Receipts,		\$4,098 35
		<hr/>
		\$12,098 35

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Dr. C. A. Peabody (in part),	\$600 00
“ “ Matron (in part),	150 00
Services of nurses and domestics,	2,685 84
Groceries and provisions,	2,616 55
Crockery, tin ware, &c.,	39 46
Furniture, fixtures and repairs of same,	120 93
Repairs on buildings,	497 51
Medicines,	531 75
Surgical instruments and repairs of same,	112 28
Fuel,	1,027 72
Gas,	470 40
Printing,	90 70
Books and stationery,	47 92
Postage, express and telegrams,	23 25
Legal expenses,	81 73
Ice,	126 22
Blacksmithing,	9 72
Grass seed,	22 50
Repairs of harness,	1 25
Dry goods, bedding, &c.,	296 55
Hardware, tools and repairs of same,	3 77
Hack hire and board of horse,	244 00
Rubber goods,	54 00
Trucking and freight,	12 99
Labor of man and team,	163 27
Building Foul ward,	1,431 34
Rent of telephone,	25 10
Clothing,	10 50

For Boiler and putting in same,	210 10	
Water rates,	139 26	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 4 of Ex- penses,		\$11,846 81
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Funds,		\$251 54

City Hospital: Jaques Fund.

RECEIVED.

For Net income, from Commissioners of Jaques Hospital Fund,	\$6,694 62	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 4 of Receipts,		\$6,694 62

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Dr. C. A. Peabody (in part),	\$400 00	
Salary of Matron (in part),	100 00	
Services of nurses and domestics,	1,856 06	
Groceries and provisions,	1,491 48	
Crockery, tin ware, &c.,	11 77	
Furniture, fixtures and repairs of same,	88 99	
Repairs on buildings,	506 46	
Medicines and surgical instruments,	472 00	
Druggist's glass ware,	27 00	
Fuel,	481 65	
Gas,	244 80	
Printing,	30 70	
Stationery and blank books,	4 25	
Postage, express, and telegrams,	7 60	
Rent of telephone,	31 15	
Ice,	29 32	
Blacksmithing,	9 38	
Water rates,	118 34	
Dry goods, bedding, &c.,	82 03	
Hardware and tools,	14 63	
Phaeton,	220 00	
Rubber goods,	148 00	
Hack hire and board of horse,	136 34	
Heating apparatus,	145 67	
Refreshments,	20 00	
Traveling expenses,	17 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 5 of Expenses,		\$6,694 62

City Hospital: Tenney Fund.

RECEIVED.

From Commissioners, for net income,	\$250 00	
Total, as per item No. 5 of Receipts,		\$250 00

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Dr. C. A. Peabody (in part),	\$200 00	
Salary of Matron (in part),	50 00	
Total, as per item No. 6 of Expenses,		\$250 00

District Court Building and Police Station.

RECEIVED.

Amount transferred from Premium on Bonds,	\$16,200 00	
For Brick,	1,287 00	
Materials sold,	9 00	
Total, as per item No. 6 of Receipts,		\$17,496 00

EXPENDED.

For Contract, paid Jeremiah Murphy,	\$2,336 25
Contract, paid Geo. W. Barton,	3,610 19
Carpenter work and lumber,	2,386 05
Iron work, paid H. C. Fish,	996 97
Heating apparatus,	2,157 20
Plumbing,	1,205 14
Furniture,	687 55
Painting,	537 33
Brick,	552 00
Vault doors,	340 00
Hardware,	229 98
Gas fixtures,	433 79
Plans and specifications,	120 00
Insurance,	30 00
Papering,	217 50
Iron guards,	77 75
Tablet signs,	30 00
Fuel,	34 10
Electric bells,	47 55

For Concrete walk,	35 90	
Labor on sewer,	23 00	
Moving stove,	1 25	
Slating,	28 10	
Hack hire,	1 50	
Trucking,	51 74	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 7 of Expenses,		\$16,170 84
		<hr/>
Balance, Nov. '30, 1885,		\$1,325 16

Fire Department.

Appropriation,	\$48,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$48,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Labor of men and teams,	\$45 75	
Fines and substitutes,	539 50	
Horse,	150 00	
Rent,	24 00	
Material sold,	71 32	
Manure,	55 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 7 of Receipts,		\$885 57
		<hr/>
		\$48,885 57

EXPENDED.

For Salary of S. E. Combs, Chief Engineer,	\$1,200 00
Salary of Wm. Brophy, Asst. Engineer,	250 09
Salary of Geo. S. Coleman, Asst. Engineer,	250 00
Salary of E. L. Vaughn, Asst. Engineer,	250 00
Salary of C. H. Mills, Asst. Engineer,	250 00
Salary of Wm. Brophy, Supt. of Fire Alarm,	800 00
Salary of Wm. Brophy, as Clerk,	150 00

Pay-rolls of men, stewards and drivers,	12,232 11
“ “ Steamer No. 1,	1,801 58
“ “ “ “ 2,	1,543 00
“ “ “ “ 3,	1,510 00
“ “ Hose Co. No. 1,	1,257 00
“ “ “ “ 2,	1,266 00
“ “ “ “ 3,	416 00
“ “ “ “ 4,	1,256 50
“ “ “ “ 5,	1,331 50
“ “ “ “ 6,	1,111 00
“ “ “ “ 7,	1,229 00
“ “ “ “ 8,	1,221 83
“ “ Hook and Ladder Co.	
No. 1,	2,621 00
Pay-roll of men, Hook and Ladder Co.	
No. 2,	1,728 00
Pay-roll of men, Babcock Extinguisher,	484 00
For Horses,	1,025 00
Horses, for drawing apparatus,	164 00
Alarms for fire,	131 00
Materials for and repairs of telegraph,	748 19
Extinguisher,	35 50
Apparatus, and repairs of apparatus,	1,384 00
Hose, couplings, and repairs of same,	2,618 09
Repairs of houses,	539 63
Hay, grain and straw,	2,808 47
Harnesses, blankets, and repairs of same,	273 33
Medicine, and attendance on horses,	182 05
Hack and horse hire,	155 25
Blacksmithing,	446 51
Freight, trucking, express and telegrams,	18 97
Traveling expenses,	51 78
Rent of telephones,	130 00
Oil, soap, brushes, &c.,	173 87
Fuel,	878 86
Gas,	468 40
Printing,	173 89
Stationery, stamps, &c.	21 15
Furniture, bedding, fixtures, and repairs of same,	378 25
Washing bedding, &c.,	315 57
Waste and packing,	28 97

For Hardware and tools,	213 34	
Iron and steel,	12 97	
Castings,	4 17	
Paints and oils,	64 45	
Rent of power,	125 00	
Fire alarm signal boxes, and gong,	665 00	
Copying report,	12 00	
Chamois skins,	16 50	
Board of horse,	270 00	
Buttons, &c.,	3 35	
Ice,	7 00	
Horse car fares,	55	
Refreshments for firemen,	2 00	
Painting wagon,	17 15	
Drapery and platform, Grant obsequies,	30 98	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 8 of Expenses,		\$48,753 71
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$131 86

Fire Patrol.

Appropriation,	\$1,200 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$1,200 00

EXPENDED.

Paid Worcester Protective Department, as per item No. 9 of Expenses,		\$1,200 00
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Free Public Library.

Appropriation,	\$12,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$12,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Catalogues, fines, &c.,	\$603 63	
Dog Fund, from County,	2,878 50	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 8 of Receipts,		\$3,482 13
		<hr/>
		\$15,482 13

EXPENDED.

For Salary of S. S. Green, Librarian,	\$2,500 00
" " Assistants,	4,340 83
" " Janitor,	625 00
Books and stationery,	3,535 47
Binding books,	958 75
Brooms, dusters, &c.,	7 59
Fuel,	276 32
Gas,	801 20
Stamps, express, &c.,	264 77
Printing,	178 66
Water rates,	98 31
Repairs on building,	477 18
Furniture, and repairs on same,	15 67
Periodicals, &c., for reading room,	350 00
Insurance on boiler,	25 00
Boiler and fittings,	1,024 31
	<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 10 of Expenses,	\$15,479 06
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,	\$3.07

Highway Department.

Appropriation (Highways, Sidewalks and Paving),	\$82,000 00
Amount transferred from Interest,	1,938 50
	<hr/>
	\$83,938 50

RECEIVED.

For Amount transferred from Sidewalks,	\$11,118 25
Labor, materials, &c.,	15,365 09
	<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 9 of Receipts,	\$26,483 34
	<hr/>
	\$110,421 84

EXPENDED.

For Salary of L. B. Stone, Commissioner,	\$1,700 00
Labor of men, as per pay-rolls,	50,226 68
Extra labor of men and teams,	11,823 81
Clerical labor,	400 00

For Engineering,	1,387	16
Hardware, tools, and repairs of same,	825	29
Blacksmithing,	1,410	30
Carts, wagons, sleds, and repairs of same,	277	36
Repairs of crusher, engine and boiler,	246	96
Lumber and carpenter work,	1,637	75
Repairs at stable,	125	37
Horses,	1,240	00
Harnesses, blankets, and repairs of same,	293	62
Hay, grain and straw,	4,819	50
Medicine, and attendance on horses,	4	92
Freight, trucking, express and telegrams,	115	04
Field stone, for crushing,	1,585	82
Cobble stone, for paving,	174	12
Curb stone and cross walks,	8,184	26
Stone posts and wall stone,	209	21
Paving blocks,	7,131	00
Gravel,	655	50
Brick,	4,771	12
Cement, sand and pipe,	94	65
Paving,	5,771	54
Oil, lanterns, brooms, &c.,	258	15
Gas,	106	40
Fuel,	236	00
Horse and hack hire,	300	00
Advertising,	110	28
Printing,	36	50
Water rates,	63	50
Blank books, stationery and stamps,	7	97
Supplying water for trough, and care of same,	23	00
Shoats, and slaughtering hogs,	55	60
Traveling expenses,	17	75
Legal fees,	65	75
Castings,	33	18
Cordage and waste,	12	16
Powder and fuse,	108	50
Opening hydrants,	2	90
Iron and steel,	2	70
Repairs of hay scales,	31	93
Street sweeper, and repairs of same,	590	84

For Labor on Foster street track,	46 05	
Ice,	48 37	
Repairs of bridges,	220 10	
Concrete walk,	488 02	
Personal injury, paid Hannah French,	200 00	
" " " Maria P. Haven,	1,363 80	
" " " Frank A. Chil-		
son,	164 41	
Personal injury, paid James Gro-		
gan,	617 00	
Injury to horse, paid Chas. H. Perry,	100 00	
Total, as per item No. 11 of Expenses,		\$110,421 84

Incidental Expenses.

Appropriation,	\$17,500 00	
		\$17,500 00

RECEIVED.

From City Clerk, for office fees,	\$1,782 90
" " " licenses,	2,483 50
" " " dog licenses,	1,667 00
" " " sale of ordinances,	9 00
" " " licenses for sale of	
petroleum,	128 00
Rent of Armories, from Common-	
wealth,	1,100 00
Amount allowed on Foreign Ships,	
from Commonwealth,	124 89
Amount allowed for relief of indi-	
gent soldiers and sailors, from	
Commonwealth, account of 1883,	391 50
One-half of fees, weighing on City	
Scales,	395 30
Stationery and stamps,	207 86
Peddlers' licenses,	425 00
Milk licenses,	122 00
Engineering, on drains,	183 20
" " plans and surveys,	105 86
Costs on Sewer Assessments,	12 55
" " Sidewalk "	10 80

For Costs on Taxes, 1878, .40. 1883, 2.80	}	422 00
“ “ “ 1879, .40. 1884, 263.00		
“ “ “ 1881, .40. 1885, 155.00		
Amount refunded, costs City vs.		
Barre,		5 85
Pay-roll of Physicians, amount not called for,		25
Fine, for violation of ordinance,		1 00
Rights of Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad Co., and 2 Shares of B., B. & G. R. R.,		103 94
Total, as per item No. 10 of Receipts,		<u>\$9,682 40</u>
		<u>\$27,182 40</u>

EXPENDED.

For Clerical work, for Auditor,	\$1,200 00
Clerks in Mayor's office,	1,125 00
Clerical work, for Treasurer,	1,610 35
“ “ “ “ on tax bills,	478 00
Clerical work, for City Clerk,	1,241 80
“ “ “ Assessors,	970 39
Assistant Assessors,	702 00
Deputy Collector of taxes,	1,000 00
Assistant for Deputy Collector,	7 50
Paymaster,	174 06
Clerks of Committees,	254 18
Page to Common Council,	33 00
Registrars of Voters,	425 00
Services of Engineers,	1,665 68
Directories, and advertising in same,	237 00
Engineers' instruments, and repairs of same,	105 93
Pay-roll of Ward Clerks and Inspectors,	703 00
Rent, Furniture, care and heating Ward Rooms,	386 64
Coal for Armories,	95 40
Gas “ “	95 00
Janitor for “	48 50
Furniture “ “	246 96
Repairs “ “	440 81

For Rent of Armories,	634	17
Advertising,	416	34
Printing,	2,186	24
Postal-cards, for printing,	320	00
Stamps,	540	84
Blank books and stationery,	610	33
Express and telegrams,	13	30
Physicians' pay-roll, reporting births,	408	00
Collecting births,	196	80
Return of deaths, by Undertakers,	344	00
Indigent soldiers and sailors,	720	00
Central District Court, legal costs,	302	55
Legal expenses,	20	75
Examining records and recording deeds,	54	30
Serving tax summons,	329	00
Care of church clocks,	101	75
Hack and horse hire,	90	00
Coal for city scales,	5	40
Removing scales, and repairs of same,	212	43
Rent of Horticultural Hall,	25	00
Watering around public buildings and squares,	400	00
Memorial Day expenses,	499	00
Fourth of July expenses,	436	20
Evening concerts,	300	00
Striking Cambridge time,	8	33
Posting notices,	45	00
Printing Bi-Centennial Report,	770	41
Witness fees, sundry cases,	159	55
Milk analysis,	30	00
Services looking up cases of per- sonal injury,	20	00
Paid Mary Maher,	300	00
Refreshments for Board of Aldermen,	27	00
Traveling expenses, hearing at Boston,	61	50
Land for rifle range,	100	00
Repairs of flag, &c.,	16	16
Repairs of Soldiers' Monument,	115	00
Gas for band stand,	60	
Trucking, Armories,	43	70
Rent of telephones,	32	00
Lettering doors,	5	00
Registrars of Voters, clerical work,	61	25

For Grant obsequies,	579 80	
Types, chases, &c., for voting list,	702 75	
Use of Rink, for military drills,	10 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 12 of Expenses,		\$25,500 65
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$1,681 75

Interest.

Appropriation,	\$111,000 00	
Amount of interest transferred,	6,337 77	
		<hr/>
		\$117,337 77
Less amount transferred,		6,401 50
		<hr/>
		\$110,936 27

RECEIVED.

For Interest on deposits,	\$2,912 32	
“ “ Sidewalk Assessments,	160 77	
“ “ Street Betterment Assess- ments,	28 87	
Interest on Sewer Assessments,	281 22	
“ collected on execution on City of Worcester vs. Barre,	11 34	
Interest on Taxes, from 1877 to 1885, inclusive,	665 96	
Interest from Commissioners of Sink- ing Funds, on investments,	27,139 96	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 11 of Re- ceipts,		\$31,200 44
		<hr/>
		\$152,136 71

EXPENDED.

For Amount of interest transferred,	\$27,139 96	
Interest, etc., on invest- ments for Sinking Funds transferred,	\$6,337 77	
Interest on Temporary Loans,	4,951 22	

For Interest on Funded City		
Loans,	103,126 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No.		
13 of Expenses,	\$114,414 99	
	<hr/>	
		\$141,554 95
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to		
Sinking Fund,		\$581 76

Interest on Funded Sewer Loan.

Appropriation,	\$23,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$23,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Interest accrued on Certificates of		
Indebtedness sold, as per item No.		
12 of Receipts,	\$1,120 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$1,120 00
		<hr/>
		\$24,120 00

EXPENDED.

For Interest on Funded Sewer Loan, as		
per item No. 14 of Expenses,	\$24,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$24,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to		
Sinking Fund,		\$120 00

Interest on Funded Water Loan.

Receipts for Water Rates, transferred		
from Water Works, Maintenance		
Account,	\$32,124 11	
Receipts for Interest, accrued on Certifi-		
cates of Indebtedness sold, as per		
item No. 13 of Receipts,	463 89	
	<hr/>	
		\$32,588 00

EXPENDED.

For Interest on Funded Water Loan, as per item No. 15 of Expenses,	\$32,588 00	
		<u>\$32,588 00</u>

Lighting Streets.

Appropriation,	\$59,000 00	
		<u>\$59,000 00</u>

RECEIVED.

For Lanterns, globes, posts, etc., as per item No. 14 of Receipts,	\$66 05	
		<u>\$66 05</u>
		<u>\$59,066 05</u>

EXPENDED.

For Gas, Worcester Gas Light Co.,	\$10,429 20	
Electric lights, Wor. Electric Light Co.,	15,039 05	
\ Gasoline lights, Patrick Ronayne,	21,019 91	
Lighting and care of lamps,	4,562 50	
Lamp-posts, frames and castings,	350 06	
Lanterns and globes,	997 17	
Ladders and repairs of same,	28 15	
Re-setting lamps and repairs of lan- terns,	901 21	
Alcohol and waste,	192 71	
Paints, oil and glass,	436 90	
Engineering,	30 90	
Hack hire,	8 00	
Printing,	3 25	
Changing electric lights,	130 00	
		<u></u>
Total, as per item No. 16 of Ex- penses,		<u>\$54,129 01</u>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		<u>\$4,937 04</u>

Liquor Licenses.

RECEIVED.

For Licenses for sale of liquor, as per item No. 15 of Receipts,	\$66,300 00	
	<hr/>	\$66,300 00

EXPENDED.

Paid Commonwealth one-fourth of amount received for liquor licenses,	\$16,575 00	
Amount transferred to sundry accounts, viz:—		
School-houses,	\$49,200 00	
Pauper Department,		
Truant School,	300 00	
Sewers, Maintenance,	225 00	
	<hr/>	\$49,725 00
Total, as per item No. 17 of Ex- penses,		\$66,300 00

Loans, Funded City.

Amount, November 30, 1884,	\$2,043,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,043,400 00

Loans, Funded Sewer.

Amount, November 30, 1884,	\$460,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$460,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Certificates of Indebtedness, viz:—		
Account of Sewer Loan due January 1, 1905, as per item No. 16 of Receipts,	\$180,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$180,000 00
Balance, November 30, 1884,		\$640,000 00

Loans, Funded Water.

Amount, November 30, 1884,	\$609,300 00	
	<hr/>	\$609,300 00

RECEIVED.

For Certificates of Indebtedness, viz:—		
Account of Funded Water Loan,		
due April 1, 1915,	\$100,000 00	
Account of Funded Water Loan,		
due June 1, 1905 (in renewal),	100,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 17 of		
Receipts,		\$200,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$809,300 00

EXPENDED.

For City Bonds and Certificates of In-		
debtedness, payable in 1885, can-		
celled, as per item No. 18 of Ex-		
penses,	\$103,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$103,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance, November 30, 1885,		\$706,300 00

Temporary Loan.

RECEIVED.

For Loans authorized by City Council,		
as per item No. 18 of Receipts,	\$350,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$350,000 00

EXPENDED.

For City Notes, cancelled, as per item		
No. 19 of Expenses,	\$350,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$350,000 00

Pauper Department : City Relief.

Appropriation,	\$14,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$14,000 00

RECEIVED.

From Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers,	\$748 94
“ Commonwealth, for burial of State Paupers,	235 00
“ Commonwealth, for transportation of Paupers,	39 00
“ County, Cities, Towns and individ- uals, for aid to their poor,	3,239 35
<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 19 of Receipts,	\$4,262 29
<hr/>	
	\$18,262 29

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Geo. W. Gale, Clerk,	\$1,200 00
“ “ Rufus Woodward, City Physician,	1,191 67
Transportation of paupers,	317 46
Cash allowances,	128 28
Clerical labor,	559 12
Groceries and provisions,	3,101 56
Fuel,	1,840 00
Stationery, postage, etc.,	149 65
Medicines,	360 74
Burials,	690 00
Boots, shoes and clothing,	57 00
Printing,	163 02
Board of girls at State Industrial School,	134 72
Board of boys at State Reform School,	306 15
Care of Insane, by Commonwealth,	760 03
Care of Insane, by Worcester Luna- tic Hospital,	3,511 09
Care of Insane, by Asylum for Chronic Insane,	188 01
Care of Insane, by State Lunatic Hospital, Danvers,	104 05
Care of Paupers, by Commonwealth,	138 71
Care of Demented, by South Boston Institution,	565 90

For Care of Blind, by Perkins Institution for Blind,	48 40
Hack hire,	19 75
Witness fees and expenses, City of Worcester vs. Northboro,	64 87
Legal expenses,	7 06
Vaccine virus,	103 60
Medical services,	10 00
Towns, cities and individuals, aid to Paupers,	1,045 10
	<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 20 of Expenses,	\$16,766 84
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,	\$1,495 45

Pauper Department: Farm.

Appropriation,	\$25,000 00
Less amount transferred to Pauper Department, House Offal,	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,500 00
Amount transferred from Water Works, Construction,	2,828 18
	<hr/>
	\$25,328 18

RECEIVED.

For Board of men and horses, Scavenger Department,	\$3,701 82
Board of teacher and boys, Truant School,	1,884 32
Milk,	683 44
Old Furnaces,	160 00
Hides, tallow, &c.,	167 52
	<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 20 of Receipts,	\$6,597 10
	<hr/>
	\$31,925 28

EXPENDED.

For Salary of B. F. Parkhurst, Supt. (in part),	\$583 31
Salary of Mrs. Parkhurst, Matron,	500 00
Extra labor,	3,757 23
Groceries and provisions,	6,390 00
Fuel,	1,319 74
Hay, grain and straw,	2,039 71
Hack and horse hire,	16 50
Wagons, carts, and repairs of same,	101 10
Harnesses, blankets, and repairs of same,	50 45
Horse medicine, and attendance on horses,	65 55
Trucking and freight,	2 23
Boots and shoes,	169 63
Clothing,	391 28
Dry goods, bedding, &c.,	756 24
Crockery, tinware, &c.,	114 34
Hardware and tools,	148 64
Medicine,	186 47
Furniture, fixtures, and repairs of same,	1,176 63
Chaplain,	100 00
Cash allowance to inmates,	58 40
Postage, express and stationery,	13 04
Blacksmithing,	122 83
Taxes in Shrewsbury,	50 40
Manure,	480 00
Seeds and plants,	105 06
Disinfectant powder,	132 18
Brushes, mats, &c.,	56 18
Services of appraisers,	34 00
Live stock,	298 00
Repairs of buildings,	2,190 69
Rent of telephone,	40 00
Tobacco and cigars,	68 71
Advertising,	9 47
Printing,	8 50
Sawdust,	6 90
Rubber goods,	19 50
Rent of land,	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,712 91

Addition to Building : —

Contract, paid A. Palmer,	\$9,048 00
Extra work,	142 24
Heating apparatus,	734 46
Plumbing,	192 66
Pipe, fittings, &c.,	7 18
Plans and specifications,	75 00
Advertising,	10 00
Engineering,	2 83
	<hr/>
	\$10,212 37

Total, as per item No. 21 of Ex-	
penses,	\$31,925 28

Pauper Department : House Offal.

Appropriation,	\$5,000 00
Amount transferred from Pauper De-	
partment, Farm,	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,500 00

RECEIVED.

For Manure,	\$480 00
Pork,	1,177 55
Swine,	126 00
Swill and bones,	90 85
	<hr/>

Total, as per item No. 21 of Re-	
ceipts,	\$1,874 40
	<hr/>
	\$9,374 40

EXPENDED.

For Salary of B. F. Parkhurst, Supt. (in	
part),	\$416 69
Collecting house offal,	2,506 90
Board of men and horses,	3,701 82
Horses,	1,000 00
Swine,	472 15
Fuel,	38 40
Wagons, and repairs of same,	86 10
Harnesses, blankets, and repairs of	
same,	87 08

For Blacksmithing,	296 82	
Hardware and tools,	41 70	
Medical attendance on horses,	49 90	
Grain and straw,	208 66	
Repairs of houses,	63 17	
Care of boiler,	90 00	
Horse hire,	21 00	
Hose,	24 92	
Fence wire,	6 60	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 22 of Ex- penses,		\$9,111 91
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$262 49

Pauper Department : Truant School.

Appropriation,	\$2,000 00	
Amount transferred, from Liquor Li- censes, as per item No. 22 of Re- ceipts,	300 00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,300 00

EXPENDED.

For Salary of teacher,	\$300 00	
Board of teacher and boys,	1,884 32	
Boots, shoes and clothing,	74 76	
Horse hire,	4 00	
Locks, bolts, &c.,	12 10	
Repairs of furniture,	3 05	
School books,	15 55	
Advertising,	3 00	
Youth's Companion,	1 75	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 23 of Ex- penses,		\$2,298 53
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$1 47

Police Department.

Appropriation,	\$68,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$68,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Officers' fees, from Clerk of Central District Court,	\$6,845 17	
Extra services of officers,	362 75	
Use of team,	521 90	
Keeping prisoners,	1,019 10	
Cloth,	673 92	
Use of lock-up,	393 50	
Transportation of officers to Blackstone and return,	31 20	
Services of officers in Blackstone,	65 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 23 of Receipts,		\$9,912 54
		<hr/>
		\$77,912 54

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Amos Atkinson, City Marshal,	\$1,800 00	
Salary of Amos Atkinson, Probation Officer,	400 00	
Salary of F. C. Thayer, Asst. Marshal,	1,300 00	
Salary of J. K. Churchill, Asst. Marshal,	1,300 00	
Salary of David A. Mathews, Captain,	1,200 00	
Salary of S. W. Ranger, Sergeant,	1,000 00	
Salary of Mathew J. Walsh, Sergeant,	1,000 00	
Pay-rolls of patrolmen,	66,424 75	
Cloth, buttons, badges, &c.,	757 50	
Board of horses,	600 00	
Hack and horse hire,	5 55	
Repairs of harnesses,	2 35	
Carriages, and repairs of same,	174 25	
Traveling Expenses,	2 60	
Blacksmithing,	36 76	
Washing bedding, towels, &c.,	40 85	

For Brooms, lamps, matches, &c.,	91 20
Blank-books, stationery and stamps,	53 16
Furniture, and repairs of same,	311 09
Rent of telephones,	21 00
Crackers,	145 38
Photographs of prisoners,	13 50
Express, telegrams and trucking,	17 49
Printing,	82 34
Ice,	26 79
Disinfectant powder, &c.,	34 00
Handcuffs, and repairs of same,	17 75
Repairs, at Station 2,	111 18
Fuel, at Station 2,	224 66
Removing ashes, at Station 2,	7 00
Furniture, &c., at Station 2,	5 14
Insurance,	25 00
Witness fees,	3 60
Repairs,	9 55
Advertising,	11 00
Wire guards,	91 56
Hose,	7 50
Transportation of Police officers to Blackstone,	31 20
Special Pay-roll, Patrolmen, 4th of July,	157 50
<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 24 of Ex- penses,	\$77,543 20
<hr/>	
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,	\$369 34

Premium on City Bonds.

RECEIVED.

For Sale of bonds, above par, as follows:—	
Account of Funded Sewer Loan, due January 1, 1905,	\$13,140 00
Account of Funded Water Loan, due April 1, 1915,	9,260 00
Account of Funded Water Loan (in renewal), due June 1, 1905,	20 00
<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 24 of Re- ceipts,	\$22,420 00

EXPENDED.

Amount transferred to District Court Building and Police Station,	\$16,200 00	
Amount transferred to School Department,	6,220 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 25 of Expenses,		\$22,420 00

Public Grounds.

Appropriation,	\$7,000 00
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RECEIVED.

For Amount refunded, as per item No. 25 of Receipts,	2 10	
		<hr/>
		\$7,002 10

EXPENDED.

For Grading and other labor,	\$2,902 81
Labor of men and team,	375 17
Plants and trees,	1,016 52
Manure and loam,	392 00
Seeds,	36 00
Printing,	60 02
Stationery, books and stamps,	24 11
Hardware, tools, and repairs of same,	244 87
Blacksmithing,	8 16
Lumber and carpenter work on tree guards, &c.,	540 42
Stone,	49 26
Engineering.	86 42
Repairs of settees,	55 00
Stone steps,	8 00
Repairs of pumps,	11 89
Rubber boots,	10 00
Plans of Elm Park,	52 00
Powder and fuse,	11 53
Paving,	255 24
Services of Police,	41 10
Boats and moving same,	43 50
Iron bridge,	282 00

For Iron barrels,	45 00	
Building at Lake,	425 00	
Express,	7 20	
Fence wire,	13 56	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 26 of Ex-		\$6,996 78
penses,		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred		
to Sinking Fund,		\$5 32

Real Estate : Lien Account.

EXPENDED.

For Real Estate sold for taxes, and pur-		
chased by the Collector, as per item		
No. 27 of Expenses,	\$20 92	
	<hr/>	
		\$20 92

RECEIVED.

For amount of taxes and charges in re-		
demption, as per item No. 26 of		
Receipts,	\$20 92	
	<hr/>	
		\$20 92

Real Estate Sales : Surplus Account.

Balance, November 30, 1885,	\$125 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$125 00

Salaries.

Appropriation,	\$20,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$20,000 00

EXPENDED.

Paid Charles G. Reed, Mayor,	\$2,500 00	
Wm. S. Barton, Treasurer and Col-		
lector,	2,700 00	
Frank P. Goulding, City Solicitor,	2,500 00	
Charles A. Allen, " Engineer,	2,200 00	

For Enoch H. Towne, City Clerk,	2,000 00	
Henry Griffin, " Auditor,	1,200 00	
Lyman A. Ely (balance), City Assess- or,	324 99	
J. P. Houghton, City Assessor,	1,248 83	
Thomas Talbot, " "	1,100 00	
Hudson Tolman, " "	820 75	
Charles H. Peck, Supt. of Public Buildings,	1,500 00	
Charles Marvin, City Messenger,	900 00	
R. R. Shepard (balance), Sealer of weights and measures,	83 32	
R. R. Shepard (balance), Inspector of milk,	33 32	
E. S. Knowles, Sealer of weights and measures,	166 68	
E. S. Knowles, Inspector of milk,	66 68	
S. Hamilton Coe, Clerk of Common Council,	400 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 28 of Expenses,		\$19,744 57
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$225 43

School Department.

Appropriation,	\$204,000 00	
Amount transferred from Interest,	\$1,779 65	
Amount transferred from Water Works Con.,	210 36	
		<hr/>
	1,990 01	
		<hr/>
		\$205,990 01

RECEIVED.

For amount transferred from premium on Bonds,	\$6,220 00
Tuition,	142 00
School-books, stationery, etc.,	618 86
Rent of Cherry Valley school-house,	12 50

For Repairs of building, furniture, etc.,	48 05	
Tuition, not called for, Evening Schools,	45 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 27 of Receipts,		\$7,086 41
		<hr/>
		\$213,076 42

EXPENDED.

For Salary of A. P. Marble, Superin- tendent,	\$ 3,000 00
Salary of Teachers, as per pay-rolls,	155,127 08
“ “ Janitors, “ “	7,731 19
“ “ Truant officers,	1,800 00
Clerical labor,	1,333 75
Horse hire, Superintendent,	250 00
Rent of Superintendent's office,	958 33
Rent of school-rooms,	200 00
Fuel,	9,425 70
Gas,	317 60
Miscellaneous repairs,	8,950 96
School-books and stationery,	10,931 35
Materials and chemical apparatus for High School,	121 19
Advertising,	64 07
Printing,	590 45
Stamps, express, freight and telegrams,	163 35
Furniture, fixtures, and repairs of same,	1,774 70
Trucking and removing ashes,	334 65
Cleaning school-houses,	678 25
Repairs of stoves and furnaces,	1,374 80
Clocks and care of same,	216 88
Use of pianos and tuning same, pitch- pipes,	231 50
Brooms, mats, dusters, etc.,	540 12
Water rates,	398 09
Cleaning vaults,	74 00
Rent of telephones,	47 40
Removing snow,	149 79
Disinfectant powder,	62 58
Insurance,	255 25
Traveling expenses,	14 50

For Urinals,	200 00
Store truck,	6 50
Fire-alarm signal-box,	85 00
Census of school children,	73 44
Repairs of fountains,	7 25
Concrete paving,	15 95
School supplies,	1,315 39

\$208,821 06

Evening Schools :—

Pay-roll of teachers,	\$3,854 50
“ “ janitors,	147 80
Gas,	204 20
Lamps, oil, shades, etc.,	25 11
Advertising,	6 00
Printing,	2 50
Books,	12 75
Carpenter work,	2 50

\$4,255 36

Total, as per item No. 29 of Expenses, \$213,076 42

School-Houses.

Balance, November 29, 1884,	\$25,535 26
Amount transferred from Water-works, Construction,	5,800 00

\$31,335 26

RECEIVED.

For Brick,	\$5,323 10
Allowance on underpinning,	266 54
Coal,	37 97
One-half expense of division fence,	16 50
Amount transferred from Street Construction, Summer street,	2,000 00
Amount transferred from Liquor Licenses,	49,200 00

Total, as per item No. 28 of Receipts, \$56,844 11

\$88,179 37

EXPENDED.

FOR CHANDLER-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE : —

Contract, paid Thomas Barrett,	\$7,640 90
Extra work,	918 12
Heating apparatus,	1,810 75
School furniture,	1,635 47
Insurance,	108 00
Wall stone,	106 61
Land,	37 59
Engineering,	2 52
Eave-troughs,	61 08
Freight and trucking,	92 83
Fuel,	237 79
Advertising,	2 06
Grading,	125 14
Service pipe,	5 45
Painting,	647 00
Clocks,	130 00
Cleaning windows,	14 55
Painting fence,	100 00
Ventilators,	24 00
Hack hire,	7 00
Concrete walk,	100 00

\$13,806 86

FOR GAGE-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE : —

Contract, paid Jeremiah Murphy,	\$8,140 65
Extra work,	249 70
Heating apparatus,	1,831 20
Furniture,	944 18
Painting,	747 00
Insurance,	108 00
Engineering,	1 05
Wall stone,	88 87
Freight and trucking,	14 88
Advertising,	2 07
Fuel,	329 61
Grading,	474 78
Service pipe,	12 18
Concrete walk,	534 79
Janitor,	14 00

For Ventilators,	6 00	
Hack hire,	5 00	
Clocks,	130 00	
Building fence,	508 23	
	<hr/>	
		\$14,142 82

FOR FREELAND-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE:—

Contract, paid Jeremiah		
Murphy,	\$11,444 08	
Land, paid Charles L.		
Porter, Tr.,	3,750 00	
Plans and specifications,	233 34	
Sewer-pipe and fittings,	26 66	
Building cesspool,	110 00	
Advertising,	16 44	
Engineering,	41 29	
Labor on waste-pipe,	1 20	
Hack hire,	7 00	
Brick,	2,950 62	
	<hr/>	
		\$18,580 63

FOR MILLBURY-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE:—

Contract, paid Jeremiah		
Murphy,	\$6,552 62	
Plans and specifications,	108 33	
Engineering,	8 72	
Advertising,	12 69	
Water-pipe and labor,	28 67	
Hack hire,	5 00	
Building sewer,	78 05	
Grading,	231 49	
Brick,	1,389 06	
	<hr/>	
		\$8,414 63

FOR SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL-HOUSE:—

Contract, paid Jeremiah		
Murphy,	\$6,468 98	
Land, paid Geo. E. Gates,	2,400 00	
Plans and specifications,	108 33	
Engineering,	9 59	
Advertising,	10 45	

For Service pipe,	11 88	
Building sewer,	85 00	
Hack hire,	5 00	
Brick,	1,423 55	
	<hr/>	\$10,522 78

Total, as per item No. 30 of Ex-	
penses,	<hr/> \$65,467 72

Balance unexpended, Nov. 30, 1885,	<hr/> \$22,711 65
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Sewer Assessments.

Balance uncollected, November 30, 1884,	\$3,788 69	
Amount assessed since November 30,		
1884,	29,271 48	
	<hr/>	\$33,060 17

RECEIVED.

From sundry persons, as per item No. 29		
of Receipts,	\$2,585 75	
	<hr/>	\$2,585 75
Balance uncollected, Nov. 30, 1885,		<hr/> \$30,474 42

Sewers. Construction.

Appropriation,	\$23,000 00
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RECEIVED.

For Materials sold, as per item No. 30		
of Receipts,	32 75	
	<hr/>	\$23,032 75

EXPENDED.

For Laborers, as per pay-rolls,	\$12,587 75
Engineering, &c.,	833 71
Freight, express, trucking, and tele-	
grams,	868 77
Manhole and catch-basin covers,	293 75

For Inlets and border stone,	115	50
Cement, sand, and drain-pipe,	2,565	96
Brick,	3,466	50
Lumber and carpenter work,	1,004	02
Use of excavator,	568	00
Coal,	105	60
Hardware and tools,	61	89
Powder and fuse,	16	06
Hack and horse hire,	22	13
Blacksmithing,	81	02
Oil, lanterns, globes, &c.,	28	20
Repairs of engine,	20	91
Blank-books and stationery,	2	00
Labor of man and team,	105	00
Damage from water,	10	00
Pipe and fittings,	37	97
Changing pipe,	22	78
Boston & Albany R. R. Co., bracing track,	26	87
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 31 of Ex- penses,		\$22,844 39
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$188 36

Sewers. Construction.

Special Order, 1883,	
Balance, November 30, 1884,	\$40,948 12

RECEIVED.

For Labor, and materials sold,	\$32 83	
Wages not called for,	2 30	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 31 of Re-		
ceipts,		\$35 13
		<hr/>
		\$40,983 25

EXPENDED.

For Salary of R. H. Chamberlain, Supt. (in part),	\$566 64
Laborers, as per pay-rolls,	27,693 12
Engineering,	652 35

For Lumber and carpenter work,	1,044	65
Trucking, freight and express,	365	19
Coal,	1,426	53
Brick,	377	50
Sewer-pipe, cement and sand,	1,819	54
Pipe and fittings,	223	89
Hardware, tools, and repairs of same,	652	54
Iron and steel,	403	64
Blacksmithing,	138	03
Powder and fuse,	3,569	01
Use of excavator,	256	00
Waste, cordage and packing,	135	38
Lanterns, globes, oil, wicks, &c.,	791	36
Gasoline torches,	61	50
Brushes, brooms, &c.,	2	06
Repairs of engine, boiler and pump,	93	70
Pumps and hose,	245	85
Horse-car fares,	4	00
Gravel,	55	50
Insurance,	60	00
Rent of land, for storage,	185	00
Horse hire,	18	00
Labor of men and team,	79	50
Rubber boots,	15	32
Stationery,	2	95
Traveling expenses,	3	00
Printing,	1	50
Land damages, paid estate of Pitt Holmes,	40	00
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 32 of Ex- penses,		\$40,983 25

Sewers : Construction. Special Order, 1885.

Appropriation, \$145,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Labor and materials sold,	\$293	27
Boiler and stack,	200	00
Wages not called for,	8	25
		<hr/>

Total, as per item No. 32 of Re-
 ceipts,

\$501 52

\$145,501 52

EXPENDED.

For Salary of R. H. Chamberlain, Supt.

(in part),	\$991 70
Laborers, as per pay-rolls,	55,943 09
Lumber and carpenter work,	2,592 31
Engineering,	1,086 54
Sewer-pipe, cement and sand,	9,819 29
Trucking, freight and express,	3,024 66
Coal,	2,128 35
Hardware, tools, and repairs of same,	485 36
Packing, waste and cordage,	213 43
Man-hole and catch-basin covers,	429 23
Hose, couplings, etc.,	121 37
Lanterns, oil, wicks, etc.,	702 37
Blacksmithing,	334 83
Derricks,	488 52
Use of excavator,	1,531 95
Advertising,	44 62
Rent of land,	235 00
Turning on water,	5 15
Changing service pipe and repairs of same,	193 69
Grading,	935 03
Iron and steel,	235 31
Brick,	13,209 72
Pipe, fittings, etc.,	97 16
Powder and fuse,	2,266 18
Repairs of wagon,	19 80
Hack and horse hire,	105 57
Arching-stone,	4,241 94
Catch-basin stone,	231 62
Plumbing,	8 33
Repairs of boiler and pumps,	84 26
Use of engine and repairs of same,	811 33
Labor of men and teams,	927 71
Disinfectant,	7 88
Stone and labor on sewer inlets,	1,080 90
Traveling expenses,	2 00
Stationery,	2 74
Pump and fixtures,	113 50
Damages,	15 50
Legal fees,	4 29

Total, as per item No. 33 of Expenses, \$104,772 23

Balance unexpended Nov. 30, 1885, \$40,729 29

Sewers : Maintenance.

Appropriation,	\$7,500 00	
Amount transferred from Water Works, Construction,	1,156 86	
		<hr/>
		\$8,656 86

RECEIVED.

For share of expense on repairs North Pond dam,	\$214 19	
Amount transferred from liquor licenses,	225 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 33 of Receipts,	\$439 19	
		<hr/>
		\$9,096 05

EXPENDED.

For Salary of R. H. Chamberlain, Supt. (in part),	\$141 66	
Laborers, as per pay-roll,	4,972 50	
Labor of men and teams,	327 37	
Engineering,	61 06	
Clerical labor,	2 25	
Catch-basin covers,	546 42	
Sewer-pipe, cement and sand,	189 03	
Trucking, freight, express and telegrams,	1,012 17	
Hack hire,	6 00	
Rubber goods,	7 25	
Rent for storage,	300 00	
Brick,	92 56	
Share of expense on North Pond dam,	434 96	
Printing,	5 75	
Disinfectant,	15 76	
Consulting engineer on sewage at London,	250 31	
Border-stone and labor,	396 20	
Castings,	253 20	
Stationery,	7 07	
Blacksmithing,	3 16	

For Relaying block paving,	26 37	
Damage by overflow, paid Thos. A. O'Callahan,	45 00	
	<hr/>	
Total, as per item No. 34 of Ex- penses,		\$9,096 05

Sidewalk Assessments.

Balance uncollected, Nov. 30, 1884,	\$4,345 49	
Amount assessed to Nov. 30, 1885,	10,332 25	
	<hr/>	
		\$14,677 74
Amount abated since Nov. 30, 1884,		95 95
		<hr/>
		\$14,581 79

RECEIVED.

From sundry persons for assessments, as per item No. 34 of Receipts, and transferred to Highway department, as per item No. 35 of Expenses, by order of City Council,	\$11,118 25	
	<hr/>	
Balance uncollected, Nov. 30, 1885,		\$3,463 54

Sinking Fund, No. 1 : General Debt, 1875.

Balance, November 30, 1884,	\$229,032 08
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RECEIVED.

Amount of contributions and interest on investments, as per report of Commissioners, on account of Fund No. 1.		
Total, as per item No. 36 of Expenses,	\$55,711 74	
	<hr/>	
		\$284,743 82

EXPENDED.

For Bonds and certificates of indebtedness maturing in 1885, cancelled,	\$5,000 00
Interest accrued on investments purchased, as per report of Commissioners, on account of Fund No. 1,	514 94
	<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 35 of Receipts,	\$5,514 94
	<hr/>
Balance, November 30, 1885,	\$279,228 88

Sinking Funds, Nos. 2 to 18 : Special, 1876 to 1885.

Balances, November 30, 1884, viz. :—

No. 2. Water Loan, 1876,	\$18,592 34
3. Lynde Brook Damages, 1877,	78,155 15
4. Lynde Brook Damages, 1878,	41,044 01
5. Lynde Brook Damages, 1879,	24,312 48
6. Island Sewer, 1879,	32,770 46
7. Foster Street, 1879,	61,493 25
8. Island Sewer, 1880,	6,634 58
9. Foster Street, 1880,	13,337 13
10. Island Sewer, 1881,	9,521 24
11. City Hospital Buildings, 1881,	12,123 36
12. Lynde Brook Damages, 1882,	7,636 35
13. Jaques Forfeiture, 1882,	6,031 12
14. City Hospital Building, 1882,	8,911 22
15. Sewer Loan, 1883,	5,306 81
16. Summer Street Loan, 1883,	18,380 36
17. Sewer Loan, 1884,	2,857 80
18. Water Loan, 1884,	14,231 11
	<hr/>
	\$361,338 77

RECEIVED.

Amount of contributions, and interest on investments, as per report of Commissioners, as follows :—

On account of Funds Nos. 2 to 18 inclusive,	\$76,435 81
On account of No. 19, Sewer Loan, 1885,	7,335 09

Amount on account of No. 20, Water Loan, 1885,	3,047 98
Total, as per item No. 37 of Ex- penses,	\$86,818 88
	<u>\$448,157 65</u>

EXPENDED.

For Interest accrued on investments pur- chased, as per report of Com- missioners, on account of Funds Nos. 2 to 19 inclusive.	
Total, as per item No. 36 of Re- ceipts,	\$5,822 83

Balances, November 30, 1885, viz:—

No. 2. Sinking Fund,	\$22,225 52
3. " "	89,143 06
4. " "	47,380 23
5. " "	28,328 24
6. " "	37,978 17
7. " "	71,622 71
8. " "	8,021 04
9. " "	16,152 78
10. " "	11,955 47
11. " "	15,236 89
12. " "	10,198 31
13. " "	8,056 79
14. " "	11,896 19
15. " "	7,982 43
16. " "	25,889 60
17. " "	5,638 23
18. " "	14,758 03
19. " "	6,820 15
20. " "	3,047 98
	<u>\$442,334 82</u>

State Aid : Old Account.

Balance due from the State, November 30, 1885,	\$6,060 37
	<u>\$6,060 37</u>

State Aid : New Account.

Balance due from the State, November
30, 1884, \$13,335 25

EXPENDED.

Paid Soldiers and their families, from
December 1, 1884, to Novem-
ber 30, 1885,

Total, as per item No. 38 of Ex-
penses, \$6,096 50

\$19,431 75

RECEIVED.

Amount allowed by State Auditor, on
1883 account, as per item No.
37 of Receipts,

\$7,457 50

\$7,457 50

Balance due from the State,

\$11,974 25

Street Betterment Assessments.

Balance uncollected, November 30, 1884, \$653 40
Abated since November 30, 1884, 136 17

\$517 23

RECEIVED.

For Assessments, on account of Quin-
sigamond Avenue, as per item
No. 38 of Receipts,

\$517 23

Street Construction.

Appropriation, \$15,000 00

\$15,000 00

EXPENDED.

For Engineering, \$275 50
Hack hire, 28 00
Traveling expenses, 6 00
Stakes, 8 00
Stone bounds, 58 00

\$375 50

FOR BURNCOAT STREET :

Engineering,	\$164 12
Grading,	\$2,855 88

\$3,020 00

FOR CAMBRIDGE STREET :

Engineering,	49
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FOR CATHARINE STREET :

Engineering,	\$24 26
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FOR DEWEY STREET :

Engineering,	\$24 44
Grading,	84 90

\$109 34

FOR ENDICOTT STREET :

Engineering,	\$33 60
Grading,	307 35
Land damages, paid Peter O'Driscoll,	23 00

\$363 95

FOR FREMONT STREET EXTENSION :

Engineering,	\$19 26
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FOR HARRISON STREET :

Engineering,	\$13 51
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FOR HAWLEY STREET :

Engineering,	\$1 32
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FOR HOLDEN STREET :

Engineering,	\$57 11
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FOR JOHN STREET :

Engineering,	\$11 07
Grading,	569 47
Land damages, paid Catharine Leary,	64 98
Land damages, paid Globe Ins. Co.,	64 44

\$709 96

FOR KINGSBURY STREET:

Engineering,	\$7 66	
Grading,	139 81	
	<hr/>	\$147 47

FOR LAKE PARK CIRCUIT:

Grading,		\$3,000 00
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FOR LEICESTER STREET:

Engineering,	\$134 92	
Hack hire,	4 00	
	<hr/>	\$138 92

FOR LEDGE STREET:

Engineering,		\$40 34
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FOR LINCOLN STREET:

Engineering,		\$1 60
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FOR MEADE STREET:

Engineering,	\$10 17	
Grading,	193 85	
	<hr/>	\$204 02

FOR MILLBROOK STREET:

Engineering,		\$38 44
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FOR ORCHARD STREET:

Engineering,	\$38 69	
Grading,	75 35	
	<hr/>	\$113 95

FOR OREAD STREET BRIDGE:

Contract, paid J. H. Andrews,	\$1,475 00	
Wall Stone Abutment,	730 57	
Grading,	186 71	
Engineering,	89 10	
Traveling expenses,	12 75	
Telegrams,	50	
Advertising,	16 31	
	<hr/>	\$2,510 94

FOR PLEASANT STREET :

Engineering,	\$11 70	
Moving fence,	7 80	
	<hr/>	\$19 50

FOR QUEEN STREET :

Engineering,	\$3 66	
Grading,	15 45	
	<hr/>	\$19 11

FOR RIPLEY STREET :

Grading,		\$73 65
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FOR SHEPARD STREET :

Engineering,	\$17 36	
Grading,	326 55	
	<hr/>	\$343 91

FOR SHERIDAN STREET :

Engineering,		\$13 12
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FOR STEBBINS STREET :

Engineering,		\$34 85
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FOR UNION STREET :

Engineering,		\$14 16
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FOR WARD STREET :

Land damages, paid Catharine McDonald,	\$475 00	
Land damages, paid Richard Leahy,	159 75	
Land damages, paid Ellen O'Brien,	74 15	
Land damages, paid Ellen O'Callahan,	54 30	
Land damages, paid Thomas Griffin,	39 30	
Grading,	84 50	
	<hr/>	\$887 00

FOR WORTH STREET :

Engineering,	\$17 24
Total, as per item No. 39 of Expenses,	\$12,312 92
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,	\$2,687 08

Street Construction : Summer Street.

Balance unexpended, Nov. 30, 1884,	\$7,109 95
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RECEIVED.

For Engineering, as per item No. 39 of Receipts,	10 50
	\$7,120 45

EXPENDED.

For Land damages, paid Mrs. Anne B. Earle,	\$3,500 00
Land damages, paid Jeremiah Hennessy,	725 00
Looking up evidence, paid Edwin Ames,	115 00
Building fence,	139 30
Amount transferred to School-houses,	2,000 00
Total, as per item No. 40 of Expenses,	\$6,479 30
Amount unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,	\$641 15

Taxes, 1877 to 1884.

Balances uncollected, Nov. 30, 1884, viz.:

Taxes of 1877,	\$4,457 64
" " 1878,	5,143 72
" " 1879,	4,937 40
" " 1880,	6,212 07
" " 1881,	6,430 40
" " 1882,	5,899 19
" " 1883,	5,868 26
" " 1884,	21,432 84

 \$60,381 52

Amount assessed for 1885, viz.:

State Tax,	\$41,940 00
County Tax,	38,338 00
City Tax,	934,276 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,014,554 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,074,935 62

RECEIVED.

From Sundry persons, as per items Nos. 40 and 43 of Receipts,	\$1,005,108 43
Amount uncollected Nov. 30, 1885, viz.:	
Taxes of 1877,	\$4,430 92
" " 1878,	5,118 94
" " 1879,	4,906 44
" " 1880,	6,210 07
" " 1881,	6,420 40
" " 1882,	5,892 19
" " 1883,	5,803 18
" " 1884,	6,596 05
" " 1885,	24,449 00
	<hr/>
	\$69,827 19

Taxes, 1884: Corporation.

Balance due from the Commonwealth prior to Nov. 30, 1884,	\$2,957 86
Due from the Commonwealth, Dec. 1, 1884,	79,440 04
	<hr/>
	\$82,397 90

RECEIVED.

From the Commonwealth, as per item No. 41 of Receipts,	\$81,043 49
	<hr/>
	\$1,354 41

EXPENDED.

Amount refunded, as per item No. 41 of Expenses,	\$254 20
	<hr/>
Balance due from the State,	\$1,608 61

Taxes, 1884 : County.

Balance due the County,	\$17,085 50	
	<hr/>	\$17,085 50

EXPENDED.

Amount paid to County Treasurer, as per item No. 42 of Expenses,		\$17,085 50
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Taxes, 1884 : National Bank, State Account.

Amount assessed in 1884,	\$33,456 20	
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RECEIVED.

Amount from State Treasurer, as per item No. 42 of Receipts,	\$9,242 81	
	<hr/>	\$24,213 39

EXPENDED.

Amount paid State Treasurer, as per item No. 43 of Expenses,		\$24,213 39
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Taxes, 1884 : State.

Amount assessed for State Tax,	\$55,920 00	
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EXPENDED.

Amount paid State Treasurer, as per item No. 44 for Expenses,		\$55,920 00
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Taxes, 1885 : County.

Amount assessed for 1885,	\$38,338 00	
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EXPENDED.

Amount paid County Treasurer, as per item No. 45 of Expenses,	\$19,169 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance due County, Nov. 30, 1885,		\$19,169 00

Water Works : Construction.

Appropriation,	\$30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$30,000 00
Less amount transferred to School-houses,	\$5,800 00	
Less amount transferred to Pauper Department, Farm,	2,828 18	
Less amount transferred to School Department,	210 36	
Less amount transferred to Sewers, Main,	1,156 86	
	<hr/>	\$9,995 40
		<hr/>
		\$20,004 60

RECEIVED.

From Sundry persons, for service pipe, meters, labor, etc., as per item No. 44 of Receipts,	\$21,547 16
	<hr/>
	\$41,551 76

EXPENDED.

For Salary of L. A. Taylor, Commissioner (in part),	\$850 01
Laborers, as per pay-rolls,	10,587 42
Clerical labor,	584 63
Meters, couplings, etc., paid Union Water Meter Co.,	10,403 45
Meters, couplings, etc., paid W. E. Desper & Co.,	2,099 38
Hydrants, water-gates and valves,	904 48
Iron pipe, and freight on same,	8,329 29
Trucking, express and telegrams,	184 35
Lead pipe, lead, and freight on same,	647 31
Pipe, fittings, &c.,	597 97
Mason work,	10 75
Lumber and carpenter work,	2 92
Hardware and tools,	30 58
Iron and steel,	31 32
Blacksmithing,	19 51
Car tickets,	20 00

For Powder and fuse,	71 67	
Sewer-pipe, cement and sand,	107 40	
Drinking fountains, and labor on same,	558 10	
Packing and cordage,	79 16	
Blank-books, stationery and stamps,	30 07	
Paving stone,	12 61	
Labor of men and teams,	4 50	
Abatement on bills,	20 54	
Meters,	86 48	
Castings,	631 36	
Meters frozen, paid sundry persons,	62 00	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 46 of Ex- penses,		\$36,967 26
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$4,584 50

Water Works, Construction : New Supply.

Balance, November 30, 1884, \$87,955 66

EXPENDED.

For Land, paid Sumner Chamberlain,	\$3,500 00	
Damages, paid George Crompton,	10,000 00	
Engineering,	12 97	
Insurance on Chamberlain Estate,	13 05	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 47 of Ex- penses,		\$13,526 02
		<hr/>
Balance, November 30, 1885,		\$74,429 64

Water Works : Maintenance.

RECEIVED.

For Assessments for water, 1884,	\$10,544 16	
Assessments for water, 1885,	99,720 87	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 45 of Re- ceipts,		\$110,265 03

Less amount transferred to sundry Sinking Funds, per order of City Council, viz :

Sewer Loan, 1885,	\$7,200 00	
Water Loan, 1885,	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,200 00
		<hr/>
		\$100,065 03

Less amount transferred to Interest on Water Loan,

\$32,124 11
<hr/>
\$67,940 92

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Geo. E. Batchelder, Registrar,	\$1,400 00
Salary of L. A. Taylor, Commissioner (in part),	849 99
Laborers, as per pay-rolls,	24,576 69
Clerical labor,	869 50
Labor, canvassing,	645 00
Care of Reservoir,	211 11
Union Water Meter Co., Meters and repairs of same,	94 22
Labor of men and teams,	181 92
Lumber and carpenter work,	372 55
Pipe, fittings, &c.,	175 88
Sewer-pipe, cement and sand,	160 81
Rubber goods,	22 56
Hardware, tools and repairs of same,	184 14
Blacksmithing,	105 21
Lanterns, oil, wicks, &c.,	62 84
Trucking, express, freight and telegrams,	496 38
Blank-books, stationery and stamps	212 92
Rent of telephones,	76 00
Harnesses, blankets, and repairs of same,	80 65
Hay, grain and straw,	365 81
Waste, packing and cordage,	90 09
Brushes, brooms, &c.,	38 92
Horse and hack hire,	424 50
Water-gates, hydrants, and repairs of same,	3,346 58

For Abatements, on water rates,	163 48	
Paints and oil,	16 88	
Taxes in Leicester,	93 48	
Fuel,	68 55	
Gas,	35 35	
Printing,	195 52	
Plumbing,	23 90	
Engineering,	148 00	
Traveling expenses,	105 50	
Castings,	986 96	
Horse-car tickets and fares,	11 65	
Iron and steel,	27 72	
Wagons, and repairs of same,	42 25	
Gravel,	34 14	
Taxes in Holden,	340 81	
Repairs of concrete walk,	22 70	
Repairs of gauge,	15 00	
Lead pipe, lead and solder,	820 30	
Bedding,	9 90	
Rent of telephones,	18 00	
Clipping horse,	4 00	
Cleaning clock,	1 50	
Paving,	731 47	
Powder and fuse,	62 10	
Iron pipe, and freight on same,	15,667 42	
Hose and couplings,	27 31	
Refreshments, for Committee,	12 00	
Repairs of meters,	61 80	
Repairs of meter, paid National Manufacturing Co.,	6 05	
Damages caused by bursting of water pipe, paid sundry persons,	296 29	
Damages, caused by blasting,	39 60	
		<hr/>
Total, as per item No. 48 of Expenses,		\$55,133 90
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$12,807 02

Balances Unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund.

From Board of Health,	\$45 92
City Hall,	414 08
City Hospital,	251 54

From Fire Department,	131 86	
Free Public Library,	3 07	
Incidental Expenses,	1,681 75	
Lighting Streets,	4,937 04	
Interest,	581 76	
" on Sewer Loan,	120 00	
Pauper Department, City Relief,	1,495 45	
" " House Offal,	262 49	
" " Truant School,	1 47	
Police Department,	369 34	
Public Grounds,	5 32	
Salaries,	255 43	
Sewers, Construction,	188 36	
Street Construction,	2,687 08	
" " Summer Street,	641 15	
Water Works, Construction,	4,584 50	
" " Maintenance,	12,807 02	
		<hr/>
		\$31,464 63
From Sewer Assessments,	\$2,585 75	
Street Betterments,	517 23	
		<hr/>
		\$3,102 98
		<hr/>
Total,		\$34,567 61

*City Debt.**November 30, 1885.**Funded City Loan.*

Due April 1, 1891 (Int. 4 ¹ / ₂ per cent.),	\$35,000 00	
Jan. 1, 1892 " " " "	30,000 00	
" 1, 1892 " " " "	23,400 00	
April 1, 1892 " " " "	35,000 00	
" 1, 1893 " " " "	90,000 00	
" 1, 1905 " " " "renewal,	500,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$713,400 00

Due Jan. 1, 1887 (Int. 5 per cent.),	\$100,000 00
“ 1, 1888 “ “ “ “	60,000 00
“ 1, 1889 “ “ “ “	40,000 00
April 1, 1889 “ “ “ “	100,000 00
“ 1, 1890 “ “ “ “	30,000 00
“ 1, 1905 “ “ “ “renewal,	100,000 00
April 1, 1905 “ “ “ “ “	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$530,000 00
Due April 1, 1892 (interest 6 per cent.),	\$800,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$800,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,043,400 00

Funded Sewer Loan.

Due Jan. 1, 1901 (interest 4 per cent.),	\$55,000 00
“ 1, 1903 “ “ “ “	65,000 00
“ 1, 1904 “ “ “ “	70,000 00
“ 1, 1905 “ “ “ “	180,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$370,000 00
Due April 1, 1905(Int. 4½ pr. ct.),renewal,	\$140,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$140,000 00
Due Jan. 1, 1899 (interest 5 per cent.),	\$100,000 00
“ 1, 1900 “ “ “ “	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$130,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$640,000 00

Funded Water Loan.

Due June 1, 1905 (Int. 3½ pr. ct.),renewal,	\$100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$100,000 00
Due April 1, 1914 (interest 4 per cent.),	\$250,000 00
“ 1, 1915 “ “ “ “	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$350,000 00
Due Dec. 1, 1906 (interest 5 per cent.),	\$100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$100,000 00

Due July 1, 1885 (interest 6 per cent.), *	\$2,000 00
June 1, 1886 " " " "	26,000 00
July 1, 1886 " " " "	50,000 00
June 1, 1887 " " " "	23,000 00
" 1, 1888 " " " "	3,000 00
Dec. 1, 1890 " " " "	50,000 00
June 1, 1891 " " " "	2,300 00
	<hr/>
	\$156,300 00
Total,	<hr/>
	\$706,300 00

Recapitulation.

Funded City Loan,	\$2,043,400 00
" Sewer "	640,000 00
" Water "	706,300 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,389,700 00

Liabilities.

Loans, Funded City,	\$2,043,400 00
" " Sewer,	640,000 00
" " Water,	706,300 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,389,700 00
One-half County Tax,	\$19,169 00
State Tax,	41,940 00
National Bank Tax, State account, 1885,	18,125 65
Collector's sales, Surplus account,	26 94
Real-Estate sales, Surplus account,	125 00
Interest coupons not presented for pay- ment, viz. :	
Funded City Loan (2d Series),	780 00
" " " (3d "),	120 00
" Water " (Special Series),	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$80,346 59
	<hr/>
	\$3,470,046 59

* Not yet presented for payment.

Cash Assets.

262 Shares Fitchburg Railroad Co. Stock, at par value,	\$26,200 00	
Due from Commonwealth, for State Aid, old account,	6,060 37	
Due from Commonwealth, for State Aid, new account,	11,974 25	
Due from Commonwealth, for Corpora- tion Tax,	80,174 38	
Due from Commonwealth, for National Bank Tax, State account,	18,125 65	
Due from Commonwealth, for Military Aid, one-half expense,	718 00	
Due from Commonwealth, for Foreign Ship account,	137 05	
Due Taxes uncollected, 1877 to 1885, in- clusive,	69,827 19	
Assessments for School-books, from 1877 to 1884, inclusive,	903 30	
Assessments for Sewers and Drains,	30,474 42	
“ Sidewalks,	3,463 54	
Due on City Hospital account,	110 99	
“ Fire Department account,	120 87	
“ Highway Department account,	2,918 16	
“ Incidental Expenses account,	37 08	
“ Lighting Streets account,	9 25	
“ Pauper Department, City Relief account,	939 94	
Due on Sewer Construction account, Or- der of 1885,	55 50	
Due on Street Construction account,	500 00	
“ Water Works, Construction ac- count,	4,085 97	
Due on Water Works, Maintenance ac- count,	12,383 68	
Cash in Treasury,	273,221 66	
Amount in hands of Commissioners of Sinking Funds,	721,563 70	
		<hr/>
		\$1,264,004 95
Liabilities over cash assets,		<hr/> \$2,206,041 64

Ledger Balances.

	Dr.	Cr.
262 Shares Fitchburg Railroad Co., par value,	\$26,200 00	
Collector's sales, Surplus account,		\$26 94
Loans, Funded City,		2,043,400 00
“ “ Sewer,		640,000 00
“ “ Water,		706,300 00
Real-Estate sales, Surplus account,		125 00
Sewer Assessments,		2,585 75
Street Betterments,		517 23
Sinking Fund, No. 1, 1875, General Debt,	279,228 88	
Sinking Fund, No. 2, 1876, Water,	22,225 52	
Sinking Fund, No. 3, 1877, Lynde Brook Damages,	89,143 06	
Sinking Fund, No. 4, 1878, Lynde Brook Damages,	47,383 23	
Sinking Fund, No. 5, 1879, Lynde Brook Damages,	28,328 24	
Sinking Fund, No. 6, 1879, Island Sewer,	37,978 17	
Sinking Fund, No. 7, 1879, Foster Street,	71,622 71	
Sinking Fund, No. 8, 1880, Island Sewer,	8,021 04	
Sinking Fund, No. 9, 1880, Foster Street,	16,152 78	
Sinking Fund, No. 10, 1881, Island Sewer,	11,955 47	
Sinking Fund, No. 11, 1881, City Hospital Building,	15,236 89	
Sinking Fund, No. 12, 1882, Lynde Brook Damages,	10,198 31	
Sinking Fund, No. 13, 1882, Jaques Forfeiture,	8,056 79	
Sinking Fund, No. 14, 1882, City Hospital Building,	11,896 19	
Sinking Fund, No. 15, 1883, Sewer Loan,	7,982 43	
Sinking Fund, No. 16, 1883, Sum- mer Street,	25,889 60	
Sinking Fund, No. 17, 1884, Sewer Loan,	5,638 23	

Sinking Fund, No. 18, 1884, Water		
Loan,	14,758 03	
Sinking Fund, No. 19, 1885, Sewer		
Loan,	6,820 15	
Sinking Fund, No. 20, 1885, Water		
Loan,	3,047 98	
State Aid, old account,	6,060 37	
State Aid, new account,	11,974 25	
Taxes, Corporation,	80,174 38	
" County,		19,169 00
" Nat. Bank, State account,		18,125 65
" State,		41,940 00
" 1877 to 1885 inclusive,	69,827 19	
City Treasury,	273,221 66	
City of Worcester,	2,283,168 02	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,472,189 57	\$3,472,189 57

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

In charge of the following Persons and Departments.

CITY ENGINEER:—

Personal Property,	\$1,100 00
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COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PARKS:—

Personal Property,	\$1,000 00
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COMMITTEE ON LIGHTING STREETS:—

702 Gas Lanterns, 1373 Gasoline Lamps, with Buildings and Fixtures,	\$28,800 00
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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—

District Court and Police Building,	\$27,000 00
7,256 feet of land, at \$1.25 per foot,	9,070 00
	<hr/>
	\$36,070 00

DIRECTORS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—

Library Building,	\$28,000 00
9,902 feet of land, at \$2.00 per foot,	19,804 00
	<hr/>
	\$47,804 00
Personal Property,	35,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$82,804 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT:—

Beacon Street.

8,000 feet of land, at 30 cts. per foot,	\$2,400 00
Engine House,	5,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,800 00

Bigelow Court.

5,310 feet of land, at \$1.50 per foot,	\$7,965 00
Engine House,	12,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,965 00

Carlton Street.

1,270 feet of land, at \$1.25 per foot,	\$1,587 50	
Engine House,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,587 50

Exchange Street.

500 feet of land, at \$2.00 per foot,	\$1,000 00	
Engine House,	1,800 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,800 00

Grafton Street. (On School-house Lot).

Engine House,		\$4,000 00
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Lamartine Street.

6,827 feet of land, at 15 cts. per foot,	\$1,024 05	
Engine House,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,024 05

Myrtle Street.

1,374 feet of land, at 90 cts. per foot,	\$1,212 30	
Engine House,	2,700 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,912 30

New Worcester.

Land,	\$500 00	
Engine House,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,000 00

Pleasant Street.

6,106 feet of land, at 14 cts. per foot,	\$854 84	
Engine House,	8,100 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,954 84

School Street.

7,688 feet of land, at 50 cts. per foot,	\$3,844 00	
Engine House,	4,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,344 00

Thomas Street.

Land,	\$7,000 00	
Engine House,	4,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,500 00

John Street.

1,836 feet of land, at 50 cts. per foot,	\$918 00
Engine House,	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,918 00

Prescott Street. (Leased Land).

Engine House,	\$10,000 00
	<hr/>
Total Real-Estate,	\$92,805 69

Personal Property.

Four Steamers,	\$16,000 00
Thirteen Hose-Carriages,	6,700 00
Four Ladder-Trucks,	5,000 00
Other Personal Property, including Fire-Alarm .	
Telegraph,	61,000 00
	<hr/>
Total Personal Property,	\$88,700 00

TRUSTEES OF CITY HOSPITAL:—

163,836 feet of land, at 12 cts. per foot,	\$19,660 32
Buildings,	56,000 00
Furniture, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	7,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$82,860 32

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT:—

50,331 feet of land on Salem street, at 33 cts.	
per foot,	\$16,609 25
Stables, Sheds, etc.,	10,500 00
Land (1 acre), Pleasant street, Tatnuck,	100 00
Land (2 acres), Quinsigamond Village,	225 00
Gravel Pit, near Paxton,	10 00
Personal Property,	22,494 91
	<hr/>
	\$49,939 16

PAUPER DEPARTMENT:—

Real-Estate,	\$80,000 00
Stock and Tools at the Farm,	7,204 57
Household Goods,	12,168 58
Stock, &c., in the Scavenger Department,	\$9,594 00
Telephone,	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$109,417 15

POLICE DEPARTMENT:—

Personal Property under care of City Marshal,	\$3,800 00
Police Station, Lamartine Street House,	12,000 00
17,326 feet of land, at 15 cts. per foot,	2,598 90

\$18,398 90

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:—

Adams Square School-house,

22,360 feet of land,	\$300 00
House,	2,800 00

\$3,100 00

Adriatic School-house, Southgate Street.

25,000 feet of land,	\$2,500 00
New House,	15,000 00
Old House,	3,000 00

\$20,500 00

Ash Street School-house.

13,400 feet of land,	\$4,020 00
House,	13,500 00

\$17,520 00

Belmont Street School-house.

31,440 feet of land,	\$7,860 00
House,	45,000 00

\$52,860 00

Bloomington School-house.

14,000 feet of land,	\$200 00
House,	3,000 00

\$3,200 00

Burncoat Plain School-house.

21,500 feet of land,	\$200 00
House,	2,500 00

\$2,700 00

Chamberlain School-house.

21,780 feet of land,	\$100 00
House,	1,200 00

\$1,300 00

Chandler Street School-house.

34,816 feet of land, at 25 cts. per foot,	\$8,704 00
House,	27,000 00

\$35,704 00

Dix Street School-house.

24,000 feet of land.	\$6,000 00
House,	30,000 00

\$36,000 00

East Worcester School-house.

9,060 feet of land,	\$4,530 00
House,	5,000 00

\$9,530 00

Edgeworth Street School-house.

30,760 feet of land,	\$1,538 00
House,	22,000 00

\$23,538 00

Freeland Street School-house.

30,000 feet of land, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per foot,	\$3,750 00
House (unfinished),	15,000 00

\$18,750 00

Gage Street School-house.

36,527 feet of land at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per foot,	\$4,565 87
House,	27,000 00

\$31,565 87

Grafton Street School-house.

24,897 feet of land, at 25 cts, per foot,	\$6,224 25
House,	10,000 00

\$16,224 25

High School-house (Old).

9,487 feet of land,	\$12,333 00
House,	20,000 00

\$32,333 00

High School-house (New).

31,672 feet of land,	\$41,173 00
House,	125,000 00

\$166,173 00

Lake View School-house.

15,684 feet of land,	\$400 00	
House,	2,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,000 00

Lamartine Street School-house.

48,040 feet of land,	\$9,608 00	
House,	27,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$36,608 00

Ledge Street School-house.

40,670 feet of land,	\$8,134 00	
House,	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$38,134 00

Mason Street School-house.

13,200 feet of land,	\$1,980 00	
House,	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,480 00

Millbury Street School-house.

52,664 feet of land, at 10 cts. per foot,	\$5,266 40	
House,	24,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$29,266 40

Millbury Street School-house (New).

7,000 feet of land, at 8 cts. per foot,	\$560 00	
House (unfinished).	8,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$9,060 00

Monroe District School-house. (Blithewood).

43,560 feet of land,	\$100 00	
House,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,600 00

New Worcester School-house.

14,900 feet of land,	\$2,335 00	
House,	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,235 00

Northville School-house.

34,875 feet of land,	\$500 00	
House,	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,000 00

North Pond School-house.

20,000 feet of land,	\$300 00	
House,	1,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,900 00

Oxford Street School-house.

17,200 feet of land,	\$21,500 00	
House,	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$51,500 00

Providence Street School-house.

58,000 feet of land,	\$29,000 00	
House,	18,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$47,000 00

Quinsigamond School-house.

34,500 feet of land,	\$1,725 00	
House,	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$21,725 00

Salem Street School-house.

12,555 feet of land,	\$5,022 00	
House,	12,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,022 00

South Worcester School-house.

29,184 feet of land,	\$2,918 00	
House,	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$22,918 00

Summer Street School-house.

16,083 feet of land,	\$7,320 00	
House,	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,320 00

Sunnyside School-house.

30,000 feet of land, at 8 cts. per foot,	\$2,400 00	
House (unfinished),	8,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,400 00

Sycamore Street School-house.

12,625 feet of land,	\$9,468 00	
House,	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$29,468 00

Tatnuck School-house.

11,500 feet of land,	\$300 00	
House,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,300 00

Thomas Street School-house.

23,443 feet of land,	\$15,000 00	
House,	29,751 00	
	<hr/>	\$44,751 00

Trowbridgeville School-house.

5,050 feet of land,	\$75 00	
House,	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$375 00

Union Hill School-house.

11,000 feet of land,	\$1,100 00	
House,	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,100 00

Valley Falls School-house.

34,428 feet of land,	\$200 00	
House,	7,300 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,500 00	
Old School-house and lot,	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,000 00

Washington Street School-house.

Land,	\$2,235 00	
House,	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,235 00

Winslow Street School-house.

25,000 feet of land,	\$5,000 00	
House,	29,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$34,000 00

Woodland Street School-house.

40,000 feet of land,	\$10,000 00	
2 Houses,	38,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$48,000 00

Total value of Real Estate,	\$980,395 52
Total value of Personal Property,	105,515 00
	<hr/>

\$1,085,910 52

SEWER DEPARTMENT:—

Personal Property,

\$10,189 00

WATER DEPARTMENT:—

Real Estate in Leicester, Holden, Bell
Pond, and on Thomas street, together
with the Reservoir, Pipe, Hydrants,
Fixtures and Tools—costing

\$1,720,329 62

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Central Park, 7 Acres.
Hope Cemetery, 67 Acres.
Elm Park, 28 Acres.
37-124ths of North Pond.

SALABLE LANDS:—

56,622 feet of land, East Worcester street, at 40 cents per foot,	\$22,648 80
24,163 feet of land, Grosvenor and Meade streets, at 14 cents per foot,	3,382 82
17,612 feet of land, Summer street, at 80 cents per foot,	14,089 60
8,063 feet of land, Mechanic street, at \$1.00 per foot,	8,063 00
40,000 feet of land, Millbury street, at 10 cents per foot,	4,000 00
Real-Estate (Holden Reservoir),	5,500 00
17,989 feet of land, East Worcester street, at 40 cents per foot,	7,195 00 }
and old School Building,	4,000 00 }

 \$68,879 22

City Hall Building,	\$20,000 00
Furniture, &c., in City Hall,	5,500 00
City Scales, Lincoln square,	400 00
City Scales, New Worcester,	300 00
City Scales, Salem square,	400 00
City Scales, Quinsigamond,	300 00
City Scales, Southbridge street,	300 00

 \$27,200 00

Total,

 \$3,504,403 58

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUNDS.

WORCESTER, MASS., JANUARY 4, 1886.

To the Honorable City Council:—

IN compliance with the provisions of the City Ordinance governing this Commission, the undersigned herewith present a report of their transactions in and about the several funds in their charge for the financial year ending November 30, 1885:—

Balance, December 1, 1884	\$590,370 85
Receipts during the year	142,530 62
<hr/>	
Total	\$732,901 47
Payments during the year	11,337 77
<hr/>	
Balance, November 30, 1885	\$721,563 70

The several securities and cash balances belonging to each of the City Sinking Funds were carefully examined by the undersigned at the close of business on Monday, November 30, 1885, and found to agree, item by item, with the account thereof rendered by the Treasurer. Sundry statements, prepared by W. S. Barton, Esq., City Treasurer and Treasurer of this Board, showing the receipts and payments on account of the several funds, together with the investments and cash balances, as carried forward at the end of the financial year, are appended to this report and made a part thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM'L WOODWARD,
EDWARD L. DAVIS,
HENRY A. MARSH,

Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of the City of Worcester.

To the Commissioners of the City Sinking Funds:—

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned herewith presents sundry statements, showing, in aggregates and in detail, all cash transactions of your Board for the financial year ending November 30, 1885:—

CITY SINKING FUNDS.

December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885.

No.	TITLE OF FUND.	Amount Dec. 1, 1884.	Receipts during year.	Totals.	Payments during year.	Amount Nov. 30, 1885.
1	General Debt, 1875.	\$229,032 08	\$55,711 74	\$284,743 82	\$5,514 94	\$279,223 88
2	Water Loan, 1876.	18,592 34	3,910 46	22,502 80	277 28	22,225 52
3	Lynde Brook, 1877.	78,155 15	11,730 13	89,935 28	792 22	89,143 06
4	“ 1878.	41,044 01	6,774 94	47,818 95	435 72	47,383 23
5	“ 1879.	24,312 48	4,332 65	28,645 13	316 89	28,328 24
6	Island Sewer, 1879.	32,770 46	5,564 21	38,334 67	356 50	37,978 17
7	Foster Street, 1879.	61,493 25	10,882 07	72,375 32	752 61	71,622 71
8	Island Sewer, 1880.	6,634 58	1,505 29	8,139 87	118 83	8,021 04
9	Foster Street, 1880.	13,337 13	3,013 71	16,350 84	198 06	16,152 78
10	Island Sewer, 1881.	9,521 24	2,632 29	12,153 53	198 06	11,955 47
11	City Hosp. Bl'g, 1881.	12,123 36	3,351 20	15,474 56	237 67	15,236 89
12	Lynde Brook, 1882.	7,636 35	2,760 02	10,396 37	198 06	10,198 31
13	Jaques Forfre, 1882.	6,031 12	2,184 11	8,215 23	158 44	8,056 79
14	City Hosp. Bl'g, 1882.	8,911 22	3,222 64	12,133 86	237 67	11,896 19
15	Sewer Loan, 1883.	5,306 81	2,873 68	8,180 49	198 06	7,982 43
16	Summer Street, 1883.	18,380 36	8,103 39	26,483 75	594 15	25,889 60
17	Sewer Loan, 1884.	2,857 80	2,978 49	5,836 29	198 06	5,638 23
18	Water Loan, 1884.	14,231 11	566 53	14,797 64	39 61	14,758 03
19	Sewer Loan, 1885.		7,335 09	7,335 09	514 94	6,820 15
20	Water Loan, 1885.		3,047 98	3,047 98		3,047 98
	Totals,	\$590,370 85	\$142,530 62	\$732,901 47	\$11,337 77	\$721,563 70

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885.

No.	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	City Contributions.	Interest.	Totals.	City Debt Cancelled.	Interest and Premium.	Totals.
1	\$45,890 66	\$9,821 08	\$55,711 74	\$5,000 00	\$514 94	\$5,514 94
2	3,000 00	910 46	3,910 46		277 28	277 28
3	8,000 00	3,780 13	11,780 13		792 22	792 22
4	4,800 00	1,974 94	6,774 94		435 72	435 72
5	3,200 00	1,132 65	4,332 65		316 89	316 89
6	4,000 00	1,564 21	5,564 21		356 50	356 50
7	8,000 00	2,882 07	10,882 07		752 61	752 61
8	1,200 00	305 29	1,505 29		118 83	118 83
9	2,400 00	613 71	3,013 71		198 06	198 06
10	2,200 00	432 29	2,632 29		198 06	198 06
11	2,800 00	551 20	3,351 20		237 67	237 67
12	2,400 00	360 02	2,760 02		198 06	198 06
13	1,900 00	284 11	2,184 11		158 44	158 44
14	2,800 00	422 64	3,222 64		237 67	237 67
15	2,600 00	273 68	2,873 68		198 06	198 06
16	7,200 00	903 39	8,103 39		594 15	594 15
17	2,800 00	178 49	2,978 49		198 06	198 06
18		566 53	566 53		39 61	39 61
19	7,200 00	135 09	7,335 09		514 94	514 94
20	3,000 00	47 98	3,047 98			
	\$115,390 66	\$27,139 96	\$142,530 62	\$5,000 00	\$6,337 77	\$11,337 77

Of the \$115,390.66, received on account of city contributions, the sum of \$68,190.66 was realized from unexpended balances of 1884, including sundry items of revenue specified in Sec. 8, Chap. 42, of the City Ordinances; \$10,200 from water revenue, specially appropriated; and \$37,000 from the appropriation for sinking funds provided for in the tax levy of 1885. Of the \$27,139.96, received on account of interest, the sum of \$25,531 was realized from interest on city bonds, and \$1,608.96 from interest on bank deposits.

FUNDED DEBT AND SINKING FUNDS.

November 30, 1885.

No.	FUNDED DEBT.			SINKING FUNDS.		
	Created.	Due.	Amount.	Investm'ts.	Cash Deposits.	Amount.
1	Prior to 1876.	1885 to 1905.	\$1,896,300 00	\$210,400 00	\$68,828 88	\$279,228 88
2	Nov. 27, 1876.	Dec. 1, 1906.	100,000 00	21,500 00	725 52	22,225 52
3	Jan. 29, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1887.	100,000 00	86,000 00	3,143 06	89,143 06
4	April 1, 1878.	Jan. 1, 1888.	60,000 00	45,500 00	1,883 23	47,383 23
5	Feb. 10, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1889.	40,000 00	27,500 00	828 24	28,328 24
6	Mar. 10, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1899.	100,000 00	36,500 00	1,478 17	37,978 17
7	Mar. 10, 1879.	Apr. 1, 1889.	100,000 00	69,500 00	2,122 71	71,622 71
8	Dec. 22, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1900.	30,000 00	7,500 00	521 04	8,021 04
9	Dec. 22, 1879.	Apr. 1, 1890.	30,000 00	15,500 00	652 78	16,152 78
10	Mar. 28, 1881.	Jan. 1, 1901.	55,000 00	11,500 00	455 47	11,955 47
11	Mar. 28, 1881.	Apr. 1, 1891.	35,000 00	14,500 00	736 89	15,236 89
12	Jan. 9, 1882.	Jan. 1, 1892.	30,000 00	9,500 00	698 31	10,198 31
13	Mar. 6, 1882.	Jan. 1, 1892.	23,400 00	7,500 00	556 79	8,056 79
14	Mar. 20, 1882.	Apr. 1, 1892.	35,000 00	11,500 00	396 19	11,896 19
15	Dec. 19, 1882.	Jan. 1, 1903.	65,000 00	7,500 00	482 43	7,982 43
16	Mar. 27, 1883.	Apr. 1, 1893.	90,000 00	25,000 00	889 60	25,889 60
17	Dec. 10, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1904.	70,000 00	5,000 00	638 23	5,638 23
18	Apr. 11, 1884.	Apr. 1, 1914.	250,000 00	14,000 00	758 03	14,758 03
19	Feb. 16, 1885.	Jan. 1, 1905.	180,000 00	6,500 00	320 15	6,820 15
20	Mar. 30, 1885.	Apr. 1, 1915.	100,000 00		3,047 98	3,047 98
Totals.			\$3,389,700 00	\$632,400 00	\$89,163 70	\$721,563 70

The funded City debt comprises coupon bonds to the amount of \$523,500, and registered bonds to the amount of \$2,866,200; of which amounts \$956,300 bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, \$760,000 at 5 per cent., \$140,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., \$1,433,400 at 4 per cent., and \$100,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sinking fund investments consist of City of Worcester registered bonds, exclusively, comprising \$19,500 City 6's, \$139,500 City 5's, \$10,000 City $4\frac{1}{2}$'s, and \$463,400 City 4's; the average annual rate of interest thereon being about $4\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

WM. S. BARTON,

Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., DECEMBER 21, 1885.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS., }
DECEMBER 14, 1885. }

To the Honorable City Council :—

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, having examined the books and accounts of the City Treasurer, beg leave to report—

That they find that his books are carefully and correctly kept, and that the cash assets belonging to the city are properly accounted for.

They further report that it appears from the books of the Treasurer, that his cash receipts, from all sources, for the financial year ending November 30, 1885, amounted to \$2,269,901 17

That his cash balance, Nov. 30, 1884, was 170,422 82

Making a total of	\$2,440,323 99
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And that his cash payments amounted to	2,086,285 99
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Leaving a cash balance, November 30, 1885, of	\$354,038 00
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Which they have verified by actual count of the cash on hand at the close of business on Monday, November 30th, and by an examination of the several bank balances standing to the credit of the city on that date.

They further report that the only city security now in the custody of the Treasurer, Trust Fund securities excepted, is the following, viz. :—

1 Certificate, numbered 29,589, of 262 shares in the Stock of the Fitchburg R. R. Co. (par value),	\$26,200 00
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They further report that the following taxes, assessments and department bills remained uncollected at the close of business, November 30, 1885, viz. :—

City, County and State taxes of 1877,	\$4,430 92
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1878,	5,118 94
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1879,	4,906 44
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1880,	6,210 07
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1881,	6,420 40
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1882,	5,892 19
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1883,	5,803 18
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1884,	6,596 05
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1885,	24,449 00
	<hr/>
	\$69,827 19
School-book taxes, 1877 to 1884 inclusive,	903 30
Sewer assessments, including apportionments,	30,474 42
Sidewalk assessments,	3,463 54
City Hospital bills; board of patients, etc.,	110 99
Fire Department bills; material sold,	120 87
Highway Department bills; labor and materials,	2,918 16
Incidental Expense account; engineering, etc.,	37 08
Lighting Streets account; damage to lanterns,	9 25
Pauper Department bills; aid to paupers,	939 94
Sewer Construction account; labor and materials,	55 50
Street Construction account; grading, etc.,	500 00
Water Construction account; service-pipe, etc.,	4,085 97
Water Maintenance account; water rates, etc.,	12,383 68
	<hr/>
Total,	\$125,829 89

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. G. REED,
ANDREW ATHY,
S. A. PORTER,
A. M. STONE,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
W. F. BANCROFT,

Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY OF WORCESTER,

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, January 1, 1886.

To the Honorable City Council :

In accordance with the requirements of Chapter VIII. of the City Ordinances, the City Clerk submits the following statement of the moneys received by him as fees or otherwise during the year ending November 30, 1885, viz.:—

From Licensed Amusements,	\$1,105 50
“ “ Auctioneers,	42 00
“ “ Billiard Tables, etc.,	460 00
“ “ Dogs,	1,667 00
“ “ Hacks and Job wagons,	265 00
“ “ Intelligence Offices,	80 00
“ “ Junk Dealers,	100 00
“ “ Pawn Brokers,	400 00
“ “ Petroleum,	128 00
“ Sale of Ordinances,	9 00
“ Licenses for sale of Fireworks,	31 00
Office Fees,	1,782 90
	<hr/>
	\$6,070 40

This sum has been paid to the City Treasurer, and receipts taken therefor.

There has also been paid to Edward A. Brown, County Treasurer, the sum of of \$3,615.60 for dog licenses.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. TOWNE,
City Clerk.

WORCESTER SCHOOLS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER,

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

CHARLES G. REED, *President.*

ALBERT P. MARBLE, *Supt. and Secy.*

492 MAIN STREET.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1888.

Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. REBECCA BARNARD,	184 Main St.	5. JOSEPH H. KELLEY,	22 Trumbull St.
2. HELEN B. MERRIMAN,	67 Lincoln St.	6. ALZIRUS BROWN,	633 Main St.
3. EUGENE M. MORIARTY,	5 Howard St.	7. HENRY L. PARKER,	1022 Main St.
4. DANIEL J. KELLEY,	6 Harrison St.	8. GEORGE SWAN,	3 Irving St.

MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1887.

Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. WM. T. SOUTHER,	1 Lincoln Square.	5. THOMAS J. CONATY,	340 Cambridge St.
2. FORREST E. BARKER,	16 Reservoir St.	6. WILLIE C. YOUNG,	15 Charlton St.
3. DENIS SCANNELL,	112 Shrewsbury St.	7. KATE C. TAFT,	72 Woodland St.
4. M. J. P. McCAFFERTY,	5 Jefferson St.	8. JOSEPH F. LOVERING,	93 Elm St.

MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1886.

Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. GEO. F. THOMPSON,	4 Agricultural St.	5. GEORGE C. REIDY,	23 Sigel St.
2. EDWARD F. TOLMAN,	9 Auburn St.	6. HENRY S. KNIGHT,	15 High St.
3. JOHN J. CASEY,	22 Hill St.	7. EMERSON WARNER,	574 Main St.
4. PETER A. CONLIN,	17 Conlin Ct.	8. EDWARD B. GLASGOW,	Lincoln House.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON SCHOOL-HOUSES.—Messrs. Brown, Reidy, McCafferty, Tolman and Conlin.

ON BOOKS AND APPARATUS.—Messrs. Parker, Scannell, Knight, Young and Moriarty.

ON TEACHERS.—The Superintendent, *ex-officio*; Messrs. Conaty, Swan, Warner, Barker and Mrs. Merriman.

ON APPOINTMENTS.—The Superintendent, *ex-officio*; Mrs. Taft, Messrs. Glasgow, Casey, Miss Barnard and Joseph H. Kelley,

ON FINANCE.—The Mayor, *ex-officio*; Messrs. Warner, Thompson, Lovering, Daniel, J. Kelley and Souther.

The Committee of Visitation shall exercise a general supervision over the schools to which they are severally assigned, and shall visit them not less than once in four weeks, and report their condition at the monthly meeting of the Board.—[Rules, Chap. 3, Sec. 6.

Though each school is assigned to a special committee, yet every member of the Board shall consider it his duty to watch over and visit all the public schools of the city, as his convenience will permit.—[Sec. 7.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Messrs. Warner, Conaty, Swan, Glasgow, Mrs. Taft, Parker and Scannell.

TEACHERS.

Alfred S. Roe, Principal.

A. Carey Field,
William F. Abbot,
Joseph H. Perry,
John W. Gordon,
Mary P. Jefts,

Jennie I. Ware,
Rachel L. Moore,
Mathilde de Maltchycè,
James Mahoney,
Nellie M. White,
Irene P. Huse.

Carry P. Townsend,
Florence Snow,
Mary E. Whipple,
John I. Souther,
Helen M. Parkhurst,

The ROMAN NUMERALS designate the ROOMS to which members of committees are specially assigned, and the GRADES according to the course of study.

BELMONT STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Barker,	Arthur G. Lewis, Principal,	IX
Barker,	(Emma C. McClellan,) Assistant.	
Barker,	Mary H. Warren,	"
Barker,	Sarah M. Averill,	VIII
Barker,	Owen H. Conlin,	VIII-VII
Barker,	Sarah L. Phillips,	VII
Barker,	Tirzah S. Nichols,	VI
Barker,	Jennie L. Dearborn,	VI
Glasgow,	Esther G. Chenery,	V
Glasgow,	Sarah E. Rogers,	V
Glasgow,	Mattie A. Collins,	IV
Glasgow,	Carrie A. Smith,	IV
Glasgow,	Mary T. Gale,	III
Tolman,	Anna M. Waite,	III
Tolman,	Addie T. Gauren,	II
Tolman,	Maud L. Davis,	II
Tolman,	Lilla F. Upton,	I
Tolman,	Hattie B. Andrews,	I

DIX STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Thompson,	James Jenkins, Principal,	IX
Thompson,	Carrie L. Paige, Assistant.	
Thompson,	(Effie F. Kinne,) Assistant.	VIII
Thompson,	Anna DeW. Pearce,	
Thompson,	Mattie Howe,	VII
Thompson,	Minnie W. Sherman,	VI
Thompson,	Nellie F. Lindsay,	V
Conlin,	Susie W. Forbes,	IV
Conlin,	Esther B. Smith,	IV-III
Conlin,	Alice W. Giddings,	III
Conlin,	Harriet Lightbourn.	III-II
Conlin,	Mary E. Barnard,	II-I
Conlin,	Maria F. Bosworth,	I

WINSLOW STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Mrs. Taft,	J. Chauncey Lyford, Principal,	IX
Mrs. Taft,	(Ella K. Morgan,) Assistant.	
Mrs. Taft,	Sarah Brigham,	
Mrs. Taft,	Mary A. Drake,	VIII
Mrs. Taft,	Jessie M. Nichols,	VII
Mrs. Taft,	Eva E. Stone,	VI
Mrs. Taft,	Octavia H. Vaughan,	V
Knight,	Ella E. Goddard,	IV
Knight,	Ida M. McCambridge,	III
Knight,	Edna Carrier,	III
Knight,	Emma G. Goodwin,	II
Knight,	A. Calista Hale,	I

CHANDLER STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Parker,	William H. Bartlett, Principal,	IX
Parker,	Clara Manly, Assistant.	
Parker,	Jennie L. Higgins,	VIII
Parker,	Helena M. Kalaher,	VII
Moriarty,	Lucy Lewisson,	VI
Moriarty,	Mary E. Convery,	V
Moriarty,	Harriet E. Maynard,	IV
Moriarty,	Eliza J. Seaver,	IV
McCafferty,	Mary E. Horgan,	III
McCafferty,	Mary L. Haselden,	II
McCafferty,	Gertrude Melanefy,	I

WOODLAND STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Swan,	Joseph Jackson, Principal,	IX
Swan,	Alice E. Meriam, Assistant.	
Swan,	Ann S. Dunton,	VIII
Swan,	Mary M. Lawton,	VII
Swan,	Carrie R. Clements,	VI
Swan,	Martha T. Wyman,	VI
Souther,	Emma F. Brown,	V
Souther,	Susie A. Partridge,	V
Souther,	Sarah J. Melanefy,	IV
Souther,	M. Rosalie Goddard,	IV
Souther,	Maggie I. Melanefy,	III
Mrs. Taft,	Carrie F. Meriam,	III
Mrs. Taft,	Maggie A. Flaherty,	II
Mrs. Taft,	Emma Buckley,	II
Mrs. Taft,	Mary E. Proctor,	I
Mrs. Taft,	Carrie A. Hildreth,	I

WASHINGTON STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
McCafferty,	Charles T. Haynes, Principal,	IX
McCafferty,	Ida L. Gaskill, Assistant,	
McCafferty,	M. Louise Rice, Assistant.	

LEDGE STREET.		
COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Conaty,	Charles C. Woodman, Principal,	IX
Conaty,	Margaret M. Geary, Assistant.	
Conaty,	Emma L. Cowles,	VIII
Conaty,	Maria P. Cole,	VII
Conaty,	Kate A. McCarthy,	VII
Conaty,	Alice G. McMahon,	VI
McCafferty,	(Mary J. Packard,)	VI
McCafferty,	Daniel H. Casey.	
McCafferty,	Frances M. Athy,	V
McCafferty,	Mabel Piper,	V-IV
McCafferty,	Mary E. D. King,	IV
McCafferty,	Fanny A. Williams,	III
Warner,	Carrie E. Howe,	II
Warner,	Mary B. Dudley,	II-I
Warner,	Hannah M. Kickham,	I

MILLBURY STREET.		
COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Moriarty,	Francis P. McKeon, Principal,	IX
Moriarty,	Ella J. Lyford, Assistant.	
Moriarty,	Mary A. Rourke,	VIII
Moriarty,	Eliza J. Lawler,	VII
Moriarty,	Elida M. Capen,	VI
Moriarty,	Hannah Sheehan,	V
Swan,	Hattie S. Putnam,	IV
Swan,	Myra H. Baker,	III
Swan,	Mary L. Gafney,	II
Swan,	Alice A. Tatman,	I

THOMAS STREET.		
COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Lovering,	Harriet G. Waite, Principal,	VIII
Lovering,	(Mary E. Houghton,) Assistant.	
Lovering,	Anna P. Smith, Assistant.	
Lovering,	John E. Lynch,	VII
Lovering,	(Belle H. Tucker,)	VI
Lovering,	Mary E. Fitzgerald.	
Lovering,	Elma L. Studley,	VI
Lovering,	M. Ella Clark,	V
Mrs. Merriman,	Rosa I. Seavey,	V
Mrs. Merriman,	Hattie G. Gates,	IV
Mrs. Merriman,	(Esther E. Travis,)	III
Mrs. Merriman,	Nellie M. Rood.	
Mrs. Merriman,	Ella A. Casey,	III
D. J. Kelley,	Addie E. Sprague,	II
D. J. Kelley,	Jennie C. Clough,	I
D. J. Kelley,	Abbie J. Taft,	I

EDGEWORTH STREET.		
COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Brown,	Ella E. Roper, Principal,	VIII-VII
Brown,	Anna T. Cavanaugh,	VI
Brown,	Julia E. Greenwood,	V
Brown,	Sarah M. Brigham,	IV
Brown,	Louise F. Clark,	III
Parker,	Lucia N. Jennison,	II
Parker,	Fransess D. Martin,	II
Parker,	Estella V. Rolston,	I
Parker,	Selma P. Ahlstrom,	I

WALNUT STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Glasgow,	Nellie C. Thomas, Principal.	VIII
Glasgow,	Kate A. Meade,	VII
Glasgow,	Ella M. Macfarland,	VI
Glasgow,	Mary L. Norcross,	V
Glasgow,	Kate A. Coughlin,	IV
Miss Barnard,	Mary E. McCormick,	III-II
Miss Barnard,	Mary L. Seavey,	I

OXFORD STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Young,	Ella L. Dwyer, Principal,	VIII
Young,	Mary A. Hathaway,	VII
Young,	Nettie A. Murray,	VI
Young,	Mary F. Harrington,	V
Young,	Ida A. Tew,	V
Parker,	Mabel B. Tew,	IV
Parker,	Mary F. Barker,	III
Parker,	M. Gertrude Griggs,	II
Parker,	Catherine T. Nevins,	I
Parker,	Alphonsine T. L'Esperance.	

SYCAMORE STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Warner,	(Charlotte H. Munger,) Principal.	VIII
Warner,	S. Lizzie Carter.	
Warner,	Janet Martin,	VII
Warner,	A. Teresa Timon,	VI
Warner,	Emma M. Plimpton,	V
Lovering,	Hattie S. Hagen,	IV
Lovering,	Sarah W. Clements,	III
Lovering,	Ida A. E. Kenney,	II
Lovering,	Eliza J. Day,	I

NEW WORCESTER.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Souther,	M. Ella Spalding, Principal,	VIII-VII
Souther,	Martha D. Adams,	VI-V
Souther,	Georgianna M. Newton,	V-IV
Conaty,	Jennie M. Tainter,	III
Conaty,	Anna B. Ranger,	II
Conaty,	Rebecca H. Davie,	I

SOUTH WORCESTER.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Reidy,	Carrie A. George, Principal,	VIII
Reidy,	Ellen M. Boyden,	VII
Reidy,	Edward A. Quinland,	VI
Reidy,	Mary O. Whitney,	V
Reidy,	Lydia W. Ball,	IV
Brown,	Mary C. Paige,	III
Brown,	Maggie A. Mahony,	II
Brown,	Mary McBride,	I
Brown,	(Jennie M. Sprout,)	I
Brown,	Ellen G. Daley.	

QUINSIGAMOND.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Knight,	Richard H. Mooney, Principal,	VIII-VII
Knight,	F. May Prentice,	VI
Knight,	Annie W. Newell,	V
Knight,	Jeannie E. Sanderson,	IV
Barker,	Mary A. Winter,	III
Barker,	Alice V. Phelps,	II
Barker,	Mary G. Smith,	I

PROVIDENCE STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss Barnard,	Etta A. Rounds, Principal,	VIII
Miss Barnard,	Etta R. Leonard,	VII
Miss Barnard,	Anna G. Foley,	VI
Miss Barnard,	Marion C. Tucker,	V
Young,	Margaret F. Hagan,	IV
Young,	Sarah J. Newton,	III
Young,	Mary A. Kane,	II
Young,	Mary C. Smith,	I

GAGE STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Scannell,	Ella W. Foskett, Principal,	VIII
Scannell,	Minnie M. Parmenter, Assistant.	
Scannell,	Annie Brown,	VII
Scannell,	Mary E. C. Carroll,	VI
Scannell,	Jennie E. Maloney,	V
Scannell,	Eliza T. Gilbert,	V
J. H. Kelley,	Julia A. Bunker,	IV
J. H. Kelley,	Aloysia Radcliffe,	IV
J. H. Kelley,	Kate C. Cosgrove,	III
J. H. Kelley,	Mary J. O'Connor,	III
J. H. Kelley,	Maggie E. Magone,	II

EAST WORCESTER.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
J. H. Kelley,	Anna T. Kelley,	II
J. H. Kelley,	Nellie G. McGillicuddy,	I
J. H. Kelley,	Ellen F. Fallon,	I

LAMARTINE STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
J. H. Kelley,	Arthur Hay, Principal,	VII
J. H. Kelley,	Nellie F. Saunders, Assistant.	
J. H. Kelley,	Mary J. Sullivan,	VII-VI
J. H. Kelley,	Louise A. Dawson,	VI
J. H. Kelley,	Ellen T. Shaanon,	V
J. H. Kelley,	Mary E. Russell,	IV
Thompson,	Anna M. Murray,	III
Thompson,	Abbie F. Hemenway,	III
Thompson,	Katharine B. Adams,	II
Thompson,	Mary B. Wheatley,	II
Moriarty,	Mary C. Morrissey,	I
Moriarty,	Helena B. O'Keefe,	I
Moriarty,	Edith M. Rolston,	I

ADRIATIC.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Conlin,	Emma A. Porter, Principal,	VII
Conlin,	L. Elizabeth King,	VI
Conlin,	Lizzie E. Chapin,	V
Conlin,	Abbie B. Shute,	IV
Conlin,	Cora A. Baldwin,	IV-III
Reidy,	Mary A. McGillicuddy,	III
Reidy,	Mary M. Bowen,	II
Reidy,	Etta T. Whalen,	I
Reidy,	Mary A. Morrissey,	I

ASH STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Tolman,	Mary J. Mack, Principal,	VI
Tolman,	Mary S. Eaton,	V
Tolman,	(Mabel Crane,)	IV
Tolman,	Ida F. Buxton.	
D. J. Kelley,	Kate A. Fallon,	III
D. J. Kelley,	Sarah A. Boyd,	II
D. J. Kelley,	Marina H. Tucker,	I

GRAFTON STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
D. J. Kelley,	Bridget T. Carlon, Principal,	V
D. J. Kelley,	Evelyn E. Towne,	IV
D. J. Kelley,	Kate A. McLoughlin,	III
Casey,	Margaret J. McCann,	II
Casey,	Carrie M. Adams,	I
Casey,	Ella J. Emerson,	I
Casey,	Katharine A. Hackett.	

SUMMER STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Casey,	Mary A. Gauren, Principal,	V
Casey,	Mary A. Hayward,	IV
Casey,	Anna T. Smith,	III
Casey,	Alice Chapin,	II
Casey,	Agnes R. Stewart,	I

SALEM STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Mrs. Merriman,	Minnie F. Whittier, Principal,	IV
Mrs. Merriman,	Mary O. Whitmore,	III
Mrs. Merriman,	Addie M. Blenus,	II
Mrs. Merriman,	Nellie J. Carlon,	I

UNION HILL.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss Barnard,	Etha M. Stowell, Principal,	IV-III
Miss Barnard,	Anna D. Stowell,	II-I

MASON STREET.

COMMITTEE.	TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Scannell,	Mary E. Pease, Principal,	II
Scannell,	Effie L. Bennett,	I

SUBURBAN.

COMMITTEE.	PLACE.	TEACHER.	
Souther,	Northville,	(Mary F. Lewis.) Joanna F. Smith.	
Lovering,	Tatnuck,	Benjamin W. Kinney.	
Warner,	Trowbridgeville,	Ada D. Saunders.	
Knight,	Blithewood,	Eudora E. Hay.	
Casey,	Bloomingtondale,	Lizzie M. Urban.	
		Rebekah L. Taft.	
Glasgow,	Adams Square,	Olive G. Davidson.	
Tolman,	Burncoat Plain,	Hattie L. White.	
J. H. Kelley,	North Pond,	Etta M. Thayer.	
J. H. Kelley,	Chamberlain,	Fanny R. Spurr.	
Swan,	Lake View,	Minnie A. B. Chase.	
Swan,	Lake View,	Ada B. Braman.	
Miss Barnard,	Valley Falls,	Ann Foskett,	VI-IV
Miss Barnard,	Valley Falls,	Annie M. Ham,	III-I

DRAWING.

TEACHER.

Walter S. Perry.

Fanny H. Smith, Assistant, High School.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Parker, Barker, Reidy, Mrs. Merriman and Mr. Tolman.

MUSIC.

TEACHER.

Seth Richards.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Swan, Lovering, Mrs. Taft, Mr. J. H. Kelley and Miss Barnard.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Conaty, Casey, Mrs. Taft, Messrs. Glasgow and Thompson.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Henry E. Fayerweather, 105 Summer St. Michael J. English, Brackett Ct.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the School Board of Worcester :

In conformity to your regulations, I submit the following as my Eighteenth Annual Report; and by these regulations this report, which it is the duty of the Superintendent to prepare, becomes the Report of the School Board to the public, and the school authorities of the State.

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

I. POPULATION.

Population, Census of 1885	68,383
Children between the ages of five and fifteen, May, 1885.	13,269

II. FINANCIAL.

Valuation, May, 1885	\$52,719,391 00
Increase for the year	1,945,915 33
City Debt, December, 1885, less Cash and Sinking Fund .	2,394,914 64
State, city and county tax, 1885	986,272 37
Rate of taxation	0.18
Value of school-houses and lots	967,100 00
Other school property	105,515 56
*Ordinary expense of schools	194,884 08
Per cent. of same to valuation . . . . .	.0037
Per cent. of same to whole tax . . . . .	.19
Repairs of school-houses, furniture and stoves	9,624 64
	<hr/>
	\$204,508 72
Extraordinary repairs	\$955 38
New furniture	\$1,389 72
Rents	1,145 83
	<hr/>
	\$2,535 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,490 93
	<hr/>
Expended for all purposes	\$207,999 65

*See detailed statement in Secretary's report.

Average cost per scholar for day schools, including ordinary repairs.	\$19 80
Average cost for all schools, including ordinary repairs . .	18 67
Same last year	\$18 62
Cost of evening schools	4,210 36
Average per scholar	13 01
Cost of evening drawing schools	1,434 45
Average per scholar	7 49
Cost of High School	22,299 73
Decrease.	2,972 41
Average per scholar	37 54
Decrease	9 44
Expended by City Council for new school-houses	65,467 72

III. SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Number occupied December, 1885	42
Rooms, not including recitation rooms	234
Rooms rented.	2
Drawing-school rooms, recitation and evening-school rooms, additional	9
Whole number of sittings:	
In High School	660
Grammar schools, Grades IX.—VI	3,416
Grammar schools, Grades V.—IV	2,861
Primary rooms, Grades III.—II.—I	5,108
Suburban schools	562

IV. SCHOOLS.

High School rooms	16
Grammar rooms, Grades IX.—VI	68
Grammar rooms, Grades V.—IV	57
Primary rooms, Grades III.—II.—I	95
Suburban schools	13
Northville, Tatnuck, Valley Falls (2), Trowbridgeville, Blithewood, Bloomingdale, Adams Square, Burncoat Plain, North Pond, Chamberlain, Lake View (2).	
Evening schools	9
Belmont Street, South Worcester and Grafton, for both sexes; Washington Street, New Worcester, Lamartine Street, Quinsigamond and East Worcester, for boys; Walnut Street, for girls.	
Free Evening Drawing Schools, both sexes	7

V. TEACHERS.

Male teachers in High School	7
Female teachers in High School	10
Male teachers in Grammar Schools	13
Female teachers in all grades below the High School	234
Special teacher of Music, male	1
Special teacher of Drawing, male	1
Special teacher of Drawing, female	1
Number of teachers in Day Schools	267
Graduates of the Worcester Training School, or of a State Normal School	184
Male teachers in Evening Schools	19
Female teachers in Evening Schools	15
Teachers in Free Evening Drawing Schools, male 5, female 1	6
Whole number of teachers	307

VI. PUPILS.

Census of children 5 to 15, May, 1885	13,269
Number registered in Day Schools	12,981
Increase	283
In Evening Schools	376
In Free Evening Drawing Schools	223
Number registered in all the schools	13,580
Increase	243
Number over 15 years old	1,815
Increase	320
Estimated number attending in private schools	1,500
Pupils in State Normal School, this city	130
Average number belonging to public schools	10,758
Increase	611
Average daily attendance in Day Schools	9,598
Increase	527
Average daily absence	1,160
Increase	91
Number at close of Fall term, 1884	10,668
At close of Winter term, 1884-85	10,512
Increase from last year	709
At close of Spring term	10,511
Increase	796
At close of Summer term	10,138
Increase	622
At close of Fall term	10,861
Increase	193
Per cent. of daily attendance to average number belonging, Increase	90.1 .6

Number perfect in attendance the whole year		155
Increase	22	
Perfect three terms		391
Perfect two terms		780
Perfect one term		1,977
Number registered in High School		898
Increase	80	
Boys		435
Increase	64	
Girls		463
Increase	16	
Number at the close of the year		660
Increase	43	
Number of graduates, June, 1885		68
Number left the school		186
Average number belonging		593.9
Average daily attendance		556.4
Average daily absence		37.5
Per cent. of daily attendance to average number belonging,		95.5
Average age of pupils, January 1, 1886		16.7
Average number of pupils to a regular teacher		34.9

THE BULLOCK

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY AND APPARATUS FUND.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, }
 WORCESTER, MASS., December 26, 1885. }

To A. P. MARBLE, Esq.,

Supt. of Schools.

SIR:

The undersigned, as Treasurer, *ex-officio*, of The Bullock High-School Library and Apparatus Fund, presents for your information, and for that of the Honorable School Board, the following brief Statement, showing the receipts and payments, on account of said fund, during the last financial year, and the balances car-

ried forward, on the books of the treasurer, at the close of business on Monday, November 30, 1885 : —

Balances, December 1, 1884, viz. :

Savings-Bank deposits,	\$1,500 00	
Cash on deposit,	4 31	
	<hr/>	\$1,504 31

• Receipts during the year, viz. :

Dividends on deposit,	\$60 08	
	<hr/>	\$60 08

Total,	\$1,564 39
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Payments during the year, viz. :

Sundry bills for books,	\$59 63	
	<hr/>	\$59 63

Balances, November 30, 1885, viz. :

Savings-Bank deposits,	\$1,500 00	
Cash on deposit,	4 76	
	<hr/>	\$1,504 76

Total,	\$1,564 39
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Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. BARTON,
City Treasurer.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING STATISTICS.

By the census of 1885 more than one-sixth of the population of the city are of school age, 5 to 15 years; and the number of pupils enrolled in the day schools is nearly equal to the school census. Including the evening schools and the drawing classes, almost one-fifth of our entire population are enrolled in the schools. When, therefore, we find that about twenty per cent. of the entire population is provided for in schools, the most of them for forty weeks in the year and all of them for a period of four months, at least, we must expect a large expenditure of money. It is expensive to provide good streets, water, the protection of the fire department, police, &c., which is only a very general provision. To supply comfortable houses, well heated,

and lighted at night, to provide skilled teachers, text-books, apparatus and all things necessary for a good school, requires a much larger outlay. For a population of 68,000 or 70,000 to educate in good schools 13,000 of the number, means the largest single item of municipal expenditure; it means a large sum of money or else inferior schools; and in this city the latter would not be tolerated.

The financial question is one of the first to be considered in the wise conduct of a system of schools. Whatever there is to be desired in the way of improved methods, better appliances, additional school-rooms, the "new education," or novel schemes for "progress," visionary or otherwise—even the popular fetich of industrial education—all must be controlled more or less by the financial status. Not what one would like, but what he can afford, determines the outlay in all wise domestic administration, and not less in schools than in one's private affairs. This necessity is not always an evil; for foolish experiments are often prevented by want of funds. Numerous schemes for revolutionizing society and reforming the world, seek to attach themselves to the school system. Instead of leaving the schools to their legitimate work, many enthusiasts see, in the splendid equipment and the consistent system of the schools, a means and a powerful instrument to be seized upon for the furtherance of charitable work in the broad domain of sociology. Temperance, trades and religion, all have their advocates who wish to attach these issues, good in themselves, to the car of the common schools. The necessity for practicing economy is useful in keeping within reasonable limits such tendencies.

The total expenditure for the year has been \$207,999.65. Of this sum \$3,490.93 is of a permanent character; that is, the outlay benefits future years as much as this particular year. Still it is found that, from year to year, about as much money has to be expended in this way. Added to the total amount named above is the sum of \$65,467.72 spent on new school-houses—swelling the grand total to \$273,467.37 expended for educational purposes the past year. With our present rapid rate of growth, it is to be expected that something like \$50,000 a year must be expended for new school-houses.

With this great outlay, however, the average cost per scholar for all schools, including the ordinary repairs, has been \$18.67 against \$18.62 for the previous year. The cost per scholar for evening schools is \$13.01 against \$11.30 the year before; and for the drawing schools it has been \$7.49 against \$8.78 the year before. In the High School, owing to the large attendance and the small comparative number of teachers, the cost per scholar has been \$37.54 against \$46.98 for 1884,—a reduction of \$9.44; and this notwithstanding the great cost of school-books and apparatus for that school.

New school-houses have been built and occupied at Chandler street and at Gage street, ten rooms each; and the old house at East Worcester, between two railroads, a machine shop and a stone yard, has been abandoned. These two houses are convenient in arrangement, of a plain and substantial architectural beauty outside, well lighted, heated with steam, with hard-wood floors and finish, and hence very durable, and with excellent plumbing and appliances for ventilation. Without elegance, they are yet ornamental on the common-sense plan of accomplishing well the purposes for which they are designed. In the matter of cost these houses cannot be surpassed, it is believed, in this or any other State. In some of our neighboring cities a house of four rooms costs as much as one of these ten-room houses, and is in no respect better. In one of the towns of the county a High-School house which cost \$60,000, will not accommodate more pupils or in any better way than one of these which has cost, including an ample lot of land, the moderate sum of \$36,000. The Committee on Public Buildings of the City Council, with their agent, and that body itself, merits the commendation of this Board and of the public, for the liberal and the economical manner in which they have done this work, in response, it is believed, to the popular demand.

Before leaving the question of expenditures for schools it seems desirable to refer, for the consideration of public officers and of the public generally, to the *tendency to add*, from year to year, to the expenses of the schools, items not previously included. In estimating the cost of schools and making compari-

sons with former years, and with other cities, these additions ought to be taken into the account.

Within a few years last past the school-houses and lots have been adjudged to be abutters upon the streets, like private estates. This involves a charge for sidewalks, street construction and care in some cases, and other expenses perhaps. Water-rates are charged to the schools the same as to individuals. It thus happens that a man pays for water for his children at home, and the schools are again charged for the water which the same children use in school. It is obvious that what they use in one place is not used in the other. Metered water is not here referred to. Through the liberality of one of our citizens, Mr. William Dickinson, ornamental fountains have been erected on the grounds in front of the High-School house. These fountains play only when water is running to waste over the dam at the reservoir; and they play for the public and not alone for the schools. No charge has yet been made for this water, but such a charge has been proposed; and to make it, would not be different from other charges against the school department. On the High-School tower is a clock which marks the time for the school, to be sure, but for the whole city as well. The cost of caring for this clock is no legitimate part of the education of the pupils of that school, nor of the other schools, any more than similar charges for the clocks of the First Parish or the Second Parish; and yet the City pays for the two latter and the Schools for the former.

Offices are provided in the City Hall for the various heads of departments of the City Government,—the Water Commissioner and Registrar, the Highway Commissioners, the Superintendent of Sewers, City Engineer, Auditor, Treasurer, City Clerk, Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, etc. These public offices are provided, not for the personal comfort and accommodation of the officers merely, but for the convenience of the citizens who have occasion to do business with these officers; and the expense is not charged to the several departments. The City Hall is for the city.

The office of the Superintendent of Schools in like manner is for the benefit of the public, and for the convenience of citizens.

Yet, its rental is charged to the cost of schools, and not to the City Hall.

Of course the cost of maintaining the City Hall might be divided among the several departments. The schools might be charged with one-sixth of the cost of highways, since one-sixth of the population who use the highways are in the schools. One-sixth of the cost of police protection might be so charged, since school children are protected; and of the fire department, since it exists to protect school property, and it strikes the school-signal on stormy days; of the assessors, since they assess the taxes out of which the schools are supported; of the auditor and treasurer, since they audit and pay the bills for the schools; of the Mayor, since he presides at the meetings of the board; of the Overseers of the Poor, since paupers may once have been school children; of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, since it is part of his duty to take care of the school-houses; and so on to the end. In this way the cost of each department of the city government would apparently be reduced one-sixth. By a carefully prepared system of similar charges of these departments against each other, there would be a still further apparent reduction, perhaps.

A large force of clerks might be able to so divide and subdivide the expense of a department that it would seem to cost but little. But the cost of carrying on the city could not be paid in this way, because there would be counter-charges. The schools, for example, might be credited with the use of their premises for an engine-house on Providence street and at Quinsigamond; for the bell-tower on Pleasant street, and so forth; and for the use of school-houses for ward-rooms, voting precincts, &c.; and for the influence they have upon the morals of the community which reduces the otherwise necessary cost of police. To enter upon this somewhat absurd system of splitting-up expenses, might occupy numerous clerks and amuse any one not otherwise employed; but it would not save a dollar to the city. So far as the schools are concerned, it has been carried too far already; and it makes the apparent cost of education greater than it really is. The fact is, the one-sixth of our population who are in school

would require and be entitled to all the benefits which the city government confers upon other citizens, if they did not go to school at all; and therefore such items of expense as are here referred to, form no legitimate part of the cost of their education.

The corps of teachers has increased in number from 254 to 267; and of these 184 are graduates of some Normal School. No applicant is refused the opportunity of teaching here because he is not a graduate of a Normal School. All candidates are subjected to a searching examination of their qualifications; and it is the intention and the practice that the best shall win. But while there is always a supply of teachers of good general culture, supplemented by special training for the work of teaching, and by an opportunity to practice and test their powers under the most favorable conditions, these will always have a great advantage in the race, over those of limited education and desultory or defective training. Native aptitude and ability are good; but trained ability is better.

The number of pupils registered in the day schools has increased by 283; the average number belonging to the schools has increased by 611; and the average daily attendance has increased by 527. It is this larger number, 611, which shows the number of pupils for whom increased accommodations are required. This larger attendance, as compared with the increase of registration, shows the faithfulness with which the law for school attendance is executed; and the comparison of the daily attendance with the number belonging to school, is a quite satisfactory indication of the interest which pupils generally take in their school. The per cent. of attendance is a little more than 90; last year it was slightly less. Considering that no attempt to "fix up" the records is allowed, and that no frantic efforts are made to bring children to school regardless of the necessities of health, and other reasonable causes for absence, this per cent., in our climate and among a population of working-people, should be regarded as satisfactory. It has often been said in these reports, and the truth is impressive, that regularity and punctuality of attendance are necessary, even at the cost of some special effort, in education; but reason should rule in any case, and not a mere

blind adherence to a regulation ; and there are times when it is as much the duty of one child to stay at home, as it is for another to go to school.

The High School has had a total registration of 898. This, of course, embraces five classes, since the year for which the report is made extends from November 30, to November 30. The number at the close of the year is 660 ; the average number belonging is 594 ; and the average daily attendance is 556 — or 95.5 per cent.

The first class to complete the five years' course of preparation for college was graduated this year. The thoroughness of preparation, evinced by the successful examinations and the number of prizes secured, the ease with which the pupils completed the college preparation, and the comparison of these with those pupils who attempted to complete the course in one year less time, all confirm the wisdom of adding the fifth year to the course. The education of a boy who proceeds in his studies naturally and easily, is better than if he is compelled to *cram* in preparation for an examination, and then, after barely passing, is to struggle along for a year or two with more work on hand than he can easily do. The best literary work is done, not under the nightmare of a constant load under which the student can barely stagger, but with the repose which accompanies conscious ability to accomplish what is undertaken. Preparation for college is not a mere means to an end, useless unless the end is reached ; it is a part of a symmetrical and complete education, a part of a process of mental development ; and if a boy is compelled by force of circumstances to leave off his studies in the midst of this preparation, he ought at any stage to be better off than at any preceding stage. With mere cramming this is not the case. Such a preparation as is here contemplated includes much collateral reading and study which is not laid down in the lists for examination. It also provides for outside employments and the culture of home, to some extent. The young person pursuing this course in the High School and living at home, is not entirely shut out from the society of his friends, nor from the pleasant association with his family, an association which practically ends

at this stage of his education ; for when once he has left home for college, he never returns to be a boy again. After the college is business, or a profession ; and then the activities of life. In view of these considerations, parents generally are well pleased with the fifth year in the course.

The college preparation, however, is only a part of the High-School work. The English or the classical course completes the education, so far as it is acquired in school, of the graduates ; and the course of studies is as extensive as that of colleges generally fifty years ago, and it equals that of many so-called colleges of the present day. The first two or three years fit pupils for the Technical school, and in some cases for the Normal school. And those pupils who continue in the school only a year or two, do not by any means lose the time so spent. Many advance as far as they can, like pupils who drop out of the Grammar schools prematurely ; and like them, they have at the end of any year an education more complete than at any previous time.

The conditions of admission to this school are not essentially different from the advance from grade to grade in this school and in the Grammar schools. There is no great gulf fixed before the doors of this school. It is, so far as possible, a tenth grade. In this way its usefulness extends downward through all the lower grades. The completion of the Grammar-school course is a passport to this school ; and as a rule the question of fitness is decided day by day, for a year, in the grade below. An examination is held in Grade IX. at the end of each term, and sometimes more frequently, and another at the end of the year ; but not one, nor all these examinations alone determine the question of fitness ; the pupil's record during the year, his age and capacity, and his whole character as a scholar as known to his teachers, are carefully considered. In this way the best is secured for the individual pupils and for the schools ; there is no strain upon the nerves such as one great day of trial brings ; and in almost every case candidates cheerfully acquiesce in the result. The final examination is conducted by the Grammar masters, each in his own room, on questions confined to the work of Grade IX. taken broadly, and submitted by authority of the High-School Com-

mittee. The decision is made by this Committee and the Superintendent of Schools, acting with the Principal of the High School and the several Grammar masters. Outside pupils are examined at the same time and place; or if they wish to enter during the year, as in case of removals to the city, they are sent, for examination in the preliminary studies, to the Grammar masters, and are examined in the studies of the High School, by the teachers there.

Thus the High School becomes, in practice, what it ought always to be, an integral part of the school system; and of five or six processes in vogue at various times, within the last twenty years in this city, this is the most completely satisfactory and pregnant with good results.

STATISTICS OF THE CLASS OF 1885.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In College	11	1	12
Free Institute	7		7
Normal School		4	4
Other Schools	1	2	3
Still in the High School in one or more studies, getting ready for College	1	11	12
Teaching		2	2
At work	7	6	13
At home		14	14
Dentistry	1		1
	—	—	—
	28	40	68

OF THE BOYS AT WORK.

2 have been doing farm labor.	1 in valentine factory.
1 in drug-store.	1 book-keeper.
1 in a mill.	1 plumbing.

OF THE GIRLS AT WORK.

4 in store.	1 in photograph gallery.	1 writing.
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IN COLLEGE.

4 entered Amherst.	2 entered Harvard.
1 " Cornell University.	1 " Brown University.
1 " Wesleyan "	1 " St. Hyacinthe (Canada.)
2 " Holy Cross.	

OF THE FIFTH-YEAR COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Four boys entered Amherst, and all recite in the 1st Division. One leads his class.

One took ten honors at entering Harvard, five more than any boy from this school ever took before.

One entered Cornell, and took a prize for the best preparation. She stands among the first in her class.

The five years' course is a great success for those parents and pupils who desire excellence rather than haste. There were no conditions.

The Graduating Exercises of this school, class of 1885, took place in High-School Hall, July 3d, as by the following

PROGRAMME.

MUSIC.

Chorus :—"The Blue Bird" (Hatton).

- *1. Salutory :— with Essay : Contest of Ajax and Ulysses. Anne E. Morse.
2. Oration :— Portia. Harry C. Bemis.
3. Essay :— Use of Translating. Martha F. Goddard.
4. Oration :— William Burnet. George B. Churchill.

MUSIC.

Two part Song for Ladies' Voices :—"I would that love" (Mendelssohn).

5. Essay :— Bayard Taylor and his Friends. Mary G. Overend.
6. Oration :— Habits of Great Men. Frank A. Gardner.
7. Essay :— Biglow Papers. Clementine A. Sheldon.

MUSIC.

Trio :—"O calm and lovely the evening bells" (Abt).

Misses Mabel Houghton, Lilla B. Houghton, Anna B. Phillips.

8. Oration :— Peculiarities of the American Republic. Charles D. Nye.
9. Essay :— Representative Men. Grace C. Whiting.
10. Oration :— Shylock. George W. Wilder.
11. Oration :— Marc Antony; with Valedictory. Robert S. Baldwin

MUSIC.

Solo : Duet and Chorus :—"Blest Spring Time" (Abt).

Solo, Mabel Houghton.

Duet, Mabel Houghton, Frances Healey.

Pianist—Lou F. Sawtelle.

Presentation of Diplomas by His Honor the Mayor.

* The Essays and Orations were not prepared specially for this occasion; they are selected from regular class-work during the past two years.

CLASS SONG.

Words by GEORGE B. CHURCHILL.

Music by MARIA E. CUTTING.

As to-day upon the threshold
 Of another life we stand,
 Friends and schoolmates clustering round us,
 Claspng closely hand to hand,
 In our trust is placed a jewel,
 Gleaming brightly, rich and rare;
 We must keep and guard it safely,
 Watch o'er it with every care.

On its clear and glistening surface
 Every deed of ours is shown;
 All that's noble shines and sparkles,
 All that's base but dims the stone.
 Fame and riches won by falsehood
 Dull and tarnish, mar its face;
 Truth and honor, howe'er humble,
 Chasten, polish all its grace.

Through life's battles as we struggle,
 Though we falter in despair,
 In life's jewel gazing, we shall
 See ourselves reflected there.
 Thus with forward, upward striving,
 Each new step, a duty done,
 Patiently we'll journey onward,
 Till at length the end is won.

CLASS OF '85.

Spectemur agendo.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Robert Stanton Baldwin.

Harry Clifford Bemis.

William Estabrook Chancellor.

George Bosworth Churchill.*

George Warren Wilder.

Anne Elizabeth Morse.

PARTIAL COLLEGE COURSE.

Edward Everett Abercrombie.

Edward Joseph Fitzgerald.

Dennis Francis Keefe.

Albert Beede Kimball.

John Patrick Moore.

Frank Andrew Ratigan.

Charles Martin Thayer.

Alice Gordon Merrill.

Isabelle Aiken Sinclair.

*A graduate of 1883, Classical Course, who since that time has completed the full College Course.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Ferdinand Andrews.	Julia Amanda Knowlton.
Edward Emmett Campbell.	Jennie Bond McIver.
Paul Alexander Davis.	Mary Gertrude Overend.
Frank Arthur Gardner.	Cora Almira Paige.
Patrick Frederick Gildea.	Dora Alvira Paige.
Grace Elizabeth Barnes.	Rose Chandler Paine.
Maud Eliza Chase.	Grace Ann Parker.
Maria Eliza Cutting.	Mary Angela Perkins.
Ella Elizabeth Daniels.	Anna Brown Phillips.
Bertha Marian Dresser.	Carrie May Pierce.
Martha Freeman Goddard.	Lou Frances Sawtelle.
Isabelle Louise Gray.	Clementine Anne Sheldon.
Cora Louise Greene.	Helen Cross Taft.
Frances Healey.	Mary Alma Whipple.
Grace Diana Houghton.	Minnie Maria White.
Lilla Bessie Houghton.	Grace Claflin Whiting.
Mabel Houghton.	Lena Matilda Zitkov.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Arthur Henry Bellows.	William Sanford Sweetser.
Merrill Draper Brigham.	Nellie Brown Andrews.
Harry Lincoln Houghton.	Virginia Henry.
Albert Curtis Marble.	Nellie Teresa Mahony.
Wilton Harlow Merriam.	Ellen Shandley Rheutan.
Charles Dana Nye.	

PARTIAL COURSE.

Patrick Thomas Gavin.	Alice Louise Critcherson.
Walter Perley Hall.	Hattie Doane Haskins.
George Walter Peel.	Helen Maria Marsh.
Rolla Clifton Walbridge.	Mary Madaline Medina.

The Evening Schools have been carried on upon substantially the same plan as for the last two or three years, and with the usual success. The plan of requiring a deposit of one dollar for admission, as a guarantee of constant attendance and attention to duty, vindicates itself anew with each succeeding year. There is no more question about the orderly and studious behavior of evening schools, than of any other schools. To expel a large section of a school for disorder, or to station a policeman in the room with club, hand-cuffs, leading-strings, and other parapher-

nalía of his office, as has happened in evening schools elsewhere, is as unthought of here, as to place a military squad in a church to keep order. Thirty, fifty or a hundred young men and old, quietly intent upon learning the rudiments of an English education by gas-light is an inspiring sight. Contrasted with noisy loungers in a bar-room, it is a temperance society quite equal in its reformatory influence to the physiological study of the effects of alcohol.

So efficacious has the "deposit plan" worked in the admissions to these schools, that it has been adopted in *The Free Evening Drawing Schools*, and in these the effects are equally beneficial. These classes are: advanced and beginners', free-hand; advanced and beginners', instrumental (wood-workers); advanced and beginners', instrumental (iron-workers). The advanced free-hand class has drawn from life; the architects' class has made working plans and elevations for the construction of buildings; and the mechanical class has made working-drawings of the parts of a machine. The plan of these classes is set forth in the following

CIRCULAR.

FREE EVENING DRAWING SCHOOLS.

The attendance in these classes has not been as punctual as it ought, and the committee have decided to require a deposit of one dollar from each pupil as a guarantee of promptness; it will be refunded at the close of the term to those whose attendance has been satisfactory.

The following classes, open to both sexes, are proposed. Each class will be formed in case twenty applicants appear:—

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

CLASS No. 1.

ADVANCED CLASS IN FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Drawing from the Antique and from Life; an advance course in Perspective; Historical Ornament, and Applied Design.

CLASS No. 2.

A COURSE IN FREE-HAND DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS.

Model and Object Drawing; Light and Shade; Historical Ornament; Theoretical Design and Elementary Perspective.

CLASS No. 3.

BEGINNERS' COURSE IN INSTRUMENTAL DRAWING FOR CARPENTERS AND
WOOD-WORKERS.

The instruction will include the use of instruments, the elements of plain geometry, the principles of plain projection, intersection of surfaces, the principles and processes involved in making plans, elevations and sections.

After elementary principles are established the practice of this class will be upon Architectural drawing.

CLASS No. 4.

BEGINNERS' CLASS IN INSTRUMENTAL DRAWING, FOR PATTERN-MAKERS AND
MACHINISTS.

After elementary principles similar to No. 3 are established, the practice of this class will be upon Machinery drawing.

CLASS No. 5.

ADVANCED COURSE IN INSTRUMENTAL DRAWING FOR CARPENTERS AND
WOOD-WORKERS.

This class will make details, working drawings, scale drawings and elevations of a modern dwelling-house, store front or something similar. Attention will be given to coloring, lettering and finishing the drawings. Instruction will be given from the blackboard, and from practical working drawings used in the construction of buildings already put up or in process of construction.

Applicants for admission to this class must show a knowledge of drawing equivalent to that obtained by a course in Class 3.

CLASS No. 6.

ADVANCED COURSE IN INSTRUMENTAL DRAWING, FOR PATTERN-MAKERS AND
MACHINISTS.

The instruction in this class will include not only advanced instruction in drawing but elementary principles of mechanic and machine designs, with practical rules for construction. Members of this class will make general and detail working drawings, to proper scale, from actual working machines and drawings, with special reference to coloring, lettering and artistic finish.

Applicants for admission to this class must show a knowledge of drawing equivalent to that obtained by a course in Class 4.

These classes will meet at the Drawing-School Rooms on Walnut street. Each member will need a drawing board 20 in. by 25 in.

There will be two lessons a week for each class—Monday and Thursday, or Tuesday and Friday.

The course for each class consists of thirty lessons.

Residents of Worcester, over fifteen years of age, except those attending school, may enter these classes.

No one can honorably join a class unless he intends to devote the time required—two evenings a week—for the full course.

All applicants will meet for organization, Monday, November 2, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Drawing-School Room, Walnut street.

For the Committee on Drawing,

A. P. MARBLE,

Supt. of Schools.

Worcester, October 27, 1885.

APPLICATION.

NAME.

.....

Age Class you wish to join, No

Occupation

RESIDENCE.

No Street.

PLACE OF BUSINESS.

No Street.

How many terms (about 24 lessons each) have you received instruction in drawing?

..... Terms.

Will you engage to devote the time necessary to complete the course for the class you propose to join, unless prevented by unforeseen necessity?

ADMISSION.

On the conditions named opposite,

.....

.....

Is admitted to Class No

He has made the deposit of \$1.00.

.....

Supt. of Schools.

Worcester, November, 1885.

In several cities of the Commonwealth there have been formed classes in modeling in clay. This branch of study is closely allied to drawing, and there has been some demand for a class in this city. It will be wise to organize one as soon as there is a class large enough, who desire it.

DRAWING

In the regular course in the public schools from lowest to highest, has made steady and very commendable progress for the

last ten years. The work has been reduced to an admirable system by our accomplished and pains-taking special teacher; and the progress of the pupils has been marked.

As showing something about the method of instruction the following will be of interest. It has appeared in one of the educational journals:—

METHODS IN TEACHING DRAWING.

BY WALTER S. PERRY, WORCESTER, MASS.

Some people think that in teaching drawing to children, we have only the eye and the hand to educate; that, if the child learns to copy quite accurately a diagram set before him, he has achieved success; and that we have therefore simply to put into his hands a book filled with all sorts of abstract figures for him to imitate, in order to fulfil all that is essential in teaching drawing.

We deal, handle, and are surrounded by forms, — forms which may be classified in general, as cylindrical, conical, rectangular, etc. But few there are who know how to properly represent the *facts* of these forms, even if the eye is able to perceive them, or know how to represent their *appearance*, or have the faintest idea what principles govern their decoration.

Children realize form by actual contact with the object itself, and not alone by simply copying a drawing of that object. The imagination cannot be cultivated till the mind has first been educated to perceive form in the concrete. Eye and hand education without brain education is superficial in the extreme. If an hour and a half each week is to be devoted to the study of drawing, great care should be exercised in presenting those methods which will be the most educational, and which will train the higher faculties of the child conjointly with the eye and the hand.

FACTS OF FORM.

The top view of a cylinder is a circle; made alone it is meaningless, but when made a little above the front view of the cylinder, which is an oblong, the drawing, with the various dimensions marked upon it, becomes an intelligible language to a complete understanding of the object. It represents all the facts of the form of the cylinder and is a working-drawing, inasmuch as a workman might construct the object from the drawing alone. If now the pupil finds the size of an oblong which will reach around the cylinder, covering its entire curved surface, and draws in con-

nection with this oblong two circles for the ends, he has a *pattern* of the cylinder and is enabled to make an object for himself out of paper.

APPEARANCE OF FORM.

Having learned to see and to express the facts of a cylinder and other common objects, and having drawn the pattern and made a cylinder which he can handle and study, the pupil is in condition to draw the *appearance* of the cylinder. He learns to see that its appearance and facts are not the same, that it does not appear the same from all points of view, — that when placed a little below the eye, the top appears as an ellipse, and that this ellipse appears wider or narrower as the object is changed in position. In a similar manner he learns to see and to draw the facts and the appearance of all various geometric solids.

DESIGN.

In design the pupil must first become acquainted with a good form or unit, as for instance a kite-shaped figure of straight lines. He must then learn how this form may be easily modified by substituting curved lines for the straight, either in part or whole; how these forms may be arranged for designs and the principles which govern their arrangement. He learns further that this same form may undergo other modifications by division; that is, the upper part may be divided, as for illustration, into three divisions, a central form and one branching from either side. These same forms may again be further modified by separating slightly the parts so that they no longer branch out of each other, but exist as three units side by side, and must, in this case, be fastened together by a horizontal band in the narrowest part. Lastly, plant-form may be substituted for these geometric forms. If the design is to be made from a plant, the leaves of which branch from a main stem, the leaves must so branch in the conventionalized unit. If a plant is used, the leaves of which have long individual stems, these stems in the conventional unit must be fastened together in the same manner as the parts of the geometric unit, *i. e.*, by a horizontal band. So by using the first simple unit as a basis for the form of each succeeding unit, the pupil is able to trace all the various modifications a unit may undergo in the final substitution of plant-form.

Drawing, then, properly taught teaches the pupils to perceive and to express the facts of form; to draw the patterns; to make the objects themselves when practicable; to draw the appearance of the objects in various positions; and lastly to decorate surfaces according to the best principles of design.

EXECUTION.

After the study of form from the object there comes the work in the book; but this work is often poorly done because of a lack of knowledge on the part of the teacher, of the many details of execution so essential to class work. Much poor work comes from the cramped manner in which pupils grasp their pencils. Position of the fingers can be easily taught if divided into easy stages. Children cannot think of several things at one time. We unconsciously learn to place the fingers correctly at once, but to the child it is a task. Laying aside the pencils, the children should (*a*) learn to straighten the four fingers and practise touching the thumb to the end of the first finger without allowing it to slip off the second finger. (*b*) The first finger should be moved backward from the second finger a distance equal to about the thickness of the pencil and without allowing the thumb to follow it, thus forming what may be called a shelf for the pencil to rest upon. (*c*) Keeping the thumb and fingers of the right hand in the positions just learned, the pencil, by means of the left hand, should be placed on the so-called shelf in the right hand between the thumb and first finger. (*d*) The third and fourth fingers should be rounded-in somewhat underneath the hand, on the nails of which the hand will slide while drawing. These positions should be practised one at a time till the child finally learns to take them unconsciously every time he uses his pencil.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

Children must acquire a free and easy movement of the hand. This may be done by sliding the hand steadily and evenly several inches in imitation of various lines, circles, etc., without at first drawing lines. Each line of a figure should also be practised on the printed copy by moving the hand and pencil freely over the line in imitation of it, till the hand has acquired the movement. All lines, straight and curved, should be drawn with one movement; and that, of the arm from the shoulder, without bending the wrist. It is a great mistake and waste of time to allow children to piece their lines,—it results finally in slow work and a loss of freedom in execution. When drawing vertical lines, pupils should sit directly in front of each line and draw downward with the pencil held at right angles with the line, but inclined toward the paper. Circles and ellipses should be practised by passing the pencil very near the paper in imitation of the whole form till the hand has acquired a free movement, and then the circle or ellipse should be drawn at one

sweep of the pencil. When drawn as in the case of all other lines, these curves should first be corrected with the pencil before any erasing is done. It is wonderful what perfect circles children can draw in this free way. No one thing will pay better for the accomplishment of good work than much practise in this free movement of the hand; and in securing good results, very much depends upon the methods of presenting many seemingly small matters.

In conclusion it may be said of drawing that perception of form, brought about through proper presentation of the object on the part of the teacher, leading the pupils to a systematic method of study and to an intelligible delineation upon paper of one surface of objects possessing many surfaces, makes drawing a language,—a language the value of which cannot be questioned,—the only language common to all nations and made use of in all arts, trades and manufactures.

Music has been taught by a special teacher in the schools of this city for more than twenty years. From a report on this subject for the year 1865:—

“This study, though not occupying fully the position to which it is entitled in our schools, has made itself interesting and useful. The rudiments of music are dry indeed, and since we pursue the subject as a science, and begin at the very foundation and at first principles, it requires all the knowledge and tact and invention of a good teacher to interest and to keep interested, young people in such a study. We are not satisfied, we are even unwilling, that our scholars be merely taught tunes—that a teacher give his time to singing a few melodies, that the scholars shall learn to sing by rote after him—but we want them to lay the foundation of a musical education, that in after life may be built upon, as leisure, talent, choice or necessity may prompt. There was a time in this country when all that was musical was foreign. The fact holds good and applicable even to the present time to some extent. It would certainly be strange and not very creditable, if we are always going to consider music a foreign luxury, that must necessarily be imported to be relished and appreciated. We are behind other countries, not in musical taste, but in musical knowledge. For in other countries, elementary music forms one of the regular studies of the schools. We acknowledge with satisfaction, however, that we are daily applying a remedy to our defect, and we feel that what is now being taught in the public

school, will soon make itself felt on the public mind, and foster, extend and direct a love for this heavenly art.

JNO. J. POWER,
Chairman Com. on Music."

Comparing these statements with what is apparent as to the musical knowledge of this community at the present day, it would seem as if great progress has been made in this "heavenly art" through the musical instruction in the public schools. A decided advance has also been made in the method of instruction, since it would not now be the verdict of pupils that the study of music is "dry indeed." In relieving the attention occasionally, in giving variety to the exercises of school, and in expanding the lungs, the study is pleasing and health-giving. In concerted action and in the softening influence of harmony, the asperities of school discipline are removed, and the pleasure which a fair knowledge of music may give through the future lives of the pupils, is incalculable. To this influence in the schools may fairly be traced a large part of the steady decrease of the disagreeable in school discipline, which has steadily gone on for the last two decades. In this respect alone the value of music has been treble its cost. It has been not less valuable for the improved quality of voice which it brings in elocution. This value needs to be enhanced, and the place to so enhance it is in the primary schools.

The average number belonging to the schools in 1865 was 4720; to-day it is 10,730. Then one teacher did all the work, and he could not visit all the schools. Only one teacher is employed to-day. Another teacher could with great profit be employed in the primary grades alone. The number of pupils in these three lower grades is 4075—nearly as many as in the whole city in 1865.

The care of the eyes of children in the schools has received the attention of the Committee the past year. Opaque shades rolling from the bottom of the window have been placed in many of the school-rooms. The light not shut off is thus made to enter at the top, so that it is thrown across the room. In addition to these, light curtains rolling from the top keep out the glare while

letting in the light. Whenever it is possible, the light falls at the left or at the rear of the pupils. Close attention to study is liable to aggravate certain weaknesses of the eye. For detecting this weakness every school has been provided with test letters for detecting *myopia* or near-sightedness; and a pair of lenses with a scale to detect *hypermetropia* or far-sightedness in a rough way. Teachers have been instructed in the use of this simple apparatus by Dr. Dixon; and in several of the schools Dr. Harrower has examined the eyes of a large number of pupils to both detect the defects of vision, and see at what stage of school life, such as appear are first seen. This service, voluntary in both cases, was performed under the direction of a special committee of the medical members of the board. The same committee printed the following for the use of teachers:—

DIRECTIONS ABOUT THE CARE OF THE EYES.

BY DR. LEWIS DIXON.

[Printed by Order of the School Committee, Worcester, June, 1885.]

Myopia, or near sight, is not often congenital but is usually acquired. It is due to elongation or bulging of the normal spherical eye-ball from before, backward; this carries the retina away from the focus. Myopia is chiefly caused by near-work, too long continued, and under wrong conditions, assisted often by hereditary tendencies. Near-work *causes* and *increases* the myopia but does not usually cause pain or fatigue. Myopia is detected by the inability to read letters of 1-3 inch square at 20 feet distance, or fine type at 10 inches, through a 10-inch lens. To prevent or check the condition, advise the child to hold head and work up and hold the work well off; to rest frequently for a few minutes, by either closing the eyes or looking at the distance; also, to avoid unnecessary near-work, both at home and in school as much as possible. If the myopia is greater than 1-36, glasses should be worn constantly. If myopia shows a tendency towards rapid increase, especially after illness, advise complete cessation from *all* near-work for a while. In testing for myopia, strive to make it as small in degree as possible and *doubt* its presence in slight degrees till proved by repeated tests, for the eye often simulates myopia when tired. In Hypermetropia the eye-ball is congenitally *too short* from before, backward, the retina being in

front of the proper focus. This condition is a fixed one, getting neither better nor worse, but it *necessitates* under *every* ordinary condition *more* than the proper amount of work on the part of the muscles of accommodation, and also *necessitates constant* (and therefore very fatiguing) instead of the normal *intermittent* work. Vision is perfectly *good* under all tests; but it is so at the expense of *constant* but *unconscious* effort.

The symptoms are fatigue in some form, following the use of the eyes; not necessarily felt *in* the eyes; headache, pain over the eyes, blurring, nervousness, and inability to continue school work through the term. In this condition, near work is too burdensome to be continued without overtaking the nervous system. It is detected by the ability to read 20-foot letters at 20 feet, even when assisted by a convex 36-inch lens; or by reading fine type through a 10-inch lens at a greater distance than 10 inches. Advise sparing use of the eyes on near-work, frequent rests and avoidance of studies requiring much fine close work; or the use of glasses which will enable the eyes to do full work *without* fatigue. This condition is the usual cause of strabismus or crossed eyes.

In testing for Hypermetropia always *endeavor to find it*, and suspect its presence till repeated tests show its absence, in all cases where the child has headache, tires easily or complains of blurring.

Astigmatism is the result of a congenitally irregular (instead of spherical) cornea; all sight is fatiguing to such an eye, but close work particularly so. It is detected by the child's tendency to miscall letters and figures, by squinting or holding the head sideways to see clearly, or by seeing some of a set of radiating lines blacker than others. Nothing can be done but spare the eyes from near-work, unless glasses are made to order, to correct the errors. This condition is also the cause of headache, pain, nervousness and ill health.

Glasses for Hypermetropia and Myopia may be roughly but safely determined and advised for those unable to have a more accurate test made. This is done by finding the difference between 1-10 and the fraction represented by 1 divided by the *greatest possible* number of inches at which the child can be made to read fine print through the 10-inch lens.

For example, if he reads at 8 inches, and never farther off, we have $1-8-1-10=1-40$, the denominator 40 shows the focal power of the glass needed, and the point of reading being *nearer* than the normal (10 inches) he is near-sighted and needs concave 40 glasses.

If 15 inches is the distance that the child can read through the 10-inch lens, then $1-10-1-15=1-30$, and he needs a 30-inch glass to correct his error; *convex* because he reads farther off than the normal 10 inches. So if six inches is the point, $1-6-1-10=1-15$, and concave 15 is the glass needed. If the point is 20 inches, then $1-10-1-20=1-20$, and convex 20 is the glass. Remembering to make the *concave* glasses always as *weak* as you can and the *convex* glasses as *strong* as you can.

Warn children and parents in myopia that the tendency is towards increase of the trouble, and that care in regulating the amount of near-work, will do much to check the progress, and the wearing of glasses, if myopia is really present, will *stop* the progress. Advise against branches or courses of study involving much close work unless the pupil is willing to wear correcting glasses.

Warn parents and children in Hypermetropia that headaches, nervous symptoms of various kinds, and even ill health may result from this condition, even where no complaint is ever made of eyes or sight, and work and vision may be perfect.

Moderation in close work will usually relieve the condition; the use of proper glasses *for close work* will always relieve and enable the eyes to do full work without fatigue or other trouble.

In Astigmatism, that headaches, nervous difficulties and ill health may be caused entirely by this condition, which must remain permanent unless relieved by the proper optical means.

THE TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

In many text-books in grammar there are pages and pages of "false syntax." Teachers often write upon the black-board the errors of expression made by pupils, to be corrected. Others preserve with great care corrected lists of words in spelling, with the errors marked indeed, but always staring the pupil in the face whenever he recurs to the list. Others still have a tendency to emphasize the errors of all sorts which pupils make,—both errors of language and errors of habit and conduct,—till the mistakes become by far more prominent in the child's mind than the correct thoughts, actions or expressions. This habit of making prominent the wrong, is pernicious every way, and wrong in principle.

If a teacher makes use of a vulgarism or a slangy expression before his pupils once in a half day, and then corrects himself

and uses the best language for the idea a dozen times, in the same half day, the chances are ten to one that the pupils will remember the slang and forget the correction. So also if a pupil uses language ungrammatically, and the teacher repeats the expression in order to correct it, the chances are that the error will be impressed upon the mind and the correction will be forgotten. The "false syntax" paraded before a school may be corrected faithfully and the reasons for the correction may be diligently set forth. The principles involved may be illustrated and enforced with great thoroughness, and at the time all the members of the class may be able to distinguish the true from the false expression. But in a short time this knowledge becomes hazy in many minds; and it will be found that the child will remember the two forms and be unable to remember which is the correct one—with a strange tendency, in fact, to fix upon the wrong one as right. Mistakes, then, should be put into the background at once. An error should not be repeated, to become familiar to the child. Much less should it be written on the blackboard or printed in any form. Written words misspelled ought to be erased as soon as they are discovered. Wrong habits, wrong actions, and wrong thoughts ought to be discouraged, not by repeating them and attracting attention to them, but by covering them from sight, and relegating them to forgetfulness as soon as possible, and putting what is right and best in their places. It is not too much to say that no error ought to be seen in print; and no error of any kind should be left written upon a blackboard to be seen by the pupils a moment after it has been discovered.

And in conduct, habits, or manners, no wrong should be made prominent. It ought to be corrected by a substitution of the right in its place, and not by dwelling at length upon the wrong. Is virtue best taught by setting up the image of vice for contemplation, familiarity, and at length to be embraced? It would seem not. Such is not the method by which the beauties of the Christian religion are commended to us by the Founder and the early disciples. And such a method will not be adopted by wise teachers at the present day.

Temperance physiology is now required by law to be taught in all the public schools of the State. The importance of teach-

ing temperance can not be over-estimated. Teaching this primary virtue has been required since the adoption of our constitution. The teaching of physiology with special reference to the injurious effects upon the system of certain substances in common use and generally injurious, such as alcohol and tobacco, may be in the interest of temperance. On the other hand, if done injudiciously, such teaching may be not only useless in the direction sought, but it may even be positively harmful. Where there is a liability of such a result, the subject should receive careful attention.

The gigantic evil of intemperance which ruins thousands,—whose victims confront us almost daily, whose causes are deep-seated, whose advances are slow and stealthy but not the less sure, and whose blighting influence is seen in many of the pupils of our schools,—this evil, all good men unite in wishing to resist. But as to the best way to resist, and to at length overcome it, good men do not all agree. Since the law requires that it should be attempted in the public schools, and since the teachers are required to make the attempt in a formal way, they ought to do so with wisdom as well as with zeal.

It is obvious in the first place, that this instruction in physiology should be adapted to the age of the pupils. In the Primary schools, children are not sufficiently mature to understand the complicated process of digestion, and the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the tissues. It would probably have but little effect to teach children from 5 to 8 years old that “alcohol is a transparent, odorous, volatile liquid, which burns with a flame and dissolves gums.” For such children the general character of foods and the harmful effects of spices and stimulants in a general way may be sufficient; and there is a wide field of useful instruction which a judicious teacher may give her pupils, in the care which they ought daily and hourly to take in respect both to food, and to the inevitable and frequent secretions. Small children are in more danger of injury from eating improper food and neglecting the ordinary daily functions of the body, than they are from either alcohol or tobacco. The teacher of young pupils might be excused for only a moderate attention

to what those pupils drink; to prevent them from attending promptly to the calls of nature, or not to insist upon such attention, is inexcusable.

With older pupils, in the Grammar and High schools, the harmful effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the bodily functions may be more explicitly pointed out. And even here the harm to result should not be exaggerated beyond the facts. Some one will say it is not possible to exaggerate this harm. Whatever may be true in the abstract, to the boy such exaggeration is possible. If, for example, he is told that swift and sure ruin follows all indulgence, he will recur to instances within his own observation, of men who indulge in strong drink, and who have not gone to destruction. He will then lose confidence in the instruction. He should be taught that the bad effects are often concealed for a long time; but they are there, nevertheless.

In the second place, the instruction in the physiological effects of alcohol and tobacco is not a part of the question of prohibition or license; and whether, medically, alcohol in all its possible forms and combinations is invariable and absolutely harmful, is still an open question. Since the subject has passed the legislature, a score or more of text-books have been prepared and put upon the market. In some of them the most ridiculously radical views are set forth, which the facts of science will not warrant. With all this the law has nothing to do. It is the truth on the subject, and not a fanatical notion, which ought to be taught.

In the third place, the prominence given to temperance by the adoption of this law, should not obscure the inculcation of those other virtues which are not less important. Among these is respect for parental authority. Suppose, for example, that a pupil is the child of a dealer in intoxicating liquors — a rum-seller. Aside from his business he may be a man of average morality, and entitled to respect. Is the child then to be taught that his father is a criminal — no better than a robber or a murderer, and not entitled to the respect of his children? The teacher may be a better man than the parent; but he cannot take the place of the father. The question arises, then, whether the child is not better off under the guidance of his father,

though a rumseller, than with no guidance at all. It is obvious that no teacher should so manage the instruction in temperance physiology as to destroy this respect for parents.

In the fourth place, can temperance be best commended and enforced by frequent contemplation of drunkards, or by noticing the happy lives of temperate men,—by frequent and close attention to the vice, or by the admiration of the virtue? If the observations above are correct, it would appear by the latter: "Whatsoever things are pure, lovely, of good report, &c., think on these things."

And lastly, the moral instruction in the schools is one of their most important functions—not in a religious or sectarian sense at all, but in the pure and healthy example of the teachers and by a word in season as the occasion presents itself. Respect for authority, obedience to law, truth, chastity, regard for the rights of others, are all important, as well as temperance; and they are equally, though not as specifically, required by law. Neither ought they to be inculcated by reference to horrible examples—in one case at least this would be highly inappropriate; and the least said about the vice except when forced upon us the better. There are evils which are best avoided by ignoring them as much as possible. And the relations of teacher and pupils are not, as a rule, so intimate that certain passions and bodily functions can wisely be considered by them. Here is a field which ought to be left to the discretion of parents, except in rare instances where peculiar circumstances call for action by the teacher. And yet temperance physiology may easily lead up to this questionable ground, unless the subject is treated with discretion. A great cure of evil tendencies and safeguard against vice, the use of alcohol and tobacco among the rest, is healthy and constant occupation with what is useful and entertaining. Many a man drinks and smokes to fill up the time. The duty of industry well enforced and made habitual will guard many a boy against intemperance; and this duty our schools ought to inculcate, and they do.

ARBOR DAY

Was observed in this city by the Worcester Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, on Thursday, April 30th. Many of the schools

and school children were interested in the occasion ; and some 500 trees were set out within the city limits, on the public highways and parks. Hundreds of trees and many plants and shrubs were planted in the school grounds and yards. The pleasure which many pupils had in the planting and care of these trees and shrubs, and the labor and expense which they devoted, is most encouraging. It cultivates and evinces a public spirit which is worthy of attention ; and the educational effect of tree-planting is worthy of more encouragement than it has heretofore received. The full statistics of what was done in the several schools are not at hand. They will appear next year, it is hoped with numbers greatly increased, from all the schools of the city.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

of this city has inaugurated a work in its winter and summer classes which supplements the work of the public schools in a way hardly second to that of the Free Public Library. Besides the work of the classes detailed in the report below, in April and May there were lectures in Botany in the rooms of the Society, by Mr. Jackson of the Woodland-street School and Mr. Lyford of the Winslow-street School, which were very largely attended by pupils from the schools ; and in July and August there was a camp at the park near Lake Quinsigamond, where a few boys had an outing, mixed with a little study of Natural History, which was both pleasant and profitable. This nucleus of a Summer School promises more than any basement carpenter-shop appended to school-house, and it will be heard from in the future.

REPORTS ON CLASSES.

“The evening classes in science, maintained now for several years by the Natural History Society, and constituting an important and original feature in our scheme of educational service, have lost something of the novelty that attracted students at first, but your committee are confident that the amount of honest and solid work done in these classes has suffered no diminution. Indeed, there is evidence to show that a larger per cent. than ever before of the students enrolled during the past winter

have been real workers, and it is equally evident that the instruction given has fallen no whit below the standard of previous years in point of subject matter, consecutive arrangement, and skill in presentation.

It is by no means our policy to discourage the attendance on our classes, of young people whose purpose and aim are not as yet very firmly knit ; in fact, we rather seek such, with the hope of awakening their interest, stimulating their industry, turning, as it were, their intellectual pulp into fibre. Nor do we withhold our welcome from another class, whose ready and excessive enthusiasm at the outset seems ominous of an early falling off. We willingly work with and for such during the brief effervescence of their interest and zeal, trusting that they will be caught by some later wave and carried a little further toward the object of their sincere, though rather unstable wishes. And while our classes usually contain some representatives of these two sorts of young people, the proportion of such is not larger probably than would be found in any High School. The mass and body of those who seek instruction and guidance in our winter classes are intelligent, earnest, faithful students, and they make substantial progress and gain solid and useful acquirements while with us, many of them returning year after year to pursue well-chosen courses of study.

The community is little aware of the amount of sound teaching and faithful learning done in the class-rooms of this society during the long winter evenings, when such numbers of young people are elsewhere frittering their time away in amusements and occupations that lead nowhere and come to nothing. Our work is of a kind that makes little show. There is nothing boisterous or giddy or theatrical about it — no spending of money, no passwords, no costumes, no music. Nor are there examinations and exhibitions and “recitals” at which students can show their attainments. We encourage no rivalry, no prizes, and award no diplomas. Our pupils do not even have the satisfaction of seeing their names in the newspapers. But in spite of these privations, — and privations in a sense they are to the young, — in spite of slow recognition and scant praise by the public, there is expert teaching and diligent study here, and its fruit, though for most part unperceived, is surely ripening to the lasting advantage of our city.

There is a yearly increase in the number of young men and women in Worcester who have had an introduction to the truths and methods of science, and who have thereby learned an inno-

cent, pleasant and useful way of occupying their time. There is, as a result of the work of this society, a growing body of scientific knowledge diffused through the younger portion of the community,—knowledge that can be used and is used in manifold ways, and there is also increased power and acuteness in observing the phenomena of nature and reasoning correctly upon them. If a man of science of the first class, a man like Louis Agassiz or Charles Darwin, were to come to Worcester and appear in Mechanics Hall to speak to our citizens upon some topic of natural history, there is not the slightest doubt that the welcome and hearing he would find, the understanding and appreciation, both of the man himself and of his message, would be due largely to the influences direct and indirect of what this society has done, especially in its evening classes, during the last five years.

While not ungrateful for the moral and pecuniary support afforded by a large and increasing number of our citizens, your Committee, in behalf of the youth of the city, cannot refrain from renewing the appeal heretofore made, for such an increase of the funds at their disposal as may enable them to enlarge and render more effective the instruction now given; by offering at least double the present number of courses; by furnishing an ampler and richer supply of material; by providing charts, text-books and reference-books; by fitting up suitable laboratories, and especially by making such compensation to instructors as to command, in addition to the excellent volunteer corps now in service, the whole time of two well-trained teachers of science.

Your Committee tender their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have with so much intelligence and devotion served the society and, indirectly, the public, as instructors during the past winter. It is only just to say that to them chiefly belongs the credit of sustaining the interests in these classes, while the generous and cheerful spirit in which they have worked is beyond all praise.

With a staff of six instructors and a class membership of 151 students, we feel justified in claiming a modest place among the educational institutions which are the pride of our city.

The following outline exhibits the most important details of our classes and their work during the winter of 1884-5:—

STRUCTURAL BOTANY:—Instructor, Mrs. Frances M. Baker. Number of members, 40. Term, 6 evenings. Work, the evolution of vegetable tissue.

ZOOLOGY:—Instructor, Mr. W. F. Ganong. Number of members, 15. Term, 12 evenings. Work, elements of structural and systematic zoology.

MICROSCOPY:—Instructor, Dr. L. F. Woodward. Number of members, 12. Term, 10 evenings (and still continuing). Work, study and mounting of vegetable and animal tissues.

ICHTHY-TAXIDERMY:—Instructor, Mrs. Olive M. Morrow. Number of members, 11. Term, 9 evenings. Work, the mounting of fishes by the Davidson process.

MINERALOGY:—Instructor, Mr. W. F. Ganong. Number of members, 40. Term, 12 evenings. Work, classification and determination of minerals, with blowpipe analysis.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY:—Instructor, Dr. Dean S. Ellis. Number of members, 20. Term, 12 evenings. Work, chiefly the study by dissection of the osseous, muscular and circulatory systems.

ENTOMOLOGY:—Instructor, Mr. Henry A. Kelly. Number of members, 13. Term, 6 evenings (and still continuing). Work, structure, metamorphoses, and classification of insects, particularly of the hymenoptera, lepidoptera and diptera.

The classes in botany are about to be organized on a new plan for spring and summer work.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee on Classes,
E. H. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*"

April 18, 1885.

Manual Training has engrossed the attention of its few advocates as an "annex" to the public schools, the past year, very much as in the few years last preceding. In a few cities of the country, schools have been opened in the out-buildings or basements of school-houses; and these have been heralded by the worshippers of the fetich as the coming of a dawn in the educational firmament that is to usher in a glorious day. Every special school in Europe, and Technical schools in this country of any grade and of all aims, are catalogued and paraded as evidences of the great progress in industrial education and of the public enthusiasm in its support. Just as if a Polytechnic school in Paris a score of years old and fulfilling a definite and most excellent purpose, were an argument in favor of opening a little play-shop in every school-house; or as if a special school in St. Louis maintained by private munificence, with an attendance of 200 or 300 pupils paying tuition, had anything to do with the 20,000 or more public-school pupils in that city, beyond

the mere advantage which a more or less successful experiment may confer. Nobody questions the utility or the necessity of Technical schools; the interesting character of special schools—sewing schools, cooking schools, moulding schools, or what not—is admitted; and such special schools will be established whenever they are needed. But it does not follow from such utility or such an interest, that the whole school system needs to be revolutionized, or that the general usefulness of that system should be put in jeopardy to try a doubtful experiment at the beck of uneasy agitators: an experiment involving loss of the energy needed in the proper conduct of schools, and loss of money in untold thousands. The demand for manual training throughout the system of public schools exists only in the minds of a few enthusiasts. The apparent call for such training is created by a few voices echoing and re-echoing the refrain and magnifying the few experiments that are being tried into a general educational movement. Magazine writers and newspaper paragraphers reiterate the same old strains in praise of the little shop at Gloucester, the Boston basement, and the more recent Toledo movement, just as if they were general and representative. Such experiments,—and they are to be highly commended because they cannot help showing the futility of their becoming general,—bear about the same proportion to the schools of the country that the congenitally blind or deaf bear, in number and importance, to the whole community.

In one respect the agitators of this kind of annex to our schools have made progress, namely: Heretofore they have not known whether such schools should aim to popularize the manual industries, to produce skill in the various trades, to keep children in their proper sphere, or whether they are a necessary part of a complete education. It now seems to be the prevailing sentiment of their advocates that no education is complete which does not include the training of the muscles; and that habits of exactness, for example, in thought, can only be secured by that necessity for exactness which is involved in such a mechanical act as fitting a tenon into a mortise! It follows that nobody has been properly educated up to the present time, and a new species of men is about to be developed, if only the world can be induced to adopt

this theory. In this city our financial condition compels us to wait; for we cannot act upon this theory and be the first of the new creation because we cannot just now command the necessary funds.

The special vacation school at the Technical Institute, and the coöperation in that enterprise of the Mechanics Association, continued last year, as the year before, to meet the popular demand for manual training in this city—not indeed “educationally” and in this most advanced form, but practically and up to our present light. A few benevolent ladies have also opened a cooking school where about twenty-five girls learn to prepare, economically, various articles of food—which they forthwith proceed to devour. This movement is a good one. About twenty-five homes are the better for it. No doubt the number would be doubled by another school, trebled by a third, and so on to an indefinite extent. May the number of such schools increase! But it must be confessed there is little prospect that they will soon attach themselves to the public schools of the city.

Something has been done also the past year in the way of studying the industries of the city by pupils of the Grammar schools, though not as much as was hoped, because other duties have engrossed the time of both teachers and pupils. What has been accomplished, however, confirms the belief that great possibilities lie in that direction. The details of that scheme and also the work of the Mechanics’ Association have been given in former reports, especially in that for 1884.

The No-Recess innovation has not yet swept the country. Indeed, the agitation of the subject seems to have exhausted itself. This reform against nature, after adoption in a few cities, is already falling by its own weight; and the evils predicted one year ago, as likely to appear in full force twenty years hence, have already shown themselves in only one-tenth of that time. The city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is already discussing a return to the old way. The lack of the mid-session exercise in the open air, and the more obvious necessities for a break in the long hours of a school session, have not only been apparent in that city, but

the injury to the eyes of pupils in the uninterrupted study of two-and-a-half hours, have begun to show themselves. We may congratulate ourselves that we were left behind in this instance by the so-called car of "progress." The progress is the wrong way!

A. P. MARBLE,

Supt. of Schools.

Worcester, Feb. 2, 1886.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.

Appropriation by City Council,	\$207,999 65
From books sold,	618 86
Materials sold and repairs,	48 05
Rents,	12 50
Tuition,	142 00
	<hr/>
	\$208,821 06

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Teachers,	\$155,127 08
Salary of Superintendent,	3,000 00
Salary of Clerk,	1,000 00
Salaries of Truant Officers,	1,800 00
Fuel,	9,457 31
Janitors,	7,731 19
Cleaning buildings and yards,	1,295 05
Brooms, brushes, pails, &c.,	623 59
School-books,	8,741 12
Stationery, ink, &c.,	2,818 90
Apparatus,	1,146 06
Printing and advertising,	647 02
Extra clerical labor,	333 75
Insurance,	190 25
Horse hire,	250 00
City water,	398 09
Gas,	283 40
Fitting up and moving to new office,	351 22
Census of school children,	73 44

Fire-alarm signal,	100 25
Miscellaneous,	277 22
	<hr/>
	\$195,644 94
Returned from these items,	760 86
	<hr/>
Ordinary expenses of schools,	\$194,884 08

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

Of School-houses,	\$6,450 12
Stoves and furnaces,	1,321 39
Steam-heating apparatus,	291 93
Furniture,	1,609 25
	<hr/>
	\$9,672 69
Returns,	48 05
	<hr/>
Net cost of repairs,	\$9,624 64
	<hr/>
Net cost of instruction and repairs,	\$204,508 72
New furniture,	\$1,389 72
Rents, Superintendent's office,	\$958 33
School-rooms, New Worcester,	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,158 33
Returned from these items,	12 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,145 83
	<hr/>
	\$2,535 55

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

Sanitary improvements, Oxford St.,	955 38
	<hr/>
Total expenditure,	\$207,999 65

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Appropriation by City Council,	\$4,210 36
Revenue,	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,255 36
Salaries of teachers,	\$3,854 50
Janitors,	147 80
Gas,	204 20
Printing and advertising,	8 50
Books,	12 75
Repairs,	2 50
Oil, lamps, &c.,	25 11
	<hr/>
	\$4,255 36

TABLE

SHOWING THE LOCATION, SIZE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE LOTS BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION.	Material.	Stories.	Size.	No. of School Rooms.	Condition.	Estimated Value.	Size of Lots, sq. feet.	Estimated Value per Foot.	Amount.	Total Value of Houses and Lots.	REMARKS.
High.....	Brick,	3	130 x 87	16	Good,	\$125,000	31,672	\$1.30	\$41,173	\$66,173	[In 1881, 58 x 63, for six school-rooms. Ward 2 ward-room in basement. Addition built Hall in French roof and two school-rooms. L 66 x 51.
Dix Street.....	"	3	92 x 90	16	"	45,000	31,440	25	7,860	52,860	
Belt Street.....	"	3	96 x 60	11	"	30,000	24,000	25	6,000	36,000	
Winflow Street.....	"	3	107 x 53	10	"	29,000	23,009	25	5,001	34,001	
Chandler Street.....	"	3	94 x 94	10	"	26,500	34,858	25	8,715	35,215	
Woodland Street.....	"	3	96 x 60	11	"	10,000	40,000	25	10,000	20,000	
Washington Street..	"	3	60 x 41	4	"	5,500	7,188	60	4,313	9,813	
Ledge Street.....	"	3	50 x 30	13	"	30,000	40,670	20	8,134	38,134	
Milbury Street.....	"	3	78 x 62	9	"	24,000	52,664	10	5,266	29,266	
Thomas Street.....	"	3	75 x 53	12	"	33,000	23,433	30	14,060	47,060	
Edgeworth Street...	"	3	62 x 50	9	"	22,000	30,760	5	1,538	23,538	
Wainut Street.....	"	3	70 x 50	7	"	20,000	9,487	1.30	12,333	32,333	
Oxford Street.....	"	3	52 x 50	10	"	30,000	17,200	1.25	21,500	51,500	
Sycamore Street.....	"	3	75 x 52	8	"	20,000	12,625	75	9,468	29,468	
New Worcester.....	"	3	50 x 36	4	"	9,000	14,900	15	2,235	11,235	
South Worcester....	"	3	75 x 32	9	"	20,000	29,184	10	2,918	22,918	
Quinsigamond.....	"	3	75 x 32	8	"	20,000	34,500	5	1,725	21,725	
Providence Street...	"	3	62 x 50	8	"	18,000	58,000	50	29,000	47,000	
Gage Street.....	"	3	94 x 94	10	"	27,100	36,527	15	5,479	32,579	
E. Worcester.....	"	3	62 x 50	6	"	13,000	18,150	50	7,260	20,260	
E. Worcester.....	"	3	52 x 30	4	"	5,000	9,060	50	4,530	9,530	
Lamarine Street.....	"	3	96 x 60	12	"	27,000	48,040	20	9,608	36,608	
Adriatic.....	Wood,	3	62 x 51	6	Fair,	15,000	25,000	10	2,500	17,500	
Adriatic.....	Wood,	3	45 x 30	4	Good,	3,000	13,400	30	4,020	17,520	
Ash Street.....	Brick,	3	59 x 51	6	Good,	13,500	17,520	15	3,704	18,704	
Grafton Street.....	Wood,	2	46 x 24	2	Fair,	2,000	24,897	40	6,433	9,433	
Grafton Street.....	Wood,	2	51 x 48	5	Poor,	3,000	16,083	40	4,020	17,520	
Summer Street.....	Brick,	2	62 x 50	4	Good,	12,000	12,555	40	3,100	17,022	
Salem Street.....	Wood,	2	38 x 28	2	Fair,	2,000	11,000	10	1,100	3,100	
Union Hill.....	Brick,	2	44 x 30	2	Good,	5,500	13,200	15	1,980	7,480	
Northville.....	"	2	73 x 30	2	"	5,500	34,875	500	6,000	6,000	
Tanuck.....	Wood,	1	43 x 32	2	"	5,000	11,500	300	5,300	5,300	
Trowbridgeville....	Wood,	1	30 x 25	1	Old,	300	5,050	75	75	375	
Blithewood.....	Brick,	1	36 x 28	1	Good,	1,500	43,560	100	1,600	1,600	
Bloomington.....	Brick,	1	40 x 32	1	Fair,	3,000	14,000	200	3,200	3,200	
Adams Square.....	Wood,	1	40 x 32	1	Good,	2,800	22,360	300	3,100	3,100	
Burncoat Flat.....	Wood,	1	31 x 28	1	"	2,500	21,500	200	2,700	2,700	
North Pond.....	Wood,	1	40 x 32	1	Fair,	1,600	20,300	300	1,900	1,900	
Chamberlain.....	"	2	38 x 22	1	Good,	1,200	21,780	100	1,300	1,300	
Lake View.....	Brick,	2	44 x 30	2	Good,	2,950	15,684	400	3,350	3,350	
Valley Falls.....	Wood,	1	46 x 32	2	Old,	6,600	29,440	100	6,700	6,700	
Valley Falls.....	Wood,	1	28 x 22	1	"	500	4,988	100	100	600	
Total.....	44			260		\$721,550	31.03 acres.		\$245,550	\$967,100	

STATISTICAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE NUMBER, ATTENDANCE, ETC., OF THE PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 28, 1885.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL.														REMARKS.			
		Alfred S. Roe.																	
		898	435	463	593.9	556.4	95.5	597	660	208	239	205	312	572	.96	7050	11.8	16.7	1 session daily
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE IX.																			
Belmont	St. Arthur G. Lewis,	77	34	43	56.7	53.5	94.2	29	65	14	12	9	11	68	1.19	1171	20.6	14.10	{ Opened Sept. 7, 1885.
Dix	" James Jenkins,	68	31	37	48.5	45.3	93.5	21	62	8	9	3	20	65	1.34	1171	24.1	14.8	
Winslow	" J. Chauncey Lyford,	67	24	43	58.2	55.7	95.7	29	53	19	17	9	18	43	.74	915	15.7	15.2	
Chandler	" William H. Bartlett,	51	24	27	46.8	43.8	93.4	17	46	11	11	6	10	11	.24	336	7.1	14.8	
Woodland	" Joseph Jackson,	83	34	49	59.4	54.5	91.7	48	57	11	11	6	9	123	2.07	1793	30.1	14.9	
Washington	" Charles T. Haynes,	118	61	57	87.9	82.1	93.2	112	95	19	15	14	22	124	1.42	2123	24.1	15.3	
Ledge	" Charles C. Woodman,	69	43	26	45.9	43.3	94.2	34	52	6	8	10	109	2.39	.952	20.7	14.7		
Millbury	" Francis P. McKeon,	68	38	30	48.6	44.1	90.7	34	42	11	5	10	20	192	3.95	1647	33.8	14.10	
		601	289	312	452.	422.3	93.3	324	472	83	77	59	120	735	1.61	10108	22.3	14.10	
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VIII.																			
Belmont	St. Sarah M. Averill,	48	18	30	49.6	45.9	92.7	11	45	10	8	2	10	46	.93	1354	27.3	14.3	{ Opened Sept. 7, 1885.
Belmont	" Emma E. Hayward,	47	24	23	46.5	44.3	95.2	6	45				8	22	.47	246	5.2	13.9	
Dix	" Anna DeW. Pearce,	45	28	17	35.2	32.1	90.9	9	32	5	4	4	1	64	1.81	1135	32.2	14.1	
Winslow	" Mary A. Drake,	57	26	31	50.4	46.5	92.3	19	52	5	8	4	17	94	1.86	1427	28.3	14.4	
Chandler	" Jennie L. Higgins,	49	26	23	47.9	43.1	89.8	11	48				4	37	.77	538	11.2	14.2	
Woodland	" Ann S. Dunton,	59	28	31	49.5	46.8	94.5	16	49	9	5	3	10	60	1.21	988	19.9	14.1	
Ledge	" Emma L. Cowles,	56	30	26	45.3	41.5	91.6	6	48	4	3	5	6	174	3.86	1391	30.7	14.1	{ Opened Sept. 7, 1885.
Millbury	" Mary A. Rourke,	41	30	11	41.1	37.9	92.4	6	41				12	22	.53	358	8.7	13.11	
Thomas	" Harriet G. Waite,	59	33	26	40.9	38.8	94.9	10	44	9	8	5	5	83	2.02	769	18.7	14.9	

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VIII.—CONTINUED.

Edgeworth	St. Ella E. Roper,	63	35	28	43.8	40.8	93.1	5	46	5	3	2	3	71	1.62	1098	25.1	13.8
Walnut	" Nellie C. Thomas,	45	26	19	36.3	34.1	93.8	11	36	7	9	7	8	33	.91	805	22.1	14.4
Oxford	" Ella L. Dwyer,	44	20	24	36.5	34.9	95.7	4	41	9	11	6	5	33	.90	586	16.	13.2
Sycamore	" S. Lizzie Carter,	50	23	27	36.7	33.7	91.9	11	41	5	5	6	7	75	2.04	1098	21.7	14.3
New Worcester,	M. Ella Spalding,	58	23	35	35.5	30.9	87.1	7	41	2	2	5	3	51	1.43	1720	48.4	13.11
So. Worcester,	Carrie A. George,	53	27	26	32.3	31.1	96.1	7	37	10	5	6	5	56	1.73	439	13.5	13.3
Quinsigamond,	Richard H. Mooney,	48	25	23	29.3	26.5	89.9	4	35	4	5	3	8	43	1.46	1047	35.7	13.6
Providence	St. Etta A. Rounds,	49	32	17	31.8	29.2	91.7	2	40	10	7	5	7	12	.37	951	29.9	14.
Gage	" Ella W. Foskett,	34	15	19	33.6	32.1	95.4	11	33				6	23	.68	168	5.	14.3
		905	469	436	722.2	670.2	92.7	156	754	94	83	58	125	999	1.38	16118	22.3	13.11

Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

{ Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VII.

Belmont	St. Sarah L. Phillips,	56	30	26	50.	47.1	94.2	2	49	7	6	3	76	1.52	1061	21.2	13.2	
Dix	" Mattie Howe,	59	30	29	45.1	42.1	93.3	6	45	8	11	2	6	54	1.19	1098	24.3	12.8
Winslow	" Jessie M. Nichols,	54	28	26	44.5	41.3	92.6	1	43	8	13	7	8	97	2.17	1171	26.3	13.5
Chandler	" Helena M. Kalaher,	49	26	23	43.6	39.1	89.8	2	47	10	12	5	4	112	2.56	1156	26.5	13.3
Woodland	" Mary M. Lawton,	59	34	25	47.9	45.2	94.3	5	50	10	12	5	10	38	.79	988	20.6	13.3
Ledge	" Maria P. Cole,	59	37	22	47.9	44.4	92.6	5	46	5	8		4	138	2.87	1281	26.9	13.3
Ledge	" Kate A. McCarthy,	59	38	21	39.5	35.4	89.4	4	49	3			8	197	4.96	1287	32.5	13.2
Millbury	" Eliza J. Lawler,	41	32	9	35.5	31.8	89.5	3	35	10	4	5	10	90	2.53	1354	38.1	13.1
Thomas	" John E. Lynch,	52	17	35	41.7	36.9	88.4	3	46	15	16	11	8	48	1.15	1757	42.1	13.2
Walnut	" Kate A. Meade,	42	22	20	33.2	30.5	92.1	3	36	7	6	5	7	29	.87	988	29.7	12.10
Oxford	" Mary A. Hathaway,	51	26	25	40.6	36.1	88.7	2	43	8	2	4	48	1.18	1647	40.5	12.8	
Sycamore	" Janet Martin,	49	18	31	42.1	38.5	91.6	4	42	13	9	9	13	39	.92	1318	31.	13.3
So. Worcester,	Ellen M. Boyden,	42	25	17	31.5	28.7	91.1	1	30	1	1	1	6	115	3.65	1025	32.5	12.7
Providence	St. Etta R. Leonard,	54	39	15	41.5	37.3	89.8	3	49	2	3		5	91	2.19	1537	37.	13.3
Gage	" Annie Brown,	51	31	20	49.1	45.3	92.1	2	49				5	14	.28	426	8.6	12.11
Lamartine	" Owen H. Conlin,	46	29	17	47.3	42.4	89.2	3	39	2	2		4	179	3.78	1793	37.9	13.6
Lamartine	" Mary J. Sullivan,	58	43	15	36.6	31.8	86.8	1	36	1	4		4	118	3.22	1757	48.	12.9
Adriatic,	Emma A. Porter,	39	23	16	27.6	26.4	95.3	1	27				3	104	3.76	439	15.9	13.
		920	528	392	745.2	680.3	91.1	45	761	100	113	53	112	1587	2.12	22083	29.6	13.2

{ Opened
March 12,
1885.

{ Opened
Sept. 7.
1885.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VI.										REMARKS.							
		Whole number registered during the year.	Males.	Females.	Average number belonging for the year.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years of age.	Number belonging at the close of the year.	Perfect in Attendance.				Number of cases of tardiness.	Average to each scholar for the year.	No. of ½ days' absence.	Average to each scholar for the year.	Average age Jan. 1, 1886. Years, Months.	
										First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Fourth term.						
Belmont	St. Tirzah S. Nichols,	54	29	25	44.8	43.4	96.1	1	42	10	10	4	8	26	.58	512	11.4	12.2	{ Opened Sept. 7, 1885.
Belmont	" Jennie L. Denborn,	51	30	21	46.8	43.3	92.3		44	10	4	13		97	2.07	1281	27.3	12.3	
Dix	" Minnie W. Sherman,	50	30	20	41.2	38.2	92.7	4	39	4	10	11		26	.63	1098	26.6	12.8	
Winslow	" Eva E. Stone,	53	28	25	47.5	46	96.8		46	7	8	3	4	63	1.32	549	11.5	12.6	
Chandler	" Lucy Lewisson,	47	24	23	46.4	42.7	92.1		46			6		15	.32	414	8.9	12.5	
Woodland	" Carrie R. Clements,	52	22	30	45.6	41.7	91.4	2	44	5	4	1	9	55	1.21	1428	31.3	12.2	
Woodland	" Martha T. Wyman,	47	24	23	43.6	39.4	90.5	3	40	7	8	13	5	105	2.41	1537	35.2	12.2	
Ledge	" Alice G. McMahon,	55	35	20	48.1	43.3	90.1	1	43	11	12	2	5	90	1.87	1757	36.5	12.2	
Lehigh	" Daniel H. Casey,	63	45	18	47.3	43.8	92.5		46	5	5	2	2	100	2.11	1281	27.1	11.10	
Millbury	" Elida M. Capen,	42	28	14	42.7	38.9	91.1	1	40	8	1	8	4	79	1.85	1391	32.5	12.3	
Thomas	" Mary E. Fitzgerald,	37	22	15	34.4	32.1	93.	2	30			5	5	6	.17	258	7.4	12.3	
Thomas	" Elma L. Studley,	45	26	19	41.9	36.9	85.6	1	33	7	8	8		71	1.69	1830	43.6	12.8	
Edgeworth	" Anna T. Cavanaugh,	63	36	27	42.1	38.3	90.9		49	2	1	1	1	91	2.16	1391	33.	12.4	
Walnut	" Ella M. Macfarland,	51	26	25	39.4	36.3	92.2	3	44	11	16	13	16	66	1.67	1135	28.7	11.10	
Oxford	" Nettie A. Murray,	48	24	24	43.1	37.6	87.2	3	39	2	5	3	4	93	2.15	2008	46.5	12.4	
Sycamore	" A. Teresa Timon,	55	26	29	44.1	38.8	87.9		44	4	10	3	3	203	4.6	1939	43.9	12.7	
New Worcester,	Martha D. Adams,	61	31	30	40.1	35.8	89.3	1	49	2	9	4	11	83	2.06	1612	40.2	12.9	
So. Worcester,	Edward A. Quinlan,	40	25	15	34.6	31.6	91.4		35	4	4	1	6	91	2.63	1098	31.7	12.5	
Quinsigamond,	F. May Prentice,	46	27	19	34.1	30.1	88.4		38	9	2	4	4	29	.85	1496	43.8	11.1	
Providence	St. Anna G. Foley,	71	36	35	47.7	41.7	85.2	11	56	2	2	2	3	81	1.69	2196	48.1	12.5	
Gage	" Mary E. C. Carroll,	63	37	26	56.7	51.4	90.7	1	54	13	12	11	1	87	1.53	1939	34.1	12.6	
Lamartine	" Louise A. Dawson,	52	27	25	40.5	35.8	88.4	2	43	5			3	139	3.43	1720	42.1	12.2	
Adriatic,	L. Elizabeth King,	52	26	26	32.4	28.2	86.8	1	34	3	2	2		189	5.86	1567	48.3	12.6	
Ash	St. Mary J. Mack,	55	40	15	47.3	44.6	94.3	4	35	7	10	8	11	117	2.47	988	20.8	12.	
		1253	704	549	1032.4	939.9	91.1	41	1016	138	139	105	139	2002	1.93	32425	31.4	12.3	

{ Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

{ Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. GRADE V.

Belmont	St. Esther G. Chenery,	54	30	24	46.2	43.1	93.2	48	6	19	5	12	29	.62	1735	37.5	11.1	{ Opened March 12, 1885.	
Belmont	" Sarah E. Rogers,	50	27	23	46.2	41.8	90.6	42	3	7	3	5	90	1.94	1610	34.8	11.2		
Dix	" Nellie F. Lindsay,	49	23	26	41.3	38.1	92.4	3	40	11	9	5	10	39	.94	1171	28.3		11.9
Winslow	" Octavia H. Vaughan,	60	29	31	52.9	48.1	90.9	1	50	9	6	6	114	2.15	1757	33.2	10.11		
Chandler	" Mary E. Convery,	59	29	30	46.	42.	91.3	1	50	4	1	8	120	2.61	1028	22.3	11.4		
Woodland	" Emma F. Brown,	46	22	24	48.4	44.6	92.1	40	3	7	2	1	97	2.	1391	28.7	10.2		
Woodland	" Susie A. Partridge,	44	29	15	45.5	41.7	91.7	41	8	22	23	12	63	1.38	1391	30.5	11.		
Ledge	" Frances M. Athy,	48	26	22	41.1	36.5	88.8	43	7	2	11	21	171	4.16	1684	40.9	10.6		
Thomas	" Mabel Piper,	55	34	21	42.5	37.9	86.7	46	1	4	1	6	159	3.74	1684	39.6	10.7		
Millbury	" Hannah Sheehan,	57	42	15	46.2	41.2	89.3	38	4	2	5	3	145	3.13	1830	39.6	11.6		
Thomas	" M. Ella Clark,	55	29	26	43.3	39.4	90.9	3	46	7	6	4	7	64	1.47	1427	32.9	11.6	
Thomas	" Rosa I. Seavey,	55	22	33	38.2	34.2	88.9	47	1	3	3	3	84	2.19	1464	38.3	11.7		
Edgeworth	" Julia E. Greenwood,	54	37	17	35.9	30.2	84.2	2	49	2	2	2	113	3.14	2086	58.1	11.11		
Walnut	" Mary L. Norcross,	50	30	20	42.	37.6	89.5	43	7	4	4	75	1.78	1610	38.3	11.1	{ Opened Sept. 17, 1885.		
Oxford	" Alphonsine T. L'Espe- rance,	45	27	18	41.5	35.5	85.7	37	5	8	6	3	126	3.03	2196	52.9		10.7	
Oxford	" Ida A. Tew,	42	22	20	36.1	31.4	86.9	40			4	4	29	.8	456	12.6		11.7	
Sycamore	" Emma M. Plimpton,	60	33	27	44.8	40.2	89.5	1	47	3	6	3	115	2.56	1684	37.5		12.2	
New Worcester,	Georgianna M. Newton,	52	20	32	46.3	43.	93.9	52	6	10	1	5	51	1.1	1234	26.6		11.10	
So. Worcester,	Mary O. Whitney,	51	30	21	39.3	34.4	87.4	43	4	5	6	2	96	2.44	1793	45.5		11.11	
Quinsigamond,	Annie W. Newell,	43	21	22	34.9	31.4	89.5	2	43	5	4	2	24	.68	1309	37.5		11.4	
Providence	St. Marlon C. Tucker,	57	36	21	47.8	43.1	88.3	45	2	1	3	6	96	1.96	2086	42.7		11.6	
Gage	" Jennie E. Maloney,	57	32	25	47.3	41.2	87.	41	5	5	3	4	86	1.81	2233	47.1		12.4	
Gage	" Eliza T. Gilbert,	57	28	29	42.7	37.	86.4	43	3	2	1	4	95	2.22	2086	48.8		11.11	
Lamarine	" Ellen T. Shannon,	72	51	21	44.6	40.	89.5	1	56	3	4	1	176	3.94	1684	37.7	12.		
Adriatic,	Lizzie E. Chapin,	58	26	32	43.2	37.4	86.5	46	1	4	3	2	291	6.73	2123	49.1	11.8		
Ash	St. Mary S. Eaton,	51	32	19	43.8	40.	91.4	6	45	4	1	3	172	3.94	1391	31.7	12.1		
Grafton	" Bridget T. Carlon,	53	31	22	44.5	40.3	90.4	42	4	10	3	3	74	1.66	1537	34.5	11.6		
Summer	" Mary A. Gauren,	51	24	27	37.5	32.2	85.7	1	46	5	1	5	52	1.38	1940	51.7	11.9		
		1485	822	663	1211.	1083.5	89.2	21	1249	107	160	106	153	2846	2.35	45620	37.6	11.5	

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS. GRADE IV.													REMARKS.				
		Whole number registered during the year.	Males.	Females.	Average number belonging for the year.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years of age.	Number belonging at the close of the year.	Perfect in Attendance.				Average to each scholar for the year.		Average age Jan. 1, 1886. Years, Months.			
										First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	Fourth Term.						
Belmont	St. Mattie A. Collins,	57	26	31	50.7	47.6	93.7	1	52	5	15	9	9	71	1.4	1185	22.3	10.5	{ Opened March 12, 1885, March 12, 1885.
Belmont	" Carrie A. Smith,	55	26	29	48.3	44.5	92.1		49	7	10	3	1	62	1.28	1391	28.7	9.7	
Dix	" Susie W. Forbes,	41	22	19	44.7	40.9	91.4		37	8	8	6	1	96	2.14	1391	31.1	10.9	
Dix	" Esther B. Smith,	42	25	17	41.2	36.9	89.4	1	38	6	7	3	8	64	1.55	1574	38.1	10.7	
Winslow	" Ella E. Goddard,	67	33	34	54.8	49.6	90.4	1	49	13	11	5	7	116	2.12	1903	34.7	10.3	
Chandler	" Harriet E. Maynard,	45	18	27	42.3	38.6	91.3		43	9	6	7	5	82	1.93	951	22.4	10.3	
Chandler	" Eliza J. Seaver.	47	19	28	44.3	39.2	88.3		42	6	2	2	3	103	2.32	1311	29.5	10.7	
Woodland	" Sarah J. McLaufey,	52	24	28	44.5	40.3	90.5		46	11	2	2	1	108	2.42	1537	34.5	10.2	
Woodland	" M. Rosalie Goddard,	54	23	31	47.9	42.3	88.3		46	3	7	2	4	108	2.25	2050	42.7	9.10	
Ledge	" Mary E. D. King,	66	44	22	58.3	53.9	92.4		58	5	8	2	9	368	6.31	1610	27.6	10.3	
Millbury	" Hattie S. Putnam,	50	24	26	39.3	35.	89.2		44	2	2	6	8	98	2.49	1574	40.	10.3	
Thomas	" Hattie G. Gates,	55	30	25	49.7	41.8	89.1		52	6	7	6	5	128	2.57	2891	58.1	10.10	
Edgeworth	" Sarah M. Brigham,	66	29	37	47.6	40.7	85.4		62	2	2	1	4	132	2.77	2525	53.4	10.8	
Walnut	" Kate A. Coughlin,	45	28	17	39.8	35.2	88.3		33	3	3	4	5	32	.8	1684	42.3	10.3	
Oxford	" Mabel B. Tew,	52	22	30	44.5	39.6	88.9		49	3	3	2	5	104	2.33	1793	40.3	10.6	
Sycamore	" Hattie S. Hagen,	41	16	25	38.3	35.3	92.1		37	7	7	6	8	19	.49	1098	28.6	10.5	
So. Worcester,	Lydia W. Ball,	59	29	30	43.9	39.9	90.9	1	51	5	3	3	4	166	3.78	1464	33.3	10.5	
Quinsigamond,	Jeanne E. Sanderson,	39	16	23	41.5	37.7	90.9		38	7	9	4	5	29	.69	1421	34.2	9.8	
Providence	St. Margaret F. Hagan,	54	35	19	43.9	39.7	90.2		41	2	6	1	5	61	1.38	1537	35.	10.5	
Gage	" Julia A. Bunker,	51	31	20	49.1	42.9	87.5		46	11	9	8	10	303	6.17	2269	46.2	10.11	
Gage	" Aloysia Radcliffe,	51	31	20	35.8	31.9	89.3		45	7	19	437	20	7	.19	437	12.2	10.6	
Lamartine	" Mary E. Russell,	75	47	28	47.9	42.4	88.5	1	63	4	6	5	1	153	3.19	2013	42.	10.9	
Adriatic,	" Abby B. Shute,	57	29	28	43.9	38.1	86.8		42	3	1	2	4	126	2.87	2123	48.3	11.4	
Adriatic,	" Cora A. Baldwin,	37	19	18	34.2	31.7	88.		37	3	1	1	6	19	.55	336	9.8	10.	
Ash	" Mabel Crane,	54	33	21	49.6	33.7	88.		50	3	3	1	1	238	4.79	5819	117.3	9.7	
Grafton	" Evelyn E. Towne,	57	34	23	50.6	45.1	89.1		50	3	10	3	4	85	1.69	2013	39.7	11.2	
Summer	" Mary A. Hayward,	41	29	12	39.6	35.8	90.3		40	7	10	4	8	46	1.16	1391	35.1	10.8	
Salem	" Minnie F. Whittier,	45	22	23	44.1	39.3	89.1	3	34	2	3	2	3	101	2.29	1757	39.8	10.10	
Union Hill,	" Etha M. Stowell,	44	23	21	38.1	34.4	90.2		37	2	7	7	3	95	2.49	1354	35.5	9.3	
		1499	787	712	1298.4	1153.5	89.7	8	1311	116	180	101	161	3120	2.4	50352	38.7	10.4	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. GRADE III.

Belmont	St. Mary T. Gale,	49	22	27	48.3	44.8	93.1	1	49	6	6	11	7	54	1.11	1281	26.5	9.5
Belmont	" Anna M. Waite,	57	32	25	49.2	35.7	92.5	1	50	5	3	15	3	82	1.66	4941	100.4	9.6
Dix	" Alice W. Giddings,	59	28	31	45.8	41.6	90.8		50	5	4	9	5	76	1.65	1537	33.5	9.6
Dix	" Harriet Lightbourn,	52	29	23	43.7	38.9	88.8		48	3	4	1	4	65	1.48	1757	40.1	8.10
Winslow	" Ida M. McCambridge,	48	27	21	47.7	42.7	89.6		46	3	9	3	5	95	1.99	1830	38.3	8.4
Winslow	" Edna Currier,	43	24	19	39.8	37.6	94.3		40	3	9	5	5	25	.62	246	6.1	9.1
Chandler	" Mary E. Horgan,	61	30	31	43.4	37.5	86.5		52	7	1	7	7	62	1.42	1506	34.7	8.11
Woodland	" Maggie I. Melanefy,	56	27	29	45.6	39.9	88.9		49	1	7	4	4	90	1.97	2086	45.7	8.3
Woodland	" Carrie F. Meriam,	50	21	29	48.3	42.2	87.5		46	5	4	10	6	131	2.71	2233	46.2	8.9
Ledge	" Fanny A. Williams,	56	34	22	47.8	42.1	88.1		51	2	3	3	4	198	4.14	2086	43.6	8.9
Millbury	" Myra H. Baker,	55	36	19	50.7	45.5	89.6		50	4	3	2	5	175	3.45	1903	37.5	9.10
Thomas	" Nellie M. Rood,	35	22	13	45.1	32.5	72.3		35				5	204	4.52	1411	31.2	8.8
Thomas	" Ella A. Casey,	45	24	21	49.7	44.9	90.3	1	39	13	16	8	3	141	2.83	1747	35.1	10.2
Edgeworth	" Louise F. Clark,	58	33	25	53.1	49.2	89.5		56	5	7	4	5	85	1.6	1427	26.8	8.11
Walnut	" Mary E. McCormick,	61	35	26	47.5	42.9	89.9		48	5	3	2	12	87	1.83	1684	35.4	8.6
Oxford	" Mary F. Barker,	59	32	27	46.1	40.4	87.6		51	1	4	1	4	189	4.09	2086	45.2	8.9
Sycamore	" Sarah W. Clements,	47	22	25	45.3	40.7	90.1		41	8	10	8	8	41	.9	1684	37.1	9.3
New Worcester,	Jennie M. Tainter,	37	22	15	37.4	33.2	88.8		29	3	5	3	1	52	1.39	1571	42.	9.7
So. Worcester,	Mary C. Paige,	57	21	36	48.5	44.5	91.5		49	5	7	5	3	183	3.77	1464	30.1	9.
Quinsigamond,	Mary A. Winter,	53	23	30	43.3	46.8	92.3		50	5	7	5	11	18	.41	1281	29.5	9.1
Providence	St. Sarah J. Newton,	44	30	14	44.7	40.8	91.3		34	2	9	5	6	39	.87	1427	31.9	9.5
Gage	" Kate C. Cosgrove,	43	23	20	47.1	40.5	92.1		37	4	4	1	5	76	1.61	2416	51.2	10.2
Gage	" Mary J. O'Connor,	40	20	20	38.6	32.7	84.6		35	6	8	13	3	92	2.38	2159	55.9	9.5
Lamartine	" Anna M. Murray,	49	27	22	41.4	36.	87.1		40	2			4	144	3.47	1976	47.7	9.11
Lamartine	" Abbie F. Hemenway,	52	33	19	42.4	36.7	86.6		37	2	1	7	7	138	3.25	2086	49.1	9.5
Adriatic,	Mary A. McGillicuddy,	63	34	29	50.7	44.3	87.4		42	5	6	7	4	77	1.51	2342	46.2	10.3
Ash	" Kate A. Fallon,	51	31	20	47.5	43.8	92.3		46	10	13	15	15	57	1.2	1354	28.5	9.2
Grafton	" Kate A. McLoughlin,	56	33	23	47.8	42.6	89.1		45	6	8	1	2	107	2.23	1903	39.8	9.9
Summer	" Anna T. Smith,	43	22	21	36.3	32.7	90.1		38	5	6	8	5	46	1.23	1318	36.3	9.2
Salem	" Mary O. Whitmore,	61	26	35	43.2	38.	87.9	1	49	2	4	1	5	145	3.35	1903	44.1	9.10
		1540	823	717	1366.	1211.7	89.0	4	1332	119	186	130	167	2974	2.1	54645	40.	9.3

Opened Sept.
7, 1885.
Opened March
12, 1885.

Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS. GRADE II.										REMARKS.										
		Perfect in Attendance.				Number belonging at the close of the year.				Average attendance.			Average number belonging for the year.		Females.		Males.		Whole number registered during the year.			
		First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.	Fourth Term.	No. over 15 years of age.		Per cent. of attendance.		Average attendance.		Average number belonging for the year.		Females.		Males.		Whole number registered during the year.				
Belmont	St. Addie T. Gauren,	3	3	9	2	48	47	43.9	92.6	51.	25	55	30	25	51.	48.2	90.5	48	47	1391	27.2	7.6
Belmont	" Maud L. Davis,	3	3	9	5	47	48	43.9	80.5	51.5	24	56	32	24	51.5	43.9	80.5	47	48	2781	53.9	8.3
Dix	" Mary E. Barnard,	4	4	2	2	44	44	38.	87.4	38.	22	49	27	22	43.5	38.	87.4	44	44	2013	46.2	8.1
Winslow	" Emma G. Goodwin,	5	5	8	7	35	35	40.7	98.1	41.3	20	42	18	24	41.3	40.7	98.1	35	35	160	3.8	7.5
Chandler	" Mary L. Haselden,	7	7	3	4	46	46	45.9	95.1	51.2	29	51	22	29	51.2	45.9	95.1	46	46	1362	26.6	7.1
Woodland	" Maggie A. Flaherty,	13	13	4	3	43	43	44.	89.8	49.	26	46	26	20	49.	44.	89.8	43	43	1830	37.3	8.1
Woodland	" Emma Buckley,	5	5	2	2	41	41	40.9	85.9	47.7	25	51	25	26	47.7	40.9	85.9	41	41	2489	52.1	7.6
Ledge	" Carrie E. Howe,	10	10	7	4	43	43	43.7	89.6	48.8	29	43	29	14	48.8	43.7	89.6	41	41	1867	38.2	8.1
Ledge	" Mary B. Dudley,	3	3	6	3	56	56	47.9	89.7	50.6	24	48	24	24	50.6	47.9	89.7	43	43	2196	43.3	7.6
Millbury	" Mary L. Gafney,	4	4	5	4	49	49	42.9	85.3	53.5	27	60	27	33	53.5	42.9	85.3	41	41	2080	38.3	7.9
Thomas	" Addie E. Sprague,	6	6	5	3	40	40	36.7	91.1	49.1	30	61	30	31	49.1	36.7	91.1	49	49	2269	46.2	8.6
Edgeworth	" Lucia N. Jennison,	2	2	4	4	45	45	45.8	86.6	52.4	18	48	30	18	52.4	45.8	86.6	41	41	2416	48.	8.
Edgeworth	" Frances D. Martin,	4	4	3	3	41	41	35.1	81.	43.2	16	42	16	26	43.2	35.1	81.	45	45	2965	68.6	8.6
Oxford	" M. Gertrude Griggs,	3	3	2	2	33	33	33.5	88.9	37.9	17	38	21	17	37.9	33.5	88.9	33	33	1610	42.5	8.5
Sycamore	" Ida A. E. Kenney,	7	7	2	3	38	38	29.2	86.2	33.9	27	45	27	18	33.9	29.2	86.2	38	38	1758	51.8	8.1
New Worcester,	" Anna B. Ranger,	4	4	7	5	47	47	42.2	90.	46.9	31	52	31	21	46.9	42.2	90.	47	47	1720	36.6	7.10
So. Worcester,	" Maggie A. Mahony,	5	5	4	7	45	45	44.8	89.5	50.	22	45	22	23	50.	44.8	89.5	45	45	1945	38.8	7.10
Quinsigamond,	" Alice V. Phelps,	5	5	8	3	47	47	37.2	90.9	40.9	26	44	26	18	40.9	37.2	90.9	37	37	1354	33.1	8.5
Providence	" Mary A. Kane,	2	2	5	5	37	37	32.	81.9	39.1	24	45	21	24	39.1	32.	81.9	37	37	2305	66.4	8.7
Gage	" Maggie E. Magone,	4	4	3	4	34	34	33.	87.9	37.6	18	36	18	18	37.6	33.	87.9	34	34	1784	47.4	8.3
East Worcester,	" Anna T. Kelley,	6	6	2	6	43	43	38.1	86.5	44.1	29	51	29	22	44.1	38.1	86.5	43	43	2196	49.7	8.3
Lamarline	" Katherine B. Adams,	4	4	1	2	45	45	36.3	86.3	43.2	34	49	34	15	43.2	36.3	86.3	45	45	2525	58.4	7.11
Lamarline	" Agnes J. O'Gorman,	7	7	10	3	35	35	29.3	85.8	34.2	25	55	25	30	34.2	29.3	85.8	47	47	2013	44.3	8.6
Adriatic,	" Mary M. Bowen,	9	9	1	3	42	42	35.2	84.2	41.8	27	49	27	24	41.8	35.2	84.2	42	42	1745	7.7	7.7
Ash	" Sarah A. Boyd,	5	5	4	5	39	39	37.2	85.3	43.5	28	51	28	17	43.5	37.2	85.3	39	39	2416	57.7	7.7
Grafton	" Margaret J. McCann,	2	2	6	4	37	37	26.9	86.7	31.1	25	45	25	18	31.1	26.9	86.7	37	37	1537	49.4	7.9
Grafton	" Carrie M. Adams,	2	2	5	5	40	40	36.8	86.9	42.8	22	47	22	22	42.8	36.8	86.9	40	40	2196	51.3	8.6
Summer	" Alice Chapin,	2	2	2	2	47	47	38.9	84.7	45.9	25	61	40	21	45.9	38.9	84.7	47	47	2562	55.8	6.10
Salem	" Addie M. Bleuss,	1	1	1	1	33	33	32.7	88.3	37.	13	36	23	13	37.	32.7	88.3	33	33	1574	42.5	7.2
Union Hill,	" Anna D. Stowell,	2	2	4	2	1298	1298	1200.5	87.7	1368.4	800	1469	800	669	1368.4	1200.5	87.7	1298	1298	60080	43.9	7.11
Mason	" Mary E. Pease,	84	84	128	84	1298	1298	1200.5	87.7	1368.4	800	1469	800	669	1368.4	1200.5	87.7	1298	1298	60080	43.9	7.11

{ Opened
March 12,
1885.

{ Opened
Sept. 7,
1885.

TABLE

Showing the Nationality of Parents of Scholars in the Public Schools.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries
High School.	Alfred S. Roe.	461	150	7	15	5	17		5
GRAMMAR, GRADE IX.									
Belmont	St. Arthur G. Lewis,	49	10	4		1	1		
Dix	James Jenkins,	46	9	1				2	4
Winslow	J. Chauncey Lyford,	41	6	1	3		1		1
Chandler	William H. Bartlett,	35	8		2	1			
Woodland	Joseph Jackson,	52	1	2	1		1		
Washington	Charles T. Haynes,	52	33	4	3	1	2		
Ledge	Charles C. Woodman,	17	27	5	2				1
Millbury	Francis P. McKeon,	12	21	1	5	1		2	
		304	115	18	16	4	5	4	6
GRAMMAR, GRADE VIII.									
Belmont	St. Sarah M. Averill,	30	11	1			1	1	1
Belmont	Emma E. Hayward,	29	6	1	2	3	1	3	
Dix	Anna DeW. Pearce,	25	1	2	4				
Winslow	Mary A. Drake,	44	6	1	1				
Chandler	Jennie L. Higgins,	32	9	4	3				
Woodland	Ann S. Dunton,	43	2	1	2	1			
Ledge	Emma L. Cowles,	23	18	3	1		1	2	
Millbury	Mary A. Rourke,	7	32	1	1				
Thomas	Harriet G. Walte,	21	17	4		2			
Edgeworth	Ella E. Roper,	40			1		1	4	
Walnut	Nellie C. Thomas,	34		1	1				
Oxford	Ella L. Dwyer,	34	1	1	2	1	2		
Sycamore	S. Lizzie Carter,	27	10	2	1	1			
New Worcester,	M. Ella Spalding,	24	7	2	5		1	1	1
So. Worcester,	Carrie A. George,	6	24		6				1
Quinsigamond,	Richard H. Mooney,	13	10		1			11	
Providence	St. Etta A. Rounds,	8	26	2	1				3
Gage	Ella W. Foskett,	6	27						
		446	207	26	32	8	7	22	6
GRAMMAR, GRADE VII.									
Belmont	St. Sarah L. Phillips,	31	12	2	3	1			
Dix	Mattie Howe,	35	3	2	2	1		1	1
Winslow	Jessie M. Nichols,	32	3	3	2	3			
Chandler	Helena M. Kalaher,	24	14	1	3	1	2		2
Woodland	Mary M. Lawton,	44	2	1	2				1
Ledge	Maria P. Cole,	13	27	1	2		1	2	
Ledge	Kate A. McCarthy,	13	29	3	2			1	1
Millbury	Eliza J. Lawler,	2	30		1	2			
Thomas	John E. Lynch,	16	23	2	2	2	1		
Walnut	Kate A. Meade,	29	3	1	2	1			
Oxford	Mary A. Hathaway,	39	2				1		1
Sycamore	Janet Martin,	25	13	2	1		1		
So. Worcester,	Ellen M. Boyden,	4	17		9				

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries
GRAMMAR, GRADE VII. <i>Continued.</i>									
Providence	St. Etta R. Leonard,	16	27	4		1			1
Gage	" Annie Brown,	3	43	2					1
Lamartine	" Owen H. Conlin,	7	23	5		2	1	1	
Lamartine	" Mary J. Sullivan,	6	24	2	1	3			
Adriatic,	Emma A. Porter,	2	24	1					
		341	319	32	32	17	7	5	8
GRAMMAR, GRADE VI.									
Belmont	St. Tirzah S. Nichols,	25	9	1	4	1		2	
Belmont	" Jennie L. Dearborn,	30	8	1	1	2		2	
Dix	" Minnie W. Sherman,	26	4	3	2	1		1	2
Winslow	" Eva E. Stone,	39	5	3	1				1
Chandler	" Lucy Lewisson,	30	12		4				
Woodland	" Carrie R. Clements,	38	1	2	1	1	1		
Woodland	" Martha T. Wyman,	34	1	2	2		1		
Ledge	" Alice G. McMahon,	17	22		1	1		1	1
Ledge	" Daniel H. Casey,	14	27	2				3	
Millbury	" Elida M. Capen,	3	28	1	1		1	6	
Thomas	" Mary E. Fitzgerald,	12	13	1	1	1			2
Thomas	" Elma L. Studley,	11	19	2				1	
Edgeworth	" Anna T. Cavanaugh,	1	40		1	1		6	
Walnut	" Ella M. Macfarland,	33	3	4		4			
Oxford	" Nettie A. Murray,	39							
Sycamore	" A. Teresa Timon,	24	13	4	1	1			1
New Worcester,	Martha D. Adams,	26	11	10	1		1		
So. Worcester,	Edward A. Quinland,	5	23		5		1		1
Quinsigamond,	F. May Prentice,	7	9		7	3		12	
Providence	St. Anna G. Foley,	25	15	7	4		1		4
Gage	" Mary E. C. Carroll,		49	3		2			
Lamartine	" Louise A. Dawson,	2	31	7		2			1
Adriatic,	L. Elizabeth King,	4	22	5	1		1		1
Ash	St. Mary J. Mack,	10	18	1	5		1		
		455	383	59	43	20	8	34	14
SECONDARY, GRADE V.									
Belmont	St. Esther G. Chenery,	27	12	2	1			4	2
Belmont	" Sarah E. Rogers,	28	5	1	3	2		1	2
Dix	" Nellie F. Lindsay,	34	1		1	1		1	2
Winslow	" Octavia O. Vaughan,	38	5	5	1	1			
Chandler	" Mary E. Convery,	39	6	1	2	1	1		
Woodland	" Emma F. Brown,	31	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Woodland	" Susie A. Partridge,	36	2	2			1		
Ledge	" Frances M. Athy,	9	28		3	1	1		1
Ledge	" Mabel Piper,	11	28	2	1		1	3	
Millbury	" Hannah Sheehan,	2	31		3	1		1	
Thomas	" M. Ella Clark,	15	22	2	2	3		1	1
Thomas	" Rosa I. Seavey,	19	14	5	1	1	2	1	4
Edgeworth	" Julia E. Greenwood,	3	43	1	1			1	
Walnut	" Mary L. Norcross,	34	2	2	1	3			1
Oxford	" Alphon. T. L'Esperance,	33		1	1	1			1
Oxford	" Ida A. Tew,	30	9						1
Sycamore	" Emma M. Plimpton,	22	18	5	1	1			
New Worcester,	Georgianna M. Newton,	23	14	6	7		1		1
So. Worcester,	Mary O. Whitney,	14	19		9				1

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries
SECONDARY, GRADE V. <i>Continued.</i>									
Quinsigamond,	Annie W. Newell,	7	6		3			27	
Providence St.	Marion C. Tucker,	17	14	4	3	1	2		4
Gage	" Jennie E. Maloney,	1	34	3	2				1
Gage	" Eliza T. Gilbert,	4	33	1	1			1	3
Lamartine	" Ellen T. Shannon,	6	33	10	4	3			
Adriatic,	Lizzie E. Chapin,	2	24	6	9	3	1		1
Ash	St. Mary S. Eaton,	12	24	1	1	7			
Grafton	" Bridget T. Carlon,	18	18	3	1		1		1
Summer	" Mary A. Gauren,	7	28	4	2			4	1
		522	475	68	65	32	12	46	29
SECONDARY, GRADE IV.									
Belmont	St. Mattie A. Collins,	34	5	4	1	3	2	3	
Belmont	" Carrie A. Smith,	31	11	2				4	1
Dix	" Susie W. Forbes,	23	3	1	6	1		3	
Dix	" Esther B. Smith,	18	8	2	4			3	3
Winslow	" Ella E. Goddard,	47		2					
Chandler	" Harriet E. Maynard,	22	16	1	3	1			
Chandler	" Eliza J. Seaver,	32	2	2	3			1	2
Woodland	" Sarah J. Melanefy,	35	7	1	1				2
Woodland	" M. Rosalie Goddard,	36	4	3	1	1	1		
Ledge	" Mary E. D. King,	8	39	2	1		1	3	4
Millbury	" Hattie S. Putnam,	5	33	1				5	
Thomas	" Hattie G. Gates,	17	26	2	2		1	1	3
Edgeworth	" Sarah M. Brigham,	4	44	2		2	8		2
Walnut	" Kate A. Coughlin,	23	9	1					
Oxford	" Mabel B. Tew,	41	1	2		1	3		1
Sycamore	" Hattie S. Hagen,	19	12	1		3	1		1
So. Worcester,	Lydia W. Ball,	11	22	2	13	2			1
Quinsigamond,	Jeannie E. Sanderson,	6	7		1			24	
Providence St.	Margaret F. Hagan,	11	20	3	4				3
Gage	" Julia A. Bunker,	5	36	3	1				1
Gage	" Aloysia Radcliffe,	2	39	2	1				1
Lamartine	" Mary E. Russell,	6	32	18		4		1	2
Adriatic,	Abby B. Shute,	3	24	1	12	1		1	
Adriatic,	Cora A. Baldwin,	5	17	6	7	2			
Ash	St. Mabel Crane,	11	34	2	2	1			
Grafton	" Evelyn E. Towne,	12	16	15	2			1	4
Summer	" Mary A. Hayward,	14	18	4		1		1	2
Salem	" Minnie F. Whittier,	20	9	4		1			
Union Hill,	Etha M. Stowell,	17	14	1	3			1	1
		518	508	90	68	24	17	52	34
PRIMARY, GRADE III.									
Belmont	St. Mary T. Gale,	32	7	2	2	4		1	1
Belmont	" Anna M. Waite,	26	5	8	3	1	1	4	2
Dix	" Alice W. Giddings,	35	1		3	1		2	8
Dix	" Harriet Lightbourn,	32	3	3	3		1	4	2
Winslow	" Ida M. McCambridge,	39	1	2	3				1
Winslow	" Edna Currier,	29	4	5			2		
Chandler	" Mary E. Horgan,	37	8		2	3		1	1
Woodland	" Maggie I. Melanefy,	40	1		4	1	1		2
Woodland	" Carrie F. Meriam,	35	4	4	1		1	1	
Ledge	" Fanny A. Williams,	12	29		3	1	2	1	3

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries.
PRIMARY, GRADE III. <i>Continued.</i>									
Millbury	St. Myra H. Baker,	10	30		4	1		5	
Thomas	" Nellie M. Rood,	15	12	2	1	2		1	2
Thomas	" Ella A. Casey,	19	12	4	1		1		2
Edgeworth	" Louise F. Clark,	1	44	4	1			3	3
Walnut	" Mary E. McCormick,	36	4	3	1		2		2
Oxford	" Mary F. Barker,	41	7	1	1		1		
Sycamore	" Sarah W. Clements,	24	14		2		1		
New Worcester,	Jennie M. Tainter,	16	5	6	1	1			
So. Worcester,	Mary C. Paige,	7	23		17	1	1		
Quinsigamond,	Mary A. Winter,	6	18	1	1			24	
Providence	St. Sarah J. Newton,	6	17	2	2	1	3		3
Gage	" Kate C. Cosgrove,	3	29	3					2
Gage	" Mary J. O'Connor,	3	29	2		1			
Lamartine	" Anna M. Murray,	11	15	7	4	3			
Lamartine	" Abbie F. Hemenway,	4	19	6	5	1		1	1
Adriatic,	Mary A. McGillicuddy,	4	23	6	3	4	1	1	
Ash	St. Kate A. Fallon,	10	30	2	2	1	1		
Grafton	" Kate A. McLoughlin,	18	19	5	1				2
Summer	" Anna T. Smith,	9	20	2			1	5	1
Salem	" Mary O. Whitmore,	21	18	4	3	2		1	
		581	451	84	74	29	20	55	38
PRIMARY, GRADE II.									
Belmont	St. Addie T. Gauren,	27	6	4		3	1	7	
Belmont	" Maud L. Davis,	33	5	2				5	2
Dix	" Mary E. Barnard,	29	4	3	3			4	1
Winslow	" Emma G. Goodwin,	30	1	2		2			
Chandler	" Mary L. Haselden,	28	8	3	4	2	1		
Woodland	" Maggie A. Flaherty,	29	4	4	4		1	1	
Woodland	" Emma Buckley,	29	3	6	1	1	1		
Ledge	" Carrie E. Howe,	11	19	1	2	2	1	1	4
Ledge	" Mary B. Dudley,	6	21	1	1	4	1	5	4
Millbury	" Mary L. Gafney,	4	37		2			13	
Thomas	" Addie E. Sprague,	14	24	3	1	2	1	1	3
Edgeworth	" Lucia N. Jennison,	5	34					1	
Edgeworth	" Fransess D. Martin,	3	26	2	3	1		9	1
Oxford	" M. Gertrude Griggs,	38			1	1		1	
Sycamore	" Ida A. E. Kenney,	17	12	1	1	2			
New Worcester,	Anna B. Ranger,	20	8	8	1	1			
So. Worcester,	Maggie A. Mahony,	10	24		9	1	1		2
Quinsigamond,	Alice V. Phelps,	6	14	1	2			22	
Providence	St. Mary A. Kane,	12	15	5	1	1	1		2
Gage	" Maggie E. Magone,	3	31	2				1	
East Worcester,	Anna T. Kelley,	6	22		1	1		2	2
Lamartine	St. Katherine B. Adams,	11	15	14					3
Lamartine	" Agnes J. O'Gorman,	3	28	6	2	2		4	
Adriatic,	Mary M. Bowen,	10	20	4	6	3	2	2	
Ash	St. Sarah A. Boyd,	9	25					1	
Grafton	" Margaret J. McCann,	14	15	9	2			1	1
Grafton	" Carrie M. Adams,	13	14	9	1				2
Summer	" Alice Chapin,	9	17	4	1	1	1	3	1
Salem	" Addie M. Blenus,	21	11	6	1	1			
Union Hill,	Anna D. Stowell,	23	20		2			2	
Mason	St. Mary E. Pease,	28	1	2	1				1
		501	484	102	53	31	12	86	29

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries
PRIMARY, GRADE I.									
Belmont	St. Lilla F. Upton,	31	7	6	4		2		3
Belmont	" Hattie B. Andrews,	24	10	7	4	4	2	2	2
Dix	" Maria F. Bosworth,	31	8	1	3	1		2	1
Winslow	" A. Calista Hale,	27	6	2					3
Chandler	" Gertrude Melanefy,	43	10	1	5			2	3
Woodland	" Mary E. Proctor,	36	4	1	1		2	2	4
Woodland	" Carrie A. Hildreth,	36	3		2		1		1
Ledge	" Hannah M. Kickham,	5	25		1			4	18
Millbury	" Alice A. Tatman,	2	46		1			19	
Thomas	" Jennie C. Clough,	20	26	3	1	2	1	2	1
Thomas	" Abbie J. Taft,	19	28	1		1	1	1	4
Edgeworth	" Estella V. Rolston,	3	28	1	2			4	1
Edgeworth	" Selma P. Ahlstrom,	5	26					6	
Walnut	" Mary L. Seavey,	25	3		1	1	1	1	1
Oxford	" Catherine T. Nevins,	36	5	2					2
Sycamore	" Eliza J. Day,	47	8			2			
New Worcester,	Rebecca H. Davie,	28	6	14	6	1			2
So. Worcester,	Mary McBride,	6	22		15	1			3
So. Worcester,	Ellen G. Daley,	9	17	2	11				2
Quinsigamond,	Mary G. Smith,	3	6		1			33	
Quinsigamond,	Carrie M. Sweetzer,	5	16					13	
Providence St.	Mary C. Smith,	11	18	4		2			2
East Worcester,	Nellie G. McGillicuddy,	4	32	3		1			2
East Worcester,	Ellen F. Fallon,	12	27	1	1			1	2
Lamartine St.	Mary C. Morrissey,	4	12	11	1			1	
Lamartine	" Helena B. O'Keefe,	5	14	8	3	2			
Lamartine	" Edith M. Rolston,	8	14	16	4	2		1	
Adriatic,	Etta T. Whalen,	3	19	2	7	1			
Adriatic,	Mary A. Morrissey,	6	19	6	9			1	
Ash	St. Marina H. Tucker,	17	29	1	1	4	1	1	2
Grafton	" Ella J. Emerson,	38	26	14	2		1		6
Summer	" Agnes R. Stewart,	8	16	3		1	1	3	3
Salem	" Nellie J. Carlton,	20	17	3	1			1	2
Mason	" Effie L. Bennett,	31	1	7	8	2			
		608	554	122	95	32	13	100	70
SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.									
Northville,	Joanna F. Smith,	24	4		3				
Tatnuck,	Benjamin W. Kinney,	43	2	2	2				
Trowbridgeville,	Ada D. Saunders,	9	2	6					2
Blithewood,	Eudora E. Hay,	5		1	7			2	
Bloomingtondale,	Lizzie M. Urban,	29	6	16	4				
Adams Square,	Olive G. Davidson,	38	2	3					
Burncoat Plain,	Hattie L. White,	16	12	7	3			2	
North Pond,	Etta M. Thayer,	32					2	2	
Chamberlain,	Fanny R. Spurr,	13							
Lake View,	Minnie A. B. Chase,	19	2					2	2
Lake View,	Ada B. Braman,	34	1			2		4	3
Valley Falls,	Ann Foskett,	12	6	1	2				
Valley Falls,	Annie M. Ham,	9	9	2	3				
		283	46	38	24	2	2	12	7

SCHOOLS.	U. S.	Ireland.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other countries
AGGREGATE.								
High School	461	150	7	15	5	17		5
Grammar, Grade IX.	304	115	18	16	4	5	4	6
“ “ VIII.	446	207	26	32	8	7	22	6
“ “ VII.	341	319	32	32	17	7	5	8
“ “ VI.	455	383	59	43	20	8	34	14
Secondary, “ V.	522	475	68	65	32	12	46	29
“ “ IV.	518	508	90	68	24	17	52	34
Primary, “ III.	581	451	84	74	29	20	55	38
“ “ II.	501	484	102	53	31	12	86	29
“ “ I.	608	554	122	95	32	13	100	70
Suburban	283	46	38	24	2	2	12	7
	5020	3692	646	517	204	120	416	246

Of those born in other countries there were born in Norway 33, France 21, Austria 8, Denmark 10, Italy 34, Russia 12, Switzerland 1, Wales 5, Poland 42, West Indies 7, Newfoundland 3, Nova Scotia 29, New Brunswick 21, Prince Edward Isle 11, Isle of Man 1, Turkey 4, China 1, Bermuda 1, Cuba 1, Labrador 1.

The parentage of the children in the Public Schools, December 1st, for the last nineteen years is as follows:—

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
Unit'd States	2448	2617	2742	2704	2862	3028	3017	3075	3232	3241	3340	3582	3749	3974	4163	4384	4664	4815	5020
Canada.	224	288	277	387	425	423	431	420	412	415	468	539	608	830	532	717	590	745	646
Ireland.	2509	2547	2800	2888	2763	2920	2702	2744	2802	2858	2880	3055	3099	3293	3385	3396	3501	3747	3692
England.	174	209	205	257	250	290	252	259	296	287	312	316	324	354	388	443	449	483	517
Germany.	83	86	97	123	125	140	138	115	138	155	146	160	134	153	166	178	195	200	204
Scotland.	40	46	45	56	68	70	72	60	62	68	67	72	59	73	77	69	94	96	120
Sweden. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	36	37	49	75	126	184	289	332	364	416
Other Countries }	16	29	34	39	43	80	66	70	91	83	98	100	111	138	161	145	189	218	246
Total . . .	5494	5822	6200	6454	6536	6951	6688	6753	7053	7015	7349	7873	8159	8941	9056	9622	10014	10668	10861
Unit'd States	2448	2617	2742	2704	2862	3028	3017	3075	3232	3241	3341	3582	3749	3974	4163	4384	4664	4815	5020
Foreign Countries }	3046	3205	3458	3750	3674	3923	3671	3678	3821	3774	4007	4291	4410	4967	4893	5238	5350	5853	5841

ABSENCE AND TARDINESS.

YEARS.	Average number belonging.	Number of half days' absence.	Average to each scholar.	Number of cases of tardiness.	Average to each scholar.
1867	5343	189,225	35.6	30,727	6.4
1868	5874	225,284	38.5	29,457	5.6
1869	6097	196,159	32	27,422	5
1870	6385	216,096	33.7	25,710	4.6
1871	6588	233,852	34.6	23,707	4
1872	6238	243,575	39	21,608	3.9
1873	6180	184,148	29.8	11,132	2
1874	6521	166,591	24.2	15,656	2.6
1875	6705	188,438	27.1	15,648	2.3
1876	7042	192,079	29.3	15,871	2.4
1877	7003	176,635	25.2	15,256	2.3
1878	7686	188,284	24.5	16,449	2.1
1879	7745	205,681	26.5	16,956	2.2
1880	8419	258,314	30.7	19,547	2.3
1881	8860	276,570	31.2	18,702	2.1
1882	9008	290,475	32.2	22,512	2.5
1883	10098	361,997	35.8	24,258	2.4
1884	10147	385,238	37.9	26,333	2.5
1885	10758	398,281	37	25,582	2.4

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER,

JANUARY, 1886.

SAMUEL WINSLOW, *President.*

ALBERT P. MARBLE, *Supt. and Secy.*

492 MAIN STREET.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1889.			
Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. GEO. F. THOMPSON,	4 Agricultural St.	5. PETER J. NIHILL,	Washington St.
2. EDWARD F. TOLMAN,	9 Auburn St.	6. WM. H. DEXTER,	3 Charlton St.
3. JOHN B. DRENNAN,	112 Shrewsbury St.	7. EMERSON WARNER,	574 Main St.
4. JOHN J. HUGHES,	6 Brown St.	8. FREEMAN BROWN,	6 West St.
MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1888.			
Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. REBECCA BARNARD,	184 Main St.	5. JOSEPH H. KELLEY,	22 Trumbull St.
2. HELEN B. MERRIMAN,	67 Lincoln St.	6. ALZIRUS BROWN,	633 Main St.
3. EUGENE M. MORIARTY,	5 Howard St.	7. HENRY L. PARKER,	1022 Main St.
4. DANIEL J. KELLEY,	6 Harrison St.	8. GEORGE SWAN,	3 Irving St.
MEMBERS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1887.			
Ward.	Residence.	Ward.	Residence.
1. WM. T. SOUTHER,	1 Lincoln Square.	5. THOMAS J. CONATY,	340 Cambridge St.
2. FORREST E. BARKER,	16 Reservoir St.	6. WILLIE C. YOUNG,	18 Charlton St.
3. DENIS SCANNELL,	112 Shrewsbury St.	7. KATE C. TAFT,	72 Woodland St.
4. M. J. P. MCCAFFERTY,	5 Jefferson St.	8. JOSEPH F. LOVERING,	93 Elm St.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON SCHOOL-HOUSES.—Messrs. A. Brown, McCafferty, Tolman, F. Brown and Nihill.

ON BOOKS AND APPARATUS.—Messrs. Parker, Scannell, Young, Moriarty and Lovering.

ON TEACHERS.—The Superintendent, *ex-officio*; Messrs. Conaty, Swan, Warner, Barker and Mrs. Merriman.

ON APPOINTMENTS.—The Superintendent, *ex-officio*; Mrs. Taft, Miss Barnard, Messrs. Joseph H. Kelley, Souther and Hughes.

ON FINANCE.—The Mayor, *ex-officio*; Messrs. Warner, Thompson, Daniel J. Kelley, Drennan and Dexter.

The Committee of Visitation shall exercise a general supervision over the schools to which they are severally assigned, and shall visit them not less than once in four weeks, and report their condition at the monthly meeting of the Board.—[Rules, Chap. 3, Sec. 6.]

Though each school is assigned to a special committee, yet every member of the Board shall consider it his duty to watch over and visit all the public schools of the city, as his convenience will permit.—[Sec. 7.]

VISITING COMMITTEES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
WARNER,	{ Alfred S. R��e, Principal	\$2,700
	{ A. Carey Field	1,800
Conaty,	{ William F. Abbot	1,400
	{ Joseph H. Perry	1,200
Swan,	{ John W. Gordon	1,000
	{ Mary P. Jefts	1,000
	{ Jennie I. Ware	1,000
Mrs. Taft,	{ Rachel L. Moore	1,000
	{ Mathilde de Maltchyc��	800
	{ James Mahoney	1,000
Parker,	{ [Nellie M. White.]	
	{ Sally H. Delano	600
	{ Carrie P. Townsend	600
	{ Florence Snow	800
Scannell,	{ Mary E. Whipple	700
	{ John I. Souther	1,000
Souther,	{ Helen M. Parkhurst	700
	{ Irene P. Huse	500

The ROMAN NUMERALS designate the ROOMS to which members of committees are specially assigned, and the GRADES according to the course of study.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
	BELMONT STREET.		
Mrs. Merriman,	Arthur G. Lewis, Principal	IX	\$2,000
"	(Emma C. McClellan,) Asst.		
"	Mary H. Warren, Asst.		600
"	Sarah M. Averill	VIII	550
"	Emma E. Hayward	VIII-VII	450
"	Sarah L. Phillips	VII	600
J. H. Kelley,	Tirzah S. Nichols	VI	550
"	Jennie L. Dearborn	VI	550
"	Esther G. Chenery	V	550
"	Sarah E. Rogers	V	550
Miss Barnard,	Mattie A. Collins	IV	500
"	Carrie A. Smith	IV	550
"	Mary T. Gale	III	550
"	Anna M. Waite	III	500
Dexter,	Addie T. Gauren	II	500
"	Maud L. Davis	II	500
"	Lilla F. Upton	I	500
"	Hattie B. Andrews	I	500

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
DIX STREET.			
Moriarty,	James Jenkins, Principal	IX	\$1,500
"	Carrie L. Paige, Asst.		500
"	(Effie F. Kinne)	VIII	
"	Anna DeW. Pearce		550
"	Mattie Howe	VII	550
"	Minnie W. Sherman	VI	550
Souther,	Nellie F. Lindsay	V	550
"	Susie W. Forbes	IV	550
"	Esther B. Smith	IV-III	550
"	Alice W. Giddings	III	500
Drennan,	Harriet Lightbourn	III-II	500
"	Mary E. Barnard	II-I	500
"	Maria F. Bosworth	I	500
WINSLOW STREET.			
Miss Barnard,	J. Chauncey Lyford, Principal	IX	2,000
"	(Ella K. Morgan,) Asst.		
"	Sarah Brigham, Asst.		550
"	Mary A. Drake	VIII	550
"	Jessie M. Nichols	VII	500
"	Eva E. Stone	VI	500
Moriarty,	Octavia H. Vaughan	V	500
"	Ella E. Goddard	IV	500
"	Ida M. McCambridge	III	500
Nihill,	Edna Currier	III	500
"	Emma G. Goodwin	II	500
"	A. Calista Hale	I	550
CHANDLER STREET.			
Swan,	William H. Bartlett, Principal	IX	2,000
"	Clara Manly, Asst.		600
"	Jennie L. Higgins	VIII	500
"	Helena M. Kalaher	VII	550
"	Lucy Lewisson	VI	500
Lovering,	Mary E. Convery	V	500
"	Harriet E. Maynard	IV	500
"	Eliza J. Seaver	IV	500
D. J. Kelley,	Mary E. Horgan	III	500
"	Mary L. Haselden	II	500
"	D. Isabell Newbury	I	450
"	Ada E. Mason		450
WOODLAND STREET.			
Lovering,	Joseph Jackson, Principal	IX	2,000
"	Alice E. Meriam, Asst.		550
"	Ann S. Dunton	VIII	550
"	Mary M. Lawton	VII	600
"	Carrie R. Clements	VI	550
Mrs. Taft,	Martha T. Wyman	VI	550
"	Emma F. Brown	V	500

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Mrs. Taft,	Susie A. Partridge	V	\$550
"	Sarah J. Melanefy	IV	550
Conaty,	M. Rosalie Goddard	IV	500
"	Maggie I. Melanefy	III	500
"	Carrie F. Meriam	III	500
"	Maggie A. Flaherty	II	500
Young,	Emma Buckley	II	500
"	Mary E. Proctor	I	500
"	Carrie A. Hildreth	I	500
WASHINGTON STREET.			
D. J. Kelley,	Charles T. Haynes, Principal	IX	1,500
"	Ida L. Gaskill, Asst.		600
"	M. Louise Rice, Asst.		600
LEDGE STREET.			
A. Brown,	Charles C. Woodman, Principal	IX	2,000
"	Margaret M. Geary, Asst.		600
"	Emma L. Cowles	VIII	600
"	Maria P. Cole	VII	550
"	Kate A. McCarthy	VII	600
D. J. Kelley,	Alice G. McMahon	VI	550
"	(Mary J. Packard,)	VI	
"	Daniel H. Casey		500
"	Frances M. Athy	V	550
"	Mabel Piper	V-IV	500
Tolman,	Mary E. D. King	IV	500
"	Fanny A. Williams	III	500
"	Carrie E. Howe	II	500
"	Mary B. Dudley	II-I	500
"	Hannah M. Kickham	I	500
MILLBURY STREET.			
J. H. Kelley,	Francis P. McKeon, Principal	IX	800
"	Ella J. Lyford, Asst.		550
"	Mary A. Rourke	VIII	550
"	Eliza J. Lawler	VII	500
"	Elida M. Capen	VI	500
Warner,	Hannah Sheehan	V	500
"	Hattie S. Putnam	IV	500
"	Myra H. Baker	III	500
McCafferty,	Mary L. Gafney	II	500
"	Julia A. Riley	I	450
THOMAS STREET.			
Parker,	Harriet G. Waite, Principal	VIII	1,140
"	(Mary E. Houghton,) Asst.		
"	Anna P. Smith, Asst.		600
"	John E. Lynch	VII	500
"	(Belle H. Tucker,)	VI	
"	Mary E. Fitzgerald		550

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Parker,	Elma L. Studley	VI	\$550
Barker,	M. Ella Clark	V	550
"	Rosa I. Seavey	V	500
"	Hattie G. Gates	IV	500
"	(Esther E. Travis,)	III	
"	Nellie M. Rood		500
Scannell,	Ella A. Casey	III	600
"	Addie E. Sprague	II	500
"	Jennie C. Clough	I	500
"	Abbie J. Taft	I	500
EDGEWORTH STREET.			
Souther,	Ella E. Roper, Principal	VIII-VII	700
"	Anna T. Cavanaugh	VI	550
"	Julia E. Greenwood	V	500
"	Sarah M. Brigham	IV	500
Swan,	Louise F. Clark	III	500
"	Lucia N. Jennison	II	500
"	Fransess D. Martin	II	500
"	Estella V. Rolston	I	500
"	Selma P. Ahlstrom	I	500
WALNUT STREET.			
F. Brown,	Nellie C. Thomas, Principal	VIII	700
"	Kate A. Meade	VII	550
"	Ella M. Macfarland	VI	550
"	Mary L. Norcross	V	550
Parker,	Kate A. Coughlin	IV	500
"	Mary E. McCormick	III-II	500
"	Mary L. Seavey	I	500
OXFORD STREET.			
Mrs. Taft,	Ella L. Dwyer, Principal	VIII	700
"	Mary A. Hathaway	VII	550
"	Nettie A. Murray	VI	500
"	Mary F. Harrington	V	550
"	(Alphonsine T. L'Esperance.)		
Thompson,	Ida A. Tew	V	550
"	Mabel B. Tew	IV	500
"	Mary F. Barker	III	500
"	M. Gertrude Griggs	II	500
"	Catherine T. Nevins	I	600
SYCAMORE STREET.			
Young,	(Charlotte H. Munger,) Principal	VIII	
"	S. Lizzie Carter		700
"	Janet Martin	VII	550
"	A. Teresa Timon	VI	600
"	Emma M. Plimpton	V	500
Mrs. Merriman,	Hattie S. Hagen	IV	550
"	Sarah W. Clements	III	550
"	Ida A. E. Kenney	II	500
"	Eliza J. Day	I	500

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
NEW WORCESTER.			
Mrs. Taft,	M. Ella Spalding, Principal	VIII-VII	\$700
"	Martha D. Adams	VI-V	500
"	(Georgianna M. Newton,)	V-IV	
"	Ida F. Buxton		500
A. Brown,	Jennie M. Tainter	III	500
"	Anna B. Ranger	II	500
"	Rebecca H. Davie	I	500
SOUTH WORCESTER.			
Tolman,	Carrie A. George, Principal	VIII	800
"	Ellen M. Boyden	VII	550
"	Edward A. Quinland	VI	500
"	Mary O. Whitney	V	550
Nihill,	Lydia W. Ball	IV	550
"	Mary C. Paige	III	550
"	Maggie A. Mahony	II	500
"	Mary McBride	I	500
"	(Jennie M. Sprout)	I	
"	Ellen G. Daley		500
QUINSIGAMOND.			
Conaty,	Richard H. Mooney, Principal	VIII-VII	700
"	F. May Prentice	VI	500
"	Annie W. Newell	V	500
"	Jeannie E. Sanderson	IV	500
Young,	Mary A. Winter	III	500
"	Alice V. Phelps	II	500
"	Mary G. Smith	I	500
"	Carrie M. Sweetzer	I	500
PROVIDENCE STREET.			
McCafferty,	Etta A. Rounds, Principal	VIII	700
"	Etta R. Leonard	VII	500
"	Anna G. Foley	VI	500
"	Marion C. Tucker	V	500
Lovering,	Margaret F. Hagan	IV	500
"	Sarah J. Newton	III	550
"	Mary A. Kane	II	500
"	Mary C. Smith	I	500
GAGE STREET.			
Scannell,	Ella W. Foskett, Principal	VIII	700
"	Minnie M. Parmenter, Asst.		550
"	Annie Brown	VII	550
"	Mary E. C. Carroll	VI	550
"	Jennie E. Maloney	V	500
Barker,	Eliza T. Gilbert	V	500
"	Julia A. Bunker	IV	500
"	Aloysia Radcliffe	IV	550
"	Kate C. Cosgrove	III	500
Hughes,	Mary J. O'Connor	III	500
"	Maggie E. Magone	II	500

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
EAST WORCESTER.			
Dexter,	Anna T. Kelley	II	\$500
"	Nellie G. McGillicuddy	I	500
"	Ellen F. Fallon	I	500
LAMARTINE STREET.			
Warner,	Owen H. Conlin, Principal	VII	700
"	Nellie F. Saunders, Asst.		500
"	Mary J. Sullivan	VII-VI	500
"	Louise A. Dawson	VI	550
"	Ellen T. Shannon	V	550
McCafferty,	Mary E. Russell	IV	500
"	Anna M. Murray	III	500
"	Abbie F. Hemenway	III	500
"	Katharine B. Adams	II	500
Hughes,	(Mary B. Wheatley,)	II	
"	Agnes J. O'Gorman		500
"	Mary C. Morrissey	I	500
"	Helena B. O'Keefe	I	500
"	Edith M. Rolston	I	500
ADRIATIC.			
Thompson,	Emma A. Porter, Principal	VII	700
"	L. Elizabeth King	VI	550
"	Lizzie E. Chapin	V	500
"	Abby B. Shute	IV	500
Moriarty,	Cora A. Baldwin	IV-III	500
"	Mary A. McGillicuddy	III	500
"	Mary M. Bowen	II	500
Conaty,	Etta T. Whalen	I	500
"	Mary A. Morrissey	I	500
ASH STREET.			
Barker,	Mary J. Mack, Principal	VI	700
"	Mary S. Eaton	V	550
"	Mabel Crane	IV	500
Warner,	Kate A. Fallon	III	550
"	Sarah A. Boyd	II	500
"	Marina H. Tucker	I	500
GRAFTON STREET.			
Hughes,	Bridget T. Carlon, Principal	V	700
"	Evelyn E. Towne	IV	500
"	Kate A. McLoughlin	III	550
Parker,	Margaret J. McCann	II	500
"	Carrie M. Adams	I	500
"	Ella J. Emerson	I	500
"	Katharine A. Hackett		500

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
SUMMER STREET.			
Drennan,	Mary A. Gauren, Principal	V	\$600
"	Mary A. Hayward	IV	550
"	Anna T. Smith	III	500
"	Alice Chapin	II	500
"	Agnes R. Stewart	I	500
SALEM STREET.			
Dexter,	Minnie F. Whittier, Principal	IV	600
"	Mary O. Whitmore	III	500
"	Addie M. Blenus	II	500
"	Nellie J. Carlon	I	550
UNION HILL.			
Nihill,	Etha M. Stowell, Principal	IV-III	550
"	Anna D. Stowell	II-I	500
MASON STREET.			
F. Brown,	Mary E. Pease, Principal	II	550
"	Effie L. Bennett	I	500

SUBURBAN.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
J. H. Kelley,	Northville,	(Mary F. Lewis.)	
Drennan,	Tatnuck,	Joanna F. Smith.	\$550
Miss Barnard,	Trowbridgeville,	Benj. W. Kinney.	550
Souther,	Blithewood,	Ada D. Saunders.	500
F. Brown,	Bloomingtondale,	Eudora E. Hay.	500
		Lizzie M. Urban.	500
		Rebekah L. Taft.	500
Mrs. Merriman,	Adams Square,	Olive G. Davidson,	550
J. H. Kelley,	Burncoat Plain,	Hattie L. White.	550
A. Brown,	North Pond,	Etta M. Thayer.	500
"	Chamberlain,	Fanny R. Spurr.	500
F. Brown,	Lake View,	Minnie A. B. Chase.	500
"	"	Ada B. Braman.	500
Tolman,	Valley Falls,	Ann Foscett,	VI-IV
"	"	Annie M. Ham,	III-I

DRAWING.

Walter S. Perry, *Teacher*, \$2,000.

Fanny H. Smith, *Asst.*, High School, \$150.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Parker, Barker, Tolman, D. J. Kelley and Mrs. Merriman.

MUSIC.

Seth Richards, *Teacher*, \$1,650.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Swan, Lovering, J. H. Kelley, Drennan, Mrs. Taft, Miss Barnard and the Supt.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Conaty, Mrs. Taft, Miss Barnard, Thompson, McCafferty, Moriarty and Souther.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Henry E. Fayerweather,
105 Summer St.

Michael J. English.
Brackett Ct.

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1886.

Vacation periods indicated by Full-Face Figures.

1886.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1886.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...	JULY.	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	1 8 15 22 ...	2 9 16 23 ...	3 10 17 24 31 ...
FEB.	... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 ...	2 9 16 23 ...	3 10 17 24 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	6 13 20 27 ...	AUGUST.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	6 13 20 27 ...	7 14 21 28 ...
MARCH.	... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	6 13 20 27 ...	SEPT.	... 5 12 19 26	... 6 13 20 27	... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 ...	4 11 18 25 ...
APRIL.	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	1 8 15 22 ...	2 9 16 23 ...	3 10 17 30 ...	OCT.	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	2 9 16 23 30 ...
MAY.	... 2 9 16 23 30	... 3 10 17 24 31	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	1 8 15 22 29 ...	NOV.	... ... 7 14 21 28	... 1 8 15 22 29	... 2 9 16 23 30	... 3 10 17 24 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 5 12 19 20 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
JUNE.	... 6 13 20 27	... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	DEC.	... 5 12 19 26	... 6 13 20 27	... 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25 ...

The 1st Term begins Nov. 30th, 1885, and ends Feby. 13th, 1886, comprising 10 weeks.
The 2d " " Feb. 23d, 1886, " " April 24th, " " 9 "
The 3d " " May 3d, " " July 3d, " " 9 "
The 4th " " Sept. 6th, " " Nov. 27th, " " 12 "

Assuming that Thanksgiving Day will be Thursday, November 25th.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WATER.

To the City Council of Worcester :—

In conformity with an ordinance of the City, the Joint Standing Committee on Water submit herewith their report, together with the reports of the Water Commissioner, Water Registrar, and City Engineer, for the year ending November 30, 1885.

Your especial attention is called to the very minute and detailed report of the Commissioner, showing very accurately the condition of the several storage and distributing reservoirs, from which it will be found that each of these several reservoirs is in most excellent condition in every way, and will require during the coming year but very small expenditure for repairs to maintain them in the present condition.

The supply of water is in every respect adequate for present and prospective wants, and its quality continues to be the equal if not superior to that possessed by any city in our country.

Some progress has been made in the settlement for land and water rights. The "Foster farm," or so much of it as is adjacent to the distributing reservoir at Holden, has been secured to the city by purchase, also the "Chapin farm" and the claim; by such purchase any cause for pollution from this source will be forever removed. The settlement of these claims is entrusted to a joint special committee, of which members of this committee form only a part and to which we do not feel further authorized to refer.

The cement-lined pipe mains connecting the Lynde Brook storage reservoir with the Hunt reservoir has given quite serious

trouble in three serious breaks which have occurred. The putting in of two new gates in this line during the past year may obviate for a short time the necessity of replacing it with iron pipe, but within a few years at the furthest this will undoubtedly have to be done.

The department has this year been actively engaged in replacing the cement-lined pipe with iron pipe, a large amount of work having been done in Main, Union, Church and other streets, which will prove to be a most important improvement for owners and occupants of property along its line. The wisdom of this action on the part of the committee recommending this work, we think will be apparent to all who will refer to the report prepared by the Commissioner at the request of the committee, under date of February 7, 1885, and now incorporated in his report, showing the cost of repairs and damages paid in 1884, by reason of breaks in the cement-lined pipe, to be fully eighty per cent. of the whole cost of repairs and damages throughout the city.

There was in use, at the commencement of the year, forty-nine miles of cement-lined pipe; of this amount about three and one-quarter miles have been taken up and replaced with cast-iron pipe, leaving still in use about forty-six miles. It is the unanimous recommendation of your committee that the work of replacing this with cast-iron pipe be carried on, and a large sum received from the revenue for water be expended each year for this purpose.

Your special attention is called to the way and manner this and other work has been done by the department, as shown in the report of the Commissioner, together with his tables giving the rainfall during the past twelve months, and the daily height of water in the Holden and Lynde Brook reservoirs, and recommend it in all its details as worthy of careful consideration by all who desire to know the demands made upon this department, as well as the thorough and efficient manner in which these demands have been met and executed.

The Registrar reports six thousand and five meters in use; their care and maintenance entails a great amount of labor and

expense upon this department. So much dissatisfaction has been expressed, by owners and users of meters, at the bill for repairs whenever it was found necessary to have them taken off for such purposes (such repairs having been made by the Meter Companies themselves), that your committee decided to attempt in a small way the repairs of meters by the department, at its shops on Thomas street. One hundred and thirty meters have thus far been repaired, at a saving to the owners of not less than thirty per cent. from prices heretofore paid for such repairs, and we recommend the continuance of this work by the department.

Your attention is called to the need of additional shop and barn room accommodations on Thomas street, and we hope some provision may be made for it.

The desirability of connecting by telephone the Lynde Brook and Holden reservoirs with the Commissioner's office is recommended by your committee; a large amount of time and travel by the Commissioner can be saved in this way at a small expense. A telephone line is already constructed as far as Cherry Valley in the direction of Lynde Brook, a connection with which can be made; also as far as Tatnuck in the direction of the Holden Reservoir, which can also be made available.

A careful consideration is called to the report of the Registrar and his suggestion relative to the collection of water bills. The amount of uncollected bills for water, in the hands of the City Treasurer, December 1, 1885, was \$12,388.28. It would seem to your committee that his suggestions are not without weight, and we recommend that early attention be given to the matter, and some measures adopted to ensure a more prompt payment of these bills.

We have before stated that the supply of water is ample for present and prospective wants. All will acknowledge that the rapid growth and present prosperity of our city is owing to the great and rapid development of our manufacturing industries. All of these are in part, and many of them wholly dependent upon steam for power. They have been and are now being taxed alike in proportion to their property, to meet the heavy outlay necessary to provide our present supply and facili-

ties for obtaining it. After careful consideration of the subject, your committee recommend that all manufacturers who use water for purposes of generating steam for mechanical and manufacturing uses be supplied and charged the same price per thousand gallons, whether used by them in larger or smaller quantities, and this at as low a price as possible, without detriment to the city.

The present rates seem to discriminate unfairly against the smaller manufacturers, and we are of the opinion that it will be a safe and good policy to aid the smaller industries to become larger.

Your attention is further called to the recommendation of the Registrar, and his remarks relative to the unmetered water rates for domestic purposes, and suggest a careful consideration of the subject, also to his recommendation that all meter-readers be under the direction, and responsible to the Registrar. We are of the opinion that the time has come for a revision of the rules of this department, governing the use and rates for water, the number of water takers having more than doubled since the present rules were adopted.

CHAS. G. REED, *Mayor*.
JOHN G. BRADY,
E. O. PARKER,
A. M. STONE,
JOHN J. WHITE,
A. E. DENNIS,

Joint Standing Committee on Water.

REPORT

OF THE

WATER COMMISSIONER.

To the Joint Standing Committee on Water :

GENTLEMEN : The Commissioner would respectfully submit his Second Annual Report of the operations of the Department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1885.

LYNDE BROOK RESERVOIR, LEICESTER.

At the date of the last report, the water was 4.45 feet below the rollway, or 507,149,000 gallons stored.

The lowest point was on Dec. 6, when the surface was .09 lower. From that time on there was a gradual gain until Feb. 10, when the reservoir filled and commenced running over the rollway, which continued until May 21, with the exception of a few days in the latter part of March. The waste-gate was not opened, the waste going wholly over the rollway. The flash-boards were not put on.

Oct. 29 the water was 4.38 below rollway, and thereafter gained until, on Nov. 30, it was 1.08 below rollway, a depth of 36.32 feet, or 636,113,011 gallons stored.

This is a gain of 128,964,011 gallons during the year.

The reservoir has been in constant use for the High Service supply and a part of the Low Service.

The supply has not only been abundant but of a good quality. Very few complaints have been heard, and these, so far as investigated, were owing to local causes.

The dam, gatehouses and everything pertaining to the reservoir are in good condition.

The brush has been mowed and burned, some stumps and roots burned, and the land around the reservoir well cleared. Considerable grass has been cut, and this amount can easily be greatly increased. No repairs have been made upon the house and buildings occupied by the employé in charge of the reservoir, as it was hoped another year a new house would be built, as the present one is in a dilapidated condition and a new one much needed.

A table giving the depth of water and the rainfall for the year, follows; also, a table of the rainfall since Nov. 30, 1874.

The grounds, buildings and gatehouse are in good condition. The Wadsworth and Chamberlain farms have been rented to their former occupants. The claims for land taken from the Chapin and Smith farms have been settled. The Chapin farm has been bought outright, and damages paid on the Smith farm. No bad results have been experienced from the use of the farming lands or from the woods on the easterly side.

The open channel to the Distributing Reservoir is in good condition, except a very short distance at the Seagrave dam, which somewhat obstructs the flow of water, but does no real harm.

Three or four small claims still remain to be adjusted along the channel.

The water from this source has been excellent, better even than last year, as was anticipated would be the case.

A table giving the daily depth of water in the reservoir is given.

The main portion of our Low Service supply has been taken from this source, and a large amount of water has run to waste, which must be the case for many years to come.

TABLE
Showing the Daily Height of Water in HOLDEN RESERVOIR and the Rainfall for the Year ending November 30, 1885.

DATE.	DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.	Water.	Rainfall.
1	6.90	.....	15.08	.....	21.21	.....	20.23	.45	20.45	.....	20.30	.....	20.21	.....	18.61	.....	16.16	2.10	15.76	.....	13.76	.....	14.08	.....
2	6.92	.....	15.28	.....	20.24	.....	20.23	.....	20.56	.....	20.30	.57	20.22	.....	18.58	.18	16.89	.....	15.72	.05	13.67	.....	14.21	1.66
3	6.87	.....	15.35	.....	20.23	.....	20.27	.....	20.47	.....	20.28	.....	20.16	.....	18.50	.....	16.95	.08	15.68	.....	13.66	.....	14.96	.....
4	6.82	.....	15.38	.....	20.22	.....	20.27	.....	20.95	.76	20.27	.....	20.15	.06	18.45	.....	17.49	.....	15.39	.....	13.74	1.35	15.16	.....
5	6.85	.....	15.43	.....	20.22	.....	20.26	.....	20.72	.....	20.22	.....	20.22	1.00	18.37	.....	17.56	.11	15.46	.02	13.72	.....	15.29	.....
6	6.84	.....	15.60	1.14	20.19	.....	20.22	.....	20.48	.....	20.26	.....	20.29	.....	18.28	.....	17.48	.....	15.36	.....	13.76	.....	15.36	.....
7	7.36	1.71	16.44	.....	20.21	.....	20.23	.02	20.45	.....	20.24	.....	20.24	.12	18.11	.45	17.30	.....	15.41	.....	13.80	.54	15.47	.61
8	8.12	.....	16.73	.....	20.18	.03	20.21	.03	20.50	.25	20.24	.....	20.24	.59	18.18	.....	17.18	.....	15.33	.....	13.76	.....	15.83	.....
9	8.90	.....	16.95	.....	20.14	.....	20.13	.....	20.47	.....	20.31	.42	20.19	.....	18.12	.95	17.20	.....	15.29	.65	13.68	.....	17.88	2.48
10	8.55	.....	17.15	.....	20.40	1.90	20.16	.....	20.40	.....	20.29	.....	20.16	.....	18.16	.....	17.49	.....	15.33	.37	13.64	.....	18.64	.....
11	8.58	.....	17.35	.....	20.54	.....	20.16	.....	20.35	.....	20.24	.....	20.16	.....	18.14	.....	17.07	.....	15.25	.....	13.54	.....	19.11	.....
12	8.64	.....	17.65	.97	20.40	.....	20.15	.....	20.34	.10	20.26	.....	20.14	.....	18.09	.....	16.98	.....	15.21	.....	13.53	.....	19.44	.....
13	8.66	.....	18.38	.....	20.33	.....	20.13	.....	20.32	.....	20.23	.....	20.10	.....	17.90	.....	16.85	.45	15.15	.03	13.44	.....	19.67	.....
14	8.68	.07	18.65	.....	20.38	.....	20.14	.....	20.48	.....	20.23	.89	20.00	.....	17.84	.70	16.79	.....	15.07	.....	13.61	1.15	19.98	.....
15	8.88	1.09	18.85	.65	20.21	.....	20.13	.34	20.30	.....	20.35	.....	20.01	.....	17.92	.....	16.71	.....	15.03	.....	13.75	.....	20.14	.....
16	9.51	.....	19.08	.32	20.21	.78	20.16	.....	20.29	.....	20.31	.....	19.96	.....	17.86	.....	16.60	.....	14.97	.....	13.76	.....	20.27	.....
17	9.73	.....	19.35	.....	20.28	.....	20.16	.....	20.29	.....	20.26	.....	19.89	.....	17.77	.....	16.50	.....	14.91	.10	13.74	.....	20.28	.....
18	9.85	.....	19.56	.....	20.23	.....	20.16	.....	20.26	.....	20.25	.27	19.82	.....	17.64	.....	16.41	.....	14.78	.....	13.70	.....	20.29	.....
19	9.92	.....	19.73	.....	20.22	.....	20.17	.....	20.26	.....	20.20	.....	19.77	.....	17.56	.....	16.30	.....	14.74	.....	13.66	.....	20.31	.....
20	9.92	.....	19.83	.....	20.23	.....	20.12	.....	20.25	.....	20.25	.....	19.62	.....	17.44	.....	16.18	.....	14.60	.....	13.61	.94	20.30	.19
21	10.08	.32	20.00	.....	20.23	.....	20.12	.....	20.24	.....	20.23	.....	19.48	.....	17.28	.25	16.13	.....	14.59	.....	13.59	.....	.....	.....
22	11.49	1.53	20.09	.....	20.18	.....	20.12	.....	20.25	.....	20.20	.....	19.22	.18	17.20	.....	16.08	.....	14.46	.....	13.72	.....	20.24	.....
23	12.56	.26	20.14	.....	20.18	.....	20.14	.....	20.25	.....	20.20	.29	19.40	.....	17.07	.....	16.05	.....	14.44	.41	13.78	.....	20.24	.....
24	12.98	.10	20.24	.40	20.13	.....	20.12	.....	20.23	.....	20.23	.....	18.99	.....	16.90	.....	16.02	.07	14.45	.....	13.74	.....	20.25	.56
25	13.21	.....	20.30	.....	20.18	.....	20.13	.....	20.23	.....	20.23	.04	19.15	.....	16.73	.....	15.96	.31	14.27	.....	13.71	.....	20.25	1.30
26	13.56	.....	20.24	.....	20.17	.....	20.13	.....	20.23	.92	20.23	.....	18.91	.....	16.16	.....	15.97	.53	14.26	.....	13.72	.....	20.35	.....
27	13.72	.....	20.25	.....	20.15	.....	20.14	.....	20.35	.....	20.20	.....	18.85	.....	16.68	.....	15.92	.....	14.21	.....	13.66	.....	20.34	.....
28	13.94	.....	20.24	.12	20.12	.....	20.25	.28	20.29	.....	20.18	.....	18.97	.72	16.55	.....	15.87	.....	14.19	.....	13.63	.....	20.30	.....
29	14.10	.08	20.21	.....	.....	.....	20.32	.....	20.35	.65	20.16	.....	18.80	.....	16.40	.09	15.75	.....	14.03	.....	13.61	.....	20.25	.....
30	14.46	.....	20.21	.....	.....	.....	20.34	.....	20.35	.....	20.16	.03	18.70	.....	16.35	.....	15.70	.12	14.00	.....	13.86	1.13	20.24	.....
31	14.78	.....	20.23	.....	.....	.....	20.24	.....	20.35	.....	20.19	.30	.....	.....	16.23	.21	15.81	.95	.....	.....	14.03	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	5.36	.....	3.60	.....	2.71	.....	1.12	.....	2.68	.....	2.83	.....	2.87	.....	2.83	.....	6.70	.....	1.63	.....	5.11	.....	6.80	.....

The rainfall is in inches and decimals of an inch. The depth of water is shown in feet and decimals of a foot. Height of railway, 20.10 feet.
 Rainfall for year ending November 30, 1885, 44.24 inches.

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR, HOLDEN.

Everything at this basin remains in the same condition as at the date of the last report.

The embankment, surrounding grounds, waste-water channel, and gatehouse are in good condition.

The claim for land and damages to the Foster farm have been adjusted, and the buildings and adjoining land secured by purchase. The settlement of these claims gives the department control of all the main brooks of the stream and also buildings from which possible pollution might come. The gates, hoisting apparatus, screens, etc., are working well at all the reservoirs.

The location of our reservoirs, both in Leicester and Holden, are much frequented by our citizens on foot and in carriages, and it has been the aim to constantly improve the surroundings. Some slight repairs will be needed the coming year but probably nothing of an expensive character.

BELL POND, WORCESTER.

This important auxiliary to our supply is in good condition, also the gates, houses and the apparatus belonging to them.

The water has been good. Some repairs at the gatehouse at the southerly side should be made the coming year, and a leak through an old drain at the northeast corner repaired. They will not be of an extensive or costly character.

As usual the supply to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital has been constant from this source, and it has been used a number of times to supply a portion of the High Service line during repairs. It has been filled twice from the Lynde Brook reservoir during the year.

PIPE LINES.

The supply main from Holden is in good condition. No breaks have ever appeared. The main gates have been closed and opened again to keep them in good working order and the blow-off gates opened and shut.

The 12" cement-lined main from Lynde Brook to Hunt reservoir has given considerable trouble. Three serious breaks have occurred. About January 1st, the old gate at Hunt reservoir was taken out and a new one of improved pattern with outside main screw was substituted. There was no room to put in branches, but a three inch by-pass was tapped in to relieve the main gate in opening and closing. Without this relief it was found to work very easily. On trial it was found unnecessary to open the main gate at all, the supply through the by-pass with the 3" valve partially open being sufficient to keep the reservoir full.

Two gates have been placed on this line, one near the Leicester line and one in the Sargent pasture.

Previously it was necessary to go to the Lynde Brook reservoir to shut off water. With these precautions the line may last a few years, but not long.

There have been six serious leaks and breaks on the main line from Hunt reservoir through Leicester and Main streets to Chandler, five on the 16" and one on the 18". During the year, nearly 3200 feet of the 16" pipe, from Chandler to Hammond street, has been taken up and cast-iron, same size, laid in its place.

Two additional gates have been put in this section and one at Hancock street on the cement pipe. These were old gates taken from the High Service and one from Main street last year. A large portion of this line, particularly in and near New Worcester, is not in very good condition.

The portion of the line relaid has been very thoroughly done, the hydrant service much improved, and the side-street connections changed past the side gates, and nearly all the sizes enlarged.

The 16" cement-lined main from Bell Pond is apparently in good condition, one small leak at a sleeve being the only trouble experienced.

The High Service line from Lynde Brook reservoir has been very much improved and is in better condition than it ever was before. A number of small leaks in joints have occurred but none of a serious character.

The most important improvements have been the changing of the gate at the corner of Southbridge and Cambridge streets; one at Washington square; the placing of two new ones at the corner of Cambridge and Millbury streets, doing away with the necessity of shutting Quinsigamond Village off from a supply in case of a break, and shortening the space between gates; also one at the corner of Mulberry and East Central streets. The line from Mulberry to beyond Normal street in Eastern avenue has been relaid and straightened; dispensing with three abrupt turns; shortening it considerably, and putting it in a public street. All of the new gates are of an improved pattern with 4-inch by-pass gates attached; one or two men can easily operate the new gates while the old ones made slow, hard work for four or five men. Two new hydrants have been placed near the State Normal School, essentially improving the fire service in that vicinity. The owner of the land between East Central street and Eastern avenue has entered suit to recover the value of the pipe taken from his premises. A part of the pipe taken up was relaid on Main street.

STREET MAINS.

A large share of attention has been given by the Department to replacing cement-lined pipe with cast-iron, and all the orders of the City Council for that purpose have been carried out.

The most important has been the relaying the pipe in Main street, previously mentioned. The remainder of Union and Church streets a 10" pipe has been replaced by a 12" cast-iron main.

This is a most important improvement for the Department and for the owners and occupants of the property along the line.

Austin street, which gave a great deal of trouble from breaks and damages to private property, has been relaid from Main to Newbury street, 1800 feet; Lincoln, Liberty, Winter, South Irving, Channing and a number of other streets that have given much trouble, have been relaid.

Quite a number of gates have been placed on old lines, materially shortening the sections to be shut off in case of repairs.

In all cases the work of remodeling has been thorough and complete. All gates and hydrants not in perfect condition have been replaced by new or repaired ones.

The orders for extensions have been filled, except Whipple street and a short distance on Stebbins street. These are in the High Service district, and require heavy pipe, which was not received in season to commence the work previous to Nov. 30. Should the weather prove favorable, these will be laid the present month. The extensions have not been numerous nor extensive, the longest line being in Burncoat street.

The High Service has been extended by taking a portion of Harrington avenue, Lincoln, Burncoat and other streets from the Low Service, giving much better fire protection in that locality.

To secure good circulation in the mains, and for better fire protection, a number of street mains should be extended the coming year.

Tables are given of extensions, pipe relaid, and the entire amount laid to date.

LENGTH AND SIZE OF NEW PIPE LAID DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

STREET.	LOCATION.	PIPE.		No. of Hydrants.	No. of Gates.	
		Size.	Length in feet.			
Beacon Street,	From Hammond Street "south."	6"	178.	4	1	High Service.
Burncoat Street,	" End of pipe to the Woods farm.	6"	2428.		1	
Brigham Street,	" Piedmont Street "east."	6"	257.	2	1	
Crescent Street,	" End of pipe to Fitchburg R. R. engine house.	6"	1597.		1	
Crown Street,	" Austin Street "north."	4"	173.	1	1	High Service.
Eastern Avenue,	At Gage Street School-house.	6"	254.5		1	
East Shelby Street,	From Merrifield to Gage Street.	6"	35.		1	
Exchange Street,	At Union Street "east."	8"	50.	1	1	
Foster Street,	East side of Bridge over Union Street.	6"	362.5	1	2	High Service. High Service.
Fountain Street,	From Belmont Street to Linwood Place.	2"	171.		1	
Grout Court,	" Ripley Street "south."	6"	258.	1	1	
Gilman Street,	" Lincoln Street "west."	6"	353.		1	
Green Lane,	End of pipe across Windsor Street.	2"	2732.5	1	1	High Service.
Harrington Court,	Bloomingtondale road to end of Court.	8"	298.	1	1	
Highland Street,	From Agricultural Street "west."	6"	540.	1	1	
Montague Street,	Opposite No. 9.	6"	436.	1	1	
Merrifield Street,	From East Shelby Street "north."	2"	95.5			High Service.
Paine Street,	" Perkins Street "north."	6"	456.5	1	1	
Pleasant Street,	Opposite Dewey Street.	6"	156.			
Powers Court,	Extended northerly.	4"	979.	1	1	
Richards Street,	From Cambridge Street "north."					High Service.
Sever Street,	" Cedar Street "north."					
Sutton Lane,	" Fremont Street to end of lane.					
Webster Street,	Opposite Jacques Street.					
			11,780.5	18	16	

LENGTH AND SIZE OF PIPE BELAID AND NUMBER OF GATES AND HYDRANTS SET DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

STREET.	LOCATION.	PIPE.		No. of Hydrants Set.	No. of Gates Set.	
		Size.	Length in feet.			
Allen Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	30.	7	1	
Austin Street,	From Newbury to Main Street.	8"	1827.1		2	
Bacon Street,	From Hermon Street south.	6"	226.		1	
Benefit Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	40.	1	1	
Belmont Street,	At Fountain Street.	8"	62.8		1	
Castle Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	57.4		1	
Catharine Street,	" Lincoln Street.	6"	35.		1	
Channing Street,	From Catharine Street to Hermitage Avenue.	6"	1040.	1	2	High Service.
Charlton Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	29.5		1	
Church Street,	From Mechanic to Front Street.	12"	300.	1		
Eastern Avenue,	From Mulberry Street to east of Normal Street.	16"	612.	1	1	High Service.
Exchange Street,	Connection at Union Street "west."	6"	112.6		1	
Garden Street,	" Lincoln Street.	6"	43.		1	
"	At Crescent Street.	6"	52.		2	
Gardner Street,	At B. & A. R. R.	6"	147.8			
Green Street,	At R. R. crossings.	8"	115.			
Harrington Avenue,	Connection at Channing Street.	6"	24.9		1	High Service.
"	From Lincoln to Westminster Street.	8"	528.6	3	3	High Service.
Hermon Street,	From Main to Southbridge Street.	8"	1005.		1	
High Street,	Connection at Austin Street.	6"	44.11		1	
Houchin Avenue,	" "	2"	12.		1	
Irving Street,	" " "south."	4"	30.		1	
"	From Austin to Chatham Street.	4"	496.		2	
Kendall Street,	Connection at Lincoln Street.	6"	37.		1	
King Street,	" Main Street.	8"	60.		1	
Lagrange Street,	" "	6"	26.6		1	
Liberty Street,	From Glen to Belmont Street.	8"	644.	2	2	
Lincoln Street,	From Lincoln Square to Harrington Avenue.	8"	2141.10	5	4	High Service.
"	From Harrington Avenue to Forest Avenue.	8"	426.3	1	1	High Service.
"	Near Perkins Street.	8"	120.			

LENGTH AND SIZE OF PIPE RELAID, ETC.—Continued.

STREET.	LOCATION.	PIPE.		No. of Hydrants Set.	No. of Gates Set.	
		Size.	Length in feet.			
Linwood Place,	From Fountain Street "west."	4"	109.	6	1	
Main Street,	From Madison to Hammond Street.	16"	3182.		2	
Manchester Street,	Connection at Union Street.	6"	30.		1	
May Street,	" Main Street.	12"	48.		1	
Maywood Street,	Between Florence and Woodland Streets.	4"	240.			
Meade Street,	South of Lamartine Street.	4"	276.			
Mechanic Street,	Union to Church Street.	12"	30.			
"	At Union and Church Streets, connections east and west.	8"	68.7		2	
Newport Street,	Connection at Liberty Street.	4"	31.		1	
Oread Street,	" Main "	6"	30.		1	
" Place,	"	6"	56.		1	
Oxford Street,	" Austin Street "north."	6"	48.		1	
"	" " south."	4"	26.		1	
Palmer Street,	" Liberty Street.	4"	31.		1	
Piedmont Street,	" Main Street.	8"	9.			
Plymouth Street,	At R. R. crossing.	8"	160.			
Quinn Street,	Connection at Austin Street.	4"	37.		1	
Summit Street,	From Gold to Ash Street.	2"	231.6		2	
South Irving Street,	From Chandler to Wellington Street.	6"	568.	2	2	
Sycamore Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	43.6		1	
Tremont Street,	From Front to Mechanic Street.	4"	272.		1	
Union Street,	From Central to Mechanic Street.	12"	1220.6		2	
Wellington Street,	Connection at Main Street.	6"	54.		1	
Winter Street,	From Green Street to Millbrook.	6"	705.	2	1	
Webster Street,	At B. & A. R. R.	6"	60.			
			17,792.6	37	61	

TOTAL LENGTH AND SIZE OF PIPE LAID, AND NUMBER OF GATES AND
HYDRANTS PUT IN, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"	10"	12"	16"	18"	20"	24"	30"	Miles.	Gates.	Hydrants.
Prior to 1885. {	14,410	8,275	149,154	2,822	122,027	96,071	14,837	41,626	55,478	1,980	21,088	11,414	7,060	103,452	889	789
1885. {	3,243		2,700		10,212	8,026		1,598	3,794					5,601	86	68
Total. {	17,653	8,275	151,854	2,822	132,239	104,097	14,837	43,224	59,272	1,980	21,088	11,414	7,060	109,053	975	857
Pipe taken up. {	1,278	777	18,444	1,335	19,082	5,891	3,578	2,541	5,808					11,124	89	73
Total ft. {	16,375	7,498	133,410	1,487	113,157	98,206	11,259	40,683	53,464	1,980	21,088	11,414	7,060		886	784
Total Miles. {	3.101	1.420	25.268	.282	21.431	18.600	2.132	7.705	10.126	.375	3.993	2.160	1.340	97.929		

HIGH SERVICE MAIN PIPE.

	2"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	16"	20"	Feet.	Miles.	Hydrants.
Main Line.....						2,845	20,342	13,801	36,988	7.00	13
Iron Pipe.....	334	5,574	13,901	9,744	6,292	2,592	2,262		40,749	7.72	52
Cement Pipe	710	2,486	9,285	752					13,233	2.51	24

HYDRANTS.

There have been 24 hydrants set in new locations, 33 in place of flush, 7 in place of Wheeler, 2 in place of Mathews, and 2 Boston have been taken out and reset in different locations after repairs. One flush hydrant has been discontinued. All the new hydrants have been of the Chapman pattern, and are giving good satisfaction.

The number added to the works has been 23. The total number of public hydrants is now 744. The number of private hydrants, as appears by the above Table, is 40.

The public hydrants are divided as follows: 166 four-inch, 100 five-inch, 5 six-inch, Chapman; 238 four-inch, Flush; 56 four-inch, 63 five-inch, Mathews; 36 four-inch, 13 five-inch, Boston; 3 four-inch, New Haven; 1 four-inch, Ludlow; 1 four-inch, 2 five-inch, Worcester; 59 four-inch, box post, Wheeler pattern; 1 four-inch Holyoke.

LOCATION, SIZE, AND KIND OF HYDRANTS "NEW AND CHANGED," SET DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

STREET.	LOCATION.	KIND.	SIZE.	No. of Outlets.	Size of Connections.	Size of Street Mains.	TAKEN UP.
Austin Street,	Southeast corner Newbury Street,	Chapman,	4"	2	4"	8"	Flush.
" "	South side street, 100 feet east of Quincy Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " opposite Crown Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Southwest corner Oxford Street,	"	5"	"	6"	"	"
" "	" Irving Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	South side street, opposite Houchin Avenue,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " High Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Belmont Street,	Northwest corner Fountain Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burncoat " "	West side street, 100 feet south of Chapel Street,	"	4"	"	4"	6"	(New).
" "	" " at Millbrook Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " opposite Smith Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " Davidson's,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " Hermitage Avenue,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Channing Street,	Northwest corner Mechanic Street,	"	5"	"	6"	12"	Boston.
Church Street,	East side, at Woodward's Stone Yard,	"	4"	"	4"	6"	Flush.
Crescent Street,	" " opposite Fitchburg R. R. Engine House,	"	"	"	"	"	(New).
Eastern Avenue,	Northwest corner Normal Street,	"	5"	"	6"	16"	"
" "	East side street, at School-house,	"	4"	"	4"	"	"
" "	" " opposite Shelby Street,	"	5"	"	6"	"	"
Edgeworth Street,	Northwest corner Dryden Street,	"	"	"	"	"	H. S.
Fountain Street,	Southwest corner Linwood Place,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foster Street,	North side, east side bridge at Union Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Green Lane,	" " street, end of pipe 200 ft. E. of Windsor St.,	"	4"	2	4"	6"	"
Harrington Avenue,	Southeast corner Westminster Street,	"	"	"	"	"	H. S.
" "	Opposite Mt. Vernon Place,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highland Street,	North side, 200 feet west of Agricultural Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Northwest corner West Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " Chatham Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
High Street,	North side, opposite Organ Shop,	"	5"	"	6"	8"	"
Heron Street,	Northwest corner Beacon Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	North side, west side Railroad Bridge,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hudson Street,	Southwest corner Elm Street,	"	4"	"	4"	6"	Box.
Liberty Street,	Northwest corner Glen Street,	"	"	"	"	8"	Flush.
" "	Opposite Newport Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lincoln Street,	Northeast corner Linwood Place,	"	5"	"	6"	"	"

LOCATION, SIZE AND KIND OF HYDRANTS, ETC.—Continued.

STREET.	LOCATION.	KIND.	SIZE.	No. of Outlets.	Size of Connections.	Size of Street Mains.	TAKEN UP.
Lincoln Street,	Southeast corner Kendall Street,	Chapman,	5"	2	6"	8"	Flush.
" "	East side street, North of Lincoln Avenue,	"	"	"	"	"	(New).
" "	Northeast corner Catharine Street,	"	"	"	"	"	Flush.
" "	Southeast corner Harrington Avenue,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Main Street,	Northeast corner Forest Avenue,	"	"	"	"	16"	"
" "	East side, 150 feet north of Sycamore Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Northeast corner Charlton Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	" " Hermon	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Southeast " Oread	"	"	"	"	"	(New).
" "	Northeast " Benefit	"	"	"	"	"	Flush.
" "	" " Hammond	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manchester Street,	North side, at Bridge Street,	"	"	"	"	6"	"
Mechanic Street,	" " east of Norwich Street,	"	4"	"	4"	4"	"
Milton Street,	Opposite Edgeworth Street,	"	"	"	"	6"	Wood.
Merifield Street,	Northwest corner East Shelby Street,	"	"	"	"	8"	(New).
Montague Street,	West side street, front of No. 9,	Boston,	"	3	"	6"	"
Newbury Street,	Southeast corner Chatham Street,	Chapman,	"	2	"	8"	Flush.
Oread Street,	North side street, 300 feet east of Beacon Street,	"	"	"	"	4"	Box.
Paine Street,	Northwest corner Perkins Street,	"	"	"	"	6"	(New).
Pleasant Street,	Opposite Dewey Street,	"	"	"	"	8"	"
Richards Street,	Northwest corner Cambridge Street,	"	"	"	"	6"	"
Sutton Lane,	West side, at end of Lane,	"	"	"	"	4"	"
Southgate Street,	Opposite west end Camp Street,	"	"	"	"	6"	Box.
South Irving Street,	Northeast corner Wellington Street,	"	"	"	"	"	Flush.
" "	Opposite Lovell Court.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Union Street,	Southwest corner Exchange Street,	"	5"	"	6"	12"	"
" "	West side, between Exchange and North Foster Sts.,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Northwest corner North Foster Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	Under Railroad bridge, west side Street,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wall Street,	Near corner Norfolk Street,	Boston,	4"	"	4"	6"	Box.
Winter Street,	Opposite Grace Street,	Chapman,	5"	"	6"	"	Flush.
" "	Northeast corner Goddard Street,	"	"	"	"	"	(New).
Webster Street,	Opposite Jacques Street,	"	4"	"	4"	"	"
Wellington Street,	Northwest corner Main Street, " Discontinued,"	"	"	"	"	"	Flush.

They are all in good working order.

The location of new and changed hydrants is given in the following table, with their sizes, size of connection and street main, and number of hydrant nozzles. Fifty-seven wooden hydrant boxes have been put in place of old ones.

GATES.

There have been 37 new gates set and 49 changed in relaying pipes.

Of the new gates set, 16 are on new lines, 12 additional on lines relaid, and 9 added on old lines of pipe, as follows: two on the 16" High Service main, one 8" on Highland street at Goulding, one 8" on Newbury street at Pleasant and one at Chatham street, two on the 12" main to Hunt Reservoir, one 16" on Main street at Hancock street, and one 4" on Cottage at West street.

Seventy-two gate boxes have been set on old lines of pipes in place of wooden ones. Nearly all the boxes set are cast-iron. The expense of these complete is from \$2.50 to \$2.75 each, and is less than the cost of wooden ones. All new gates bought have been of the Chapman pattern.

SERVICE PIPE.

Fifteen applications for service pipe were left over from last year; 362 received during the year; 366 services were laid; making the total number 7,191. Four applications were withdrawn, and seven remain to be acted upon. 7,366.5 feet of pipe on new services have been laid for the city, at an expense of \$3,867.98, an average of 20.1 feet or \$10.57 each. 12,822.9 feet were laid for individuals, at an expense of \$3,950.14. This is an average of 35 feet laid, at a cost of \$10.79 each service. 23 one-inch temporary mains (3,215 feet) have been laid, the parties paying the expense of trenching, and the Department furnishing the pipe.

Twenty-five services have been changed, for larger sizes mostly, galvanized for cement-lined pipes, changes in location, and for various other reasons, and five have been extended.

These have required 461.5 feet of pipe to be laid, at an expense of \$226.69 to the city, and 1,236.5 feet, at an expense of \$384.97 to individuals.

The sizes of pipe have been as follows: 24 feet of 6 inch, and 1,163.8 feet of 4 inch cast-iron; 86.3 feet of 3 inch wrought-iron; 89 feet of 2½ inch galvanized; 741.2 feet of 2 inch, mostly tar coated; 78 feet of 1½ inch galvanized, and 13 feet of tar coated; 6,499.3 feet of 1 inch, and 16,407.8 feet ¾ inch cement-lined pipe.

Total laid, 25,102.4 feet or 4.75 miles. The total length of of service pipe laid for the city is 30.85, and for individuals 33.02 miles. Total length 63.87 miles.

There have been 10 elevators connected with the works, 3 are passenger and 7 freight; 3 on the high service, and 7 on the low service.

Total number of elevators 98; 42 on the high service, 56 on the low service.

There have been 255 stops and connections at the main on the cement-lined pipe cleaned at an average cost of \$1.75, and 49 wooden stop-boxes have been changed for iron ones.

METERS.

The number of new meters set during the year, 407. Discontinued 40. Reduction in number of city meters nearly all changed to individual, 32. Number of meters tested: new, 530; old, 801. Number of meters repaired, 839. Frozen and spoilt, 128. Net number added to the works, 367.

METERS IN USE.

KINDS.	SIZES.								
	¾"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	3"	4"	6"	TOTAL.
B. & F. Piston	1461	283	55	7	14	...	1	..	1821
Union, Rotary	2786	138	52	38	79	15	5	1	3115
Desper . . .	1008	37	2	...	...	...	..	..	1047
Crown . . .	8	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	10
Gem	6	...	1	...	1	1	3	..	12
	5269	461	110	45	95	17	9	1	6005

CITY METERS.

KINDS.	SIZES.									
	8"	3"	1"	1½"	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	TOTAL.
B. & F. Piston	6	73	41	9	13	.	.	.	.	142
Union, Rotary	43	49	36	20	67	16	4	1	1	237
Crown. . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
Gem. . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3
	49	122	78	29	82	17	6	1	1	385

The past winter was very cold, and the number of frozen meters very large in consequence. The number of meters has increased to such an extent that their care and maintenance as well as the reading of them entails a great deal of labor and expense upon the department.

LEAKS AND REPAIRS.

The number of leaks is about the same as last year. Twenty-one claims for damages by reason of breaks have been settled by the Commissioner and approved by the Committee. There are no unsettled claims.

The number in the different months was as follows: Dec. 15, Jan. 13, Feb. 8, March 9, April 20, May 13, June 15, July 20, August 18, Sept. 5, Oct. 8, Nov. 12.

On the various sized pipes: Service 33, 2"—12, 3"—6, 4"—36, 6"—15, 8"—20, 10"—5, 12"—5, 16"—21, 18"—1, and 20"—2.

The causes of leaks have been as follows :—

ON.	CAUSE.	H. S.	L. S.	TOTAL.
Cement.	Rust,	17	66	83
"	Sleeve,		9	9
"	On Lap,	3		3
"	Electricity,		2	2
Iron.	Lead Joint,	20	3	23
"	Split,	1		1
"	Sewer trench settled,	1		1
Hydrant.	Joint,		1	1
Service.	Split,	1		1
"	Lead Connection,	6	11	17
"	Thimble Coupling,		7	7
"	Coupling,		1	1
"	Tapping Band,	1		1
"	Stop,		4	4
"	Rust,	1		1
"	Sewer trench settled,		1	1
		51	105	156

The leaks on the cement-lined pipe have occurred on the following streets:—

Elizabeth and Leicester, 6 each; Lincoln and Shrewsbury sts., 5 each; Main st., 4; Austin, Penn ave., Union, Grafton and Washington sts., 3 each; Cherry, Market, Junction Shop, Goddard, Pearl, So. Irving, Hanover, Harrison, Hermon, Ashland and Queen sts., 2 each, and 35 other streets, 1 each.

EXPENSE AND AVERAGE COST OF REPAIRING LEAKS IN 1885.

	HIGH SERVICE.			LOW SERVICE.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Cost.	Avg.	No.	Cost.	Avg.	No.	Cost.	Avg.
Cement	21	558.66	26.60	76	2,116.96	27.85	97	2,675.62	27.58
Damages, Cement	1	10.00	10.00	7	178.79	25.54	8	188.79	23.60
Iron	22	278.13	12.64	3	30.33	10.11	25	308.46	12.34
Hydrants				1	1.97	1.97	1	1.97	1.97
Service	9	47.33	5.25	24	188.95	5.79	33	186.28	5.64
	52	894.12	17.19	104	2,467.00	23.72	156	3,361.12	21.55

EXPENSE AND AVERAGE COST OF REPAIRING LEAKS, FROM NOV. 30, 1881, TO DEC. 1, 1885.

	1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	No.	Cost.	A'ge.	No.	Cost.	A'ge.	No.	Cost.	A'ge.	No.	Cost.	A'ge.	No.	Cost.	A'ge.
Cement..	96	2,455.85	25.58	57	1,168.53	20.50	97	1,761.35	18.16	105	2,714.03	25.85	97	2,675.62	27.58
Iron	16	214.70	13.42	21	266.97	12.71	25	384.00	15.36	32	603.43	18.86	26	310.45	11.94
Service...	26	124.97	4.80	27	131.50	4.87	25	121.55	4.86	15	71.18	4.74	33	186.28	5.64
Damages	6	1,733.10	288.85	2	21.00	10.50	3	255.00	85.00	9	1,971.00	219.00	8	188.79	23.60
	138	4,528.62	32.82	105	1,588.00	15.12	147	2,521.90	17.16	152	5,359.66	35.26	156	3,361.12	21.55

CEMENT-LINED MAIN PIPE IN USE NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	16"	18"	20"	Total.
1864			687	2,805	53		5,335	9,811	1,980	1,056	21,727
1865	144		8,172	2,316	4,355			2,300			17,287
1866	857		9,106	2,043	8,313			1,869			22,188
1867	2,621	4,444	4,927	1,981	8,087			843			22,903
1868	2,532	1,499	11,819	709	1,850						18,409
1869	4,424	1,219	19,322	8,759	3,737	830	2,430				40,721
1870	1,282	290	12,443	6,570	2,810						23,395
1871	115	312	16,734	9,731	4,420	627					31,939
1872	396	226	3,274	7,335		1,950	2,000				15,181
1873			6,309	7,589	4,407						18,255
1874			1,480	4,133	1,073						6,686
1875				1,010	1,150						2,160
1877					272						272
1880						1,388					1,388
Total feet	12,371	7,990	94,273	54,931	40,527	4,795	9,765	14,823	1,980	1,056	242,511
" Miles	2.34	1.51	17.85	10.40	7.68	.91	1.85	2.81	.38	.20	45.93

On an inspection of the tables it will be seen the number and cost of repairing leaks is about the same as last year except in the item of damages.

From the amount of cement-lined pipe still remaining, it will be necessary to display considerable activity and expend considerable capital in order to keep pace with its rapid deterioration.

The present prospect is the Commissioner will not lack for active employment or excitement for some years to come, and it will not be necessary to more than attend strictly to the affairs of the department to find it.

The following report will explain itself:—

To the Joint Standing Committee on Water:—

GENTLEMEN:—According to your instructions of January 14, the Commissioner would respectfully submit the following list of streets in which it is advisable to change the present cement-lined mains and substitute cast-iron.

The streets are arranged in a measure according to their importance considering the cost of repairs the past year and the liability of damages in case of breaks.

This list might be extended considerably but those given are the most troublesome at the present time. The table is arranged to show the cost of repairs and damages and the relation they bear to the estimated cost of the new mains, and includes two-thirds of all leaks on cement-lined main pipe in 1884, and more than 80 per cent. of the cost of repairs and damages.

Have also made estimate of the cost of changing the High Service main in Normal street and Eastern avenue to its proper position in the limits of the street.

Respectfully submitted,

L. A. TAYLOR,

Water Commissioner.

Worcester, February 7, 1885.

LIST OF STREETS.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Size of Pipe.		Length in Feet.	Estimated Cost.	Leaks in 12 months.	Cost of Repairs and Damages.	Per cent. on Estimated Cost.
		C. L.	C. I.					
Main, Union and Church, Austin, South Irving, Winter, Heron, Shrewsbury, Jackson, Summit, Tremont, Irving, Liberty, Harrison, H. S. Wellington, Trumbull, Washington, Myrtle, Wall. School, Market, Kilby, Hollis, Channing, Carroll, Lincoln,	Chandler to Hammond Streets, Central to Front Streets, Main to Newbury Streets, Chandler to Wellington Streets, Green to Millbrook Streets, Main to Southbridge Streets, Washington Square to Cross Street, Southbridge Street to N. & W. R. R., Gold to Ash Streets, Front to Mechanic Streets, Austin to Chatham Streets, Belmont to Glen Streets, Providence Street to Penn Avenue, Main to Chandler Streets, Front to Park Streets, Lamarine to Ash Streets, Main to Orange Streets, Grafton Street, North, Main to Summer Streets, " " Main to Hollis Streets, Kilby to Gardner Streets, Catharine Street, North, Prospect to Laurel Streets, Lincoln Square to Forest Avenue,	16" 10" 8" 4" 6" 4" 8" 12" 8" 2" 4" 3" 8" 6" 8" 8" 6" 8" 8" 8" 6" 4" 6" 6" 6" 6" 6" 6" 4" 6"	16" 12" 8" 6" 6" 8" 8" 12" 8" 2" 4" 4" 8" 6" 6" 8" 8" 6" 6" 6" 6" 6" 4" 6" 6" 6" 6" 6" 4" 6"	3,200 1,650 1,800 550 800 950 1,920 250 200 275 525 640 650 1,050 500 800 1,025 1,200 1,055 855 700 325 900 500 2,550	\$12,988 00 5,279 75 3,186 50 687 50 1,104 00 1,580 00 4,553 40 381 00 125 00 229 75 438 75 1,001 00 981 00 1,329 00 770 00 1,450 00 2,134 00 1,716 00 1,360 50 1,240 50 903 00 440 50 1,111 00 658 00 4,250 00	3 4 3 2 5 5 7 4 4 4 2 2 3 10 1 2 1 1 2 1 4	\$1,963 51 312 66 180 08 110 80 337 60 84 91 220 85	15.1 6. 5.7 17.6 30.6 5.4 4.9 45.8 25. 11.4 6.7 2.5 5.7 9.1 1. 3.3 4.8 3.9 3.2 2.1 2.5
Normal Street and Eastern Avenue,	High Service,	16"		600	\$1,400 00	70	\$3,974 88	7.97

Of the streets named above, Main, Union, Church, Austin, South Irving, Winter, Hermon, Summit, Tremont, Irving, Liberty, Channing and Lincoln streets and Eastern avenue have been changed, as recommended, which, with the side streets, some additional orders and pipe taken up at railroad crossings, brings the amount to 17,036.3 feet, or 3.23 miles.

The relaying of so much pipe in the midst of the busiest parts of the city and most numerous water takers has been accomplished with comparatively little inconvenience to the latter, and slight interruption to traffic in the different localities. Other than the work connected with leaks and replacing the old hydrants, the expense for repairs has not been large.

The rainfall has been above the average at the reservoirs, but not excessive. The effect is seen in the rapid filling of our storage reservoirs the past fall.

Seven hundred and thirty-six tons of iron pipe and 20 tons of special castings have been furnished by R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia; fifty tons of pipe and a few specials were bought of the Warren Foundry and Machine Co., of Phillipsburg, N. J. These have only just been received, and the bills have not yet been paid.

For sleeves, plugs, stand-pipes, gate and stop-boxes, 36 tons of castings have been furnished by Heald & Britton and Caleb Colvin of this city.

Considerable work yet remains to be done on the relocation of gates and correction of plans in the Commissioner's office. This will be done the present winter.

The Department is sadly in need of additional yard and barn room. It is to be hoped the Committee will take early action in this important matter the coming year.

Also, the telephone lines should be extended to the Lynde Brook and Holden Reservoirs, and connected with the Commissioner's office. I earnestly recommend that this be done as early as practicable in the spring. The present arrangement is very inconvenient, and calls for a large amount of time and travel on the part of the Commissioner.

The value of the stock and tools is \$37,425.18. A good stock of pipe and special castings is on hand.

The number of bills rendered to the City Treasurer for collection has been 2,107, amounting to \$22,047.72.

The number of abatements 35, amounting to \$224.73.

Number of bills in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection 305, amounting to \$4,085.97.

Amount collected during the year, \$21,547.16.

Two hundred and nine shut-off notices for non-payment of bills for service pipe, meters, labor, etc., have been sent to parties.

The water has been shut off from the premises of 18 takers and 15 let on, on payment of bills ; 3 remain off.

The Commissioner is under many obligations to the Committee for their confidence, forbearance, and aid ; to the Registrar for assistance in his branch of the department, and to the clerks upon whom so much of the details of the department devolves.

They have all tended to very much lighten the labors of the Commissioner during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIAN A. TAYLOR,

Water Commissioner.

Worcester, December 15, 1885.

SUMMARY OP STATISTICS.

WORCESTER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS., WATER-WORKS.

Population by census of 1885, 68,383.

Dates of construction, 1845, 1864, 1883.

Works owned by the City.

Source of supply :—Impounding reservoirs in Leicester and Holden, Mass.

Mode of supply :—Gravity.

Maintenance :—Receipts.

Water rates, fixed, estimated,	\$18,855 32
Water rates, meter, “	91,409 71
	<hr/> \$110,265 03

EXPENDITURES.

Management and repairs,	\$55,133 90
Interest on Bonds and to various Sinking Funds,	55,131 13
	<hr/> \$110,265 03

CONSTRUCTION—RECEIPTS.

Appropriation from tax levy,	\$30,000 00
Bills for services, meters, and repairs,	21,547 16
	<hr/> \$51,547 16

EXPENDITURES.

For main and service pipe, meters, etc.,	\$36,967 26
Transferred to various departments,	9,995 40
Balance, transferred to Sinking Funds,	4,584 50
	<hr/> \$51,547 16

Net cost of works to date,	\$1,720,329 62
Cost mostly in general city debt.	

CONSUMPTION.

1. Estimated population at date of report,	69,000
2. “ “ on lines of pipe,	59,000
3. “ “ supplied,	51,808
4. “ total number of gallons consumed during the year,	1,259,250,000

- 5 and 6. Passed through meters, 496,174,960 gallons, or 39.4 per cent.
 7. Average daily consumption, 3,450,000.
 8. Gallons per day to each inhabitant, 50.
 9. " " " consumer, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
 10. " " " tap, 480.

DISTRIBUTION.

MAINS.

1. Kind of pipe used, cast-iron, cement lined and wrought-iron.
2. Sizes, 2 to 30 inches.
3. Extended in 1885, 29,573 feet.
4. Discontinued in 1885, 17,792.5.
5. Total now in use, 97.93 miles.
6. Cost of leaks per mile, \$34.32.
7. Number of leaks per mile, 1.25.
9. Hydrants added in 1885, 23.
10. Number now in use, 784.
11. Stop-gates added in 1885, 37.
12. Number now in use, 886.
14. Number of blow-off gates, 59.
15. Range of pressure on Main street:
 High service, 140 to 145 pounds.
 Low service, 70 to 75 pounds.

SERVICES.

16. Cement lined mostly, little cast-iron, tar coated, and galvanized.
17. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 inches.
18. In 1885, 20,189.4 feet.
- 19.
20. 63.87 miles exclusive of temporary mains.
21. Service taps added, 366.
22. Number now in use, 7,191.
23. Average length of service, 46.9 ft.
24. Average cost of service for 1885, \$21.36.
25. Meters added in 1885, 367.
26. Number now in use, 6,005.
27. Elevators added in 1885, 10.
28. Number now in use, 98.

REPORT

OF THE

WATER REGISTRAR.

To the Joint Standing Committee on Water.

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with Section 8 of the Ordinance relating to Water, I herewith submit my annual report :—

Three hundred and sixty-two applications for water were received during the year and placed in the hands of the Commissioner.

Bills for water have been rendered to the City Treasurer for collection, as follows :—

For Metered Water,	11,532,	\$96,081 35
For Annual Rates,	2,025,	19,440 48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	13,557	\$115,521 83

The amount of revenue received from water rates was \$110,265.03.

The amount of uncollected bills in the hands of the City Treasurer, December 1, 1885, was \$12,388.28.

The amount appropriated from Water Rates to Sinking Funds was \$12,807.02.

The water has been shut off from the premises of ten (10) takers for non-payment of bills. Eight settled and the water was immediately turned on ; two remain shut off.

During the year the sum of \$4,523.17 has been deducted from the amount charged for water rates and metered water, owing to changes from annual to metered rates, adjustment of bills of water takers, special contracts, and by votes of the Committee.

The quantity of measured water furnished during the twelve months ending September 30, 1885, inclusive of water used for street sprinkling, waste and leakage, was as follows:—

From October, 1884, to April, 1885,	228,137,549 gallons.
From April, 1885, to October, 1885,	268,037,411 “
Total,	<hr/> 496,174,960 “

METERS.

Four hundred and seven (407) new meters have been placed upon the works the past year, making at the present time six thousand and five (6,005) in use.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the past year shows an increase over last year of \$2,749.76. This, in view of the special contracts existing this year and which were in force only a portion of last year, makes a very flattering showing.

The amount transferred to Sinking Funds this year seems small when compared with former years. This is owing to the fact that early in the year the Committee on Water voted to replace old and worn out cement-lined pipe with cast iron and pay for the same out of the revenue received for water, thereby reducing the revenue which has heretofore gone into the Sinking Funds.

The wisdom of the action of the Committee in replacing worn out cement pipe with iron, I think, must be apparent to everyone in the least familiar with the subject.

COLLECTION OF WATER BILLS.

I again call your attention to the collection of water bills. When we carry over twelve thousand dollars in uncollected bills from this financial year to the next, it seems to me to be time for the City Council to adopt some means to stop the growing evil.

I have given the matter considerable attention during the past year, and have corresponded with several Water Registrars for

the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the matter. As a result I find that in nearly all places where water is furnished by city, town or water company, that if bills are not paid in thirty days from date, a per cent. is added, and of so large an amount that it insures prompt payment. I respectfully suggest that some such ordinance be recommended to the City Council by the Committee on Water.

RATES.

Our rates were established when we had but a limited supply of water, since which time by the introduction of the new supply from Holden, our present capacity for furnishing an abundance of pure water, and at a moderate cost to the takers, is not equalled by any other place; Portland, Maine, possibly excepted. No one thing can add more to the growth and business prosperity of a city situated as Worcester is, than an abundance of water and at a low rate. Worcester has grown from a little town to be the second city in population in the State. This rapid growth has been caused by her manufacturing industries, all of which are, in part or wholly, dependent on steam as a motive power. These very people have been taxed heavily for the purpose of establishing our water-works, and are joint owners of the same. I think it is the duty of the city to furnish all manufacturing industries with water at as low a price as possible without detriment to the city. I recommend that all manufacturing industries be charged the same per thousand, regardless of the quantity used. I certainly fail to see the justice in charging different rates to parties in the same line of business. If our water-works were owned by a company instead of the city, it would be a different matter, but in this case all have been taxed alike, in proportion to their property, for the construction of the works, and it seems to me that we are doing an injustice to the small manufacturer by charging him more for his water than his large competitor is obliged to pay.

Our metered rates for domestic purposes are much less than in any other New England city; New Bedford alone excepted; and I am convinced are as low as the city, or any private company can

afford to supply water. On the other hand, I am of the opinion that our rates for unmetered water for domestic purposes are too high; take for instance a small house with modern improvements, occupied by one family, our present rate would be \$15 per year, this forces the owner to put on and maintain a meter, which is frequently a severe tax on him. I trust the Committee will see fit to recommend a change the coming year.

ASSESSMENT OF RATES.

By our Ordinance the Registrar must assess all rates as established by the City Council, and to him all complaints come; he is the only one to whom the public go with complaints and for information.

I therefore deem it for the best interest of the department to recommend that meter readers be under the direction and responsible to the Registrar, while every complaint is made direct to him, and all explanations must come from him. I fail to see how he can perform his duty to the city, as well as to the individual, in a proper and satisfactory manner, unless those to whom he is to look for information are responsible to him.

PLUMBERS.

In my last report I urged the necessity of a new, or amending the old Ordinance in relation to plumbers. I am still of the opinion that no person should be allowed to do any work in connection with the city water-pipes, except a licensed plumber.

RULES.

Our rules were formed for a population of less than forty thousand, but, having nearly doubled that number in population, and having more than twice the number of water takers, have entirely outgrown them. I respectfully suggest that some change be made in them.

REMARKS.

Frequent complaints are made at the office from parties who think their metered water bills are too large, and in nearly all cases think it must be owing to their meter.

The causes for large or increased measured water bills are but few, and are as follows: defective pipes, overflowing tanks and water allowed to run to waste in closets. The latter I consider one of the principal causes.

People do not seem to realize that if water is allowed to run in a closet but a single hour they will be called upon to pay about twenty cents for the same.

While a water bill is small every one has perfect confidence in the meter; in fact, it is the most perfect machine ever invented by man. Let an increase of 25 per cent. occur from defective fixtures, and what a change! The meter that has been so reliable all these years suddenly becomes worthless in their estimation. Again, people complain that their bill is higher than some neighbor, who, by the way, always has the same number in his family, same fixtures, and, in fact, everything just the same; consequently their bills ought to be just the same. If water bills should be just the same, why not grocery and all other family bills just the same?

I have endeavored to notify parties in all cases where a very marked increase in the use of water is shown by the reader's book. Where the increase is gradual for the six months, it would be impossible to notify each person, as it would be necessary to compare our monthly readings of six thousand meters with the corresponding six months of the year before. Next to the parties directly interested, this department dislikes to see an increase in any one's water bill, as the only explanation that we can give is that the meter indicates that amount of water has passed through it, how, when or where it has gone we have no means of knowing.

If every water taker in Worcester will see that the pipes are so placed as to avoid all danger of freezing, thus removing the necessity of keeping the water running, all faucets in closets self-closing, tanks perfectly tight, fixtures in perfect order, pipes in

good repair, and no faucet left open by child, servant or tenant, then the time will have come when visits to the water department with complaints of excessive water bills will be known no more.

I wish to say, in conclusion, that it has been my endeavor to do exact justice to the city and individual, ever remembering that all citizens are members of this great corporation and are shareholders alike ; it is common stock, not preferred, therefore all will receive the dividends to accrue from a wise and judicious management of the affairs of this department.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. BATCHELDER,

Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER
TO THE
COMMITTEE ON WATER.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
December 19, 1885. }

To the Joint Standing Committee on Water.

GENTLEMEN:—The City Ordinances require the City Engineer to report annually to you, “the amount expended on the work under his direction,” and to make suggestions, etc. As there has been no work done under the direction of this department the past season, I only desire to say, that I have carefully examined the dams and their surroundings at frequent intervals during the year, and have found everything in most excellent condition, the supply of water has been abundant, large quantities have been wasted, and at the present time the reservoirs are full to overflowing, insuring an abundant supply for a long time to come.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. ALLEN,

City Engineer.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON SEWERS.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 40, of the City Ordinances, the Joint Standing Committee on Sewers respectfully submit to the City Council their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1885, together with that of the Superintendent of Sewers.

At the outset, your Committee desire to express their satisfaction at the results attained by the Department of Sewers during the year that is past—not only has the number of miles constructed been far in excess of recent years, but the work has been *thoroughly* done, and in the face of obstacles, both as to the variety and extent of the work undertaken, that have never before been encountered by the department, and this together with the beneficial results, as viewed from a sanitary standpoint, that have already accrued afford just cause for mutual congratulations.

The principal recommendations of the Sewer Committee of 1884 were adopted by their successors, and have formed the basis of the work of the year.

In the East Worcester district the sewer has been extended in Shrewsbury street and Putnam lane, cutting off all contributions to this swamp and thereby permanently abating this long-standing nuisance, and making available for building purposes land before considered worthless.

The extension of the sewer in Southbridge street to its intersection with Hammond street has effected a similar result in that locality, and has practically completed the work of which the

Kansas-street sewer was the beginning—and while the presence of springs in this swamp prevents the immediate use of *all* the land, its complete redemption is only a matter of a short time.

With the completion of these two jobs, there disappears from the surface of our fair city the worst blotches that disfigured its beauty, and the most fruitful sources of danger that threatened the health of its inhabitants,—but lest we appear over sanguine in our view of this subject, we respectfully refer our readers to the Board of Health, whose decision we are confident will fully support the claim of your Committee.

The west-side trunk sewer has progressed rapidly throughout the year, — work upon the Crystal-Maywood street tunnel was successfully continued through the winter, and work begun upon Park avenue early in the spring, since which time it has progressed in Park avenue, Tufts and Mason streets, and its connection with the Pleasant-street terminus will be accomplished early in 1886.

We desire to call special attention to that section of this line of sewer lying in Crystal and Maywood streets. For thirteen months this formidable work has occupied the attention of the department, and to an unusual extent, we are glad to say that of the public, and yet very few are aware of the magnitude of the work accomplished.

From the Boston and Albany R. R. on the east, to Park avenue on the west, a distance of 3000, feet there has been constructed a tunnel 54x78 inches in size and lying from 32 to 48 feet below the grade of the streets. This has necessitated the hoisting to the surface of all the material displaced, and the lowering of a corresponding amount used in construction, together with innumerable trips up and down of those employed. To this must be added the great risk incurred by the use of more than 17,000 lbs. of the highest explosives used in blasting, and yet the work was completed without the sacrifice of life or limb,—a result most gratifying to the committee, and reflecting great credit upon the Superintendent and those to whom the work was entrusted.

And just here we desire to express the belief, that whatever differences of opinion may have before existed as to the route over which this sewer should pass, the completion of the work has fully justified the wisdom of the route finally adopted.

In addition to the work recommended by the committee, the City Council ordered the arching of that portion of Mill Brook lying between the B. & A. R. R. and Pond street. The work was completed early in the season and has transferred the terminus of the arch from a comparatively *unoccupied* to a densely occupied section of the city, and has made desirable either the continuation of the arch to Green street, or else provisions for its proper ventilation.

Including the work of which we have spoken at length, there has been constructed during the year 2.94 miles of main and lateral sewers.

Reference to the accompanying report of the Superintendent of Sewers will give in detail a description of all work accomplished and the cost of the same, together with interesting and instructive facts that will amply repay its perusal,—and so much of said report as refers to the expenditures of the department, your committee desire to make their own.

With reference to the work for the year to come, your committee desire to speak with no uncertain sound.

For several years the principal work of the department has been that of constructing main or trunk sewers, the expense of which has been funded; but until these main sewers are utilized by the building of laterals, they are worthless to relieve the necessity of the localities through which they pass. We believe the time has come when they should be utilized, and that both economic and sanitary arguments support our position.

We have called upon posterity to share their proportion of this outlay, let us see to it that a just proportion of this year's appropriation goes to relieve the pressing necessity of the sections of the city for whom relief has before been impossible.

And to this end we beg leave to emphasize the communication already addressed to the Auditor, to the effect that the sum of seventy thousand dollars is, in our opinion, the least that should be appropriated for sewer construction in 1886.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ATHY.
E. O. PARKER.
A. M. STONE.
W. H. CRAWFORD.
J. B. O'LEARY.
HENRY MELLEN.

WORCESTER, Dec. 28, 1885.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS.

To the Joint Standing Committee on Sewers:

GENTLEMEN:—The Superintendent of Sewers herewith presents a report of the department in his charge for the financial year of 1885.

The main and lateral sewers of the city are in good repair and condition for service. They are thoroughly cleaned when occasion requires, and twice each year, spring and fall, are flushed from hydrants. A force of men is in constant employ cleaning sewers and catch-basins. Their work has been materially lessened the past year by the exceeding good care that the Highway Department has taken to keep the street gutters clean, and by the increase in the number of paved gutters.

Iron covers for catch-basins have been placed on the business streets and should be used on all principal thoroughfares. The experiment of perforated man-hole covers for ventilation of sewers has proved quite satisfactory and many localities heretofore annoyed by sewer gas have been relieved.

The necessity of further ventilation of Millbrook sewer will soon be felt as the odors of noxious trades are confined therein by continued arching. The 24"x36" brick sewer in Main street from Thomas street, one hundred and ninety-seven feet southerly, has been relaid at a lower grade to accommodate the deep cellars of new blocks at a cost of \$685.00. It will be necessary to relay and lower another section of this sewer very soon.

Millbrook sewer from the B. & A. R. R. to Pond street has been arched with stone at a cost of \$14,000. This main sewer, which is located in a thickly settled portion of the City, has ever been the receptacle for all the rubbish and offal of the neighborhood, and the prevention of the nuisance caused thereby should be a source

of public satisfaction. The equipment necessary for continuing this work is owned by the department and can be again used should occasion require.

The concrete invert which was put in over a year ago is in every way satisfactory and does all that was claimed for it.

TABLE OF SEWERS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1885.

STREET.	LOCATION.	SIZE.	LENGTH.	MAN- HOLES.	COST.
Ætna,	Barclay St. westerly,	12"	208.6	1	\$144 55
Bl'm'gd'le Rd.	Grafton St. easterly,	30"x45"	545.6	2	4,662 31
Cross,	East Worcester St. northerly,	12"	305.9	3	365 04
Crystal,	Extension to Main Street,	48"x72"	1,579.2	2	46,191 60
"	Surface sewer:—				
	{ Inlet basin, south,	{ 15"	362.7	{ 2	
	{ Inlet basin, north,	{ 12"	369.4	{ 2	
			519.5	3	
Dwight,	Cambridge St. south,	12"	28.0	1	43 43
Dorrance,	Cambridge St. to Sherman,	12"	345.1	2	467 96
Ford,	Hill St. to Gage,	{ 15"	38.3	{ 1	
		{ 12"	215.7	{ 2	508 00
Franklin,	Millbrook St. to Grafton,	30"x45"	413.0	2	3,527 02
Florence,	Maywood St. westerly,	12"	22.6	1	33 90
"	Maywood St. easterly,	15"	37.9	1	56 85
Gage,	Ford St. easterly,	12"	189.2	2	375 62
Hammond,	Southbridge St. westerly,	24"x36"	43.6	1	94 30
Holmes,	Cambridge St. southerly,	15"	527.0	4	568 22
Lamartine,	Extension, easterly,	12"	62.9	1	79 90
Maywood,	Main St. to Park Avenue,	54"x78"	1,113.2	3	32,210 23
Mason,	Tufts St. northerly,	44"x66"	400.0	2	
May,	Park Ave. easterly,	15"	59.0	1	118 00
Maywood,	Surface Sewer:—				
	{ Inlet basin, south,	{ 20"x30"	704.5	{ 4	
	{ Inlet basin, north,	{ 18"	153.8	{ 1	
		{ 12"	194.3	{ 1	
Main,	Maywood St. east,	18"	41.1	1	102 75
"	Maywood St., west,	18"x27"	35.0	1	105 00
Prospect,	Extension, easterly,	12"	180.0	1	385 06
Putnam Lane,	Shrewsbury St. to W. & S. R. R.	24"x36"	451.8	3	3,799 64
"	W. & S. R. R. to B. & A. R. R.	15"	45.0	—	67 50
Park Avenue,	Maywood St. to Tufts,	{ 54"x78"	1,988.9	{ 4	
		{ 48"x72"	1,121.8	{ 2	44,296 37
Southbridge.	Extension to Hammond St.,	{ 51"	395.5	{ 1	
"		{ 28"x42"	1,011.7	{ 4	6,524 41
"	Hammond St. north,	12"	35.0	—	26 25
Southgate,	Southbridge St. westerly,	32"x48"	57.0	1	151 75
Shrewsbury,	Muskego St. to Putnam Lane,	{ 54"	613.6	{ 2	
		{ 48"	382.5	{ 2	8,307 71
"	Putnam Lane, easterly,	32"x48"	34.0	—	285 94
Tufts,	Park Ave. easterly,	44"x66"	458.0	1	
Woodland,	Maywood St. east,	12"	41.9	1	52 37
Wall,	Grafton St. northerly,	12"	168.4	2	208 27
Main,	Thomas, southerly,	24"x36"	197.	1	\$685 00
Millbrook,	Sewer rebuilt,				
	B. & A. R. R. to Pond Street,		1,004.0	2	14,000 00
	Archng,				

The number of lineal feet of sewer built the past year is in excess of recent years, and the amount of material used and labor employed far in advance of any year. The work has been principally extending main lines of sewer through undeveloped territory, to utilize which will require the laying of a large number of laterals. To do justice to these outlying districts will require a more liberal appropriation for sewer construction the next year than has been accorded to the department for several years past.

During the summer, eight separate gangs of men were worked, a total number of two hundred and seventy-five. All the machinery of the department was in use to its full capacity, and five engines hired; at one time eleven engines were in use. The compressor engine is in storage, and will probably soon be sold. Several hoisting engines are not now in use, but will be needed when active work opens in the next season. They have all been overhauled and put in good repair. The department is well equipped with all necessary machinery for any job of construction likely to be projected.

The sewer in Pine Meadow was opened early in April, and was rapidly pushed to completion. The Putnam Lane branch being through rock, delayed the completion of the work till the first of September. The whole tract of meadow land can now be drained by lateral sewers and made valuable. Across the meadow, Shrewsbury street is comprised entirely of layers of filling, put on from year to year. The sewer is laid on timber foundation in the centre of the fill. It was thought that the road-bed had settled all that it ever would when the sewer was built. It is found that such is not the case, and that the road still settles, carrying with it the sewer. A portion of the sewer is cracked and has spread some. It has been shored up to make it safe, and when sufficient time has elapsed for the road-bed to find hard bottom, will need to be relaid.

The sewer in Franklin street and Bloomingdale road was rendered very costly on account of the looseness of the soil and the previous location of a private sewer in the centre of the street.

The presence of this private sewer increased the cost of the public sewer at least one-third. Permission should never be given private citizens to occupy public streets with sewers in locations which may be wanted later for public sewers.

The most important work done the past year is the completion of the Crystal-Maywood street tunnel, which was in course of construction at the close of last year. This work, which was begun Sept. 10, 1884, was completed and the waters of Lincoln brook passed through it Oct. 16, 1885. The greatest hindrance to the work was the formation of the rock through which the tunnel was driven. It was in alternate ridges and depressions, so that there was liability at any time to run out of rock and into earth, an event always attended by loss of time and progress in tunneling, and in two instances necessitating an open cut from the surface of the street, which was thirty-eight feet above grade. These sections of open cutting materially added to the cost of the job, and added at least a month to the time required to do it. One section of earth was successfully tunneled, the soil being very dry. During the winter one great source of trouble was the freezing of the air-pipes, and consequent loss of time; this occurred on damp rather than very cold days.

In deference to citizens living near the tunnel, no blasting was allowed after eleven o'clock at night. To meet this requirement, and after a good deal of experimenting, it was found to be the most economical plan to require the drillers to work from twelve to fifteen hours, and to drill a heading and blast it each day. After the gas was removed a small gang of men entered each drift during the night, and cleared away the débris from the heading, so that drilling might begin at seven A. M. By this plan it was possible to get six blasts of three feet in each of the four headings weekly, or seventy-two feet advance, a result not attainable by any other arrangement.

Atlas powder was used during the greater part of the work as an explosive; latterly a new powder called Forcite was used with better results. The gases from these powders are very pungent in the confined atmosphere of a tunnel, and workmen are fre-

quently overcome by them. The Forcite is the least objectionable in this respect. Both these explosives are rated at 75 per cent. nitro-glycerine.

Surface sewers have been built in both Crystal and Maywood streets to accommodate abutting estates, and these sewers have been connected with the tunnel beneath them through suitable stone inlet-basins, the one in Maywood street being the more elaborate and built of cut-stone masonry. Both Crystal and Maywood streets have been graded and surfaced and placed in good condition. Curves to accommodate catch-basins were put in at Main, Woodland and Florence streets. The only cause for anxiety is that two sections of about 200 feet each of the surface sewer were built in the recently filled sections of open cut; these may settle and require to be relaid, but as both are pipe sewers and the distance not great, the expense will not be heavy.

It is a most satisfactory reflection that in this important work, necessitating the use of crude hoisting apparatus, raising an immense amount of material from forty to fifty feet, and in the almost continual use of a compound of the highest explosive known, for thirteen successive months, amounting in the aggregate to 17,000 pounds, that no person, either visitor or workman, received any serious injury.

The extension of the sewer through Park avenue, Tufts and Mason streets was begun in April and has been built as rapidly as possible to the present time; rock of considerable depth was found between Maywood and May streets. The sewer was completed to Lincoln brook and the brook turned into the sewer on the day of the inspection by the sewer committee October 16th.

At present the section of sewer in Tufts and Mason streets is being built and it is hoped to complete it to the east line of Winslow street by February 1st.

The section in Mason street is developing a very bad quicksand, and this with frost very materially retards the progress.

The entire length of sewer built the past year, including the surface sewer in Crystal and Maywood streets, is 15,539 feet, or 2.94 miles; with 63 catch-basins and 71 man-holes, making the

sewer system to consist of 50.94 miles of sewer, 1856 man-holes, 1082 catch-basins ; 333 permits to enter sewers have been granted the past year. Brick enough have been purchased and are in store to last the department until new brick are made next year. Two million one hundred and sixty-six thousand brick have been purchased of Gault & Head the past year.

A schedule of the personal property belonging to the department may be seen at the Superintendent's office.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Supt. of Sewers.

WORCESTER, December 31, 1885.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1885.

<i>Alderman</i> —JOHN R. THAYER,	}	Terms expire, 1886.
<i>Councilmen</i> { M. D. GILMAN,		
{ JAMES EARLY,		
<i>At Large</i> —DR. JOSEPH SARGENT,		Term expires 1886.
ALBERT CURTIS,		“ “ 1887.
STEPHEN SALISBURY,		“ “ 1888.
DR. THOMAS H. GAGE,		“ “ 1889.

ORGANIZATION.

President—ALBERT CURTIS.
Secretary—STEPHEN SALISBURY.
Auditors { JOHN R. THAYER.
 { JAMES EARLY.

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

DR CHARLES A. PEABODY.

*Board of Commissioners of the Jaques Fund and Other Funds
of the City Hospital.*

ALBERT CURTIS,	Term expires 1886.
BENJAMIN WALKER,	“ “ 1887.
CHARLES B. PRATT,	“ “ 1888.

MEDICAL STAFF, 1885.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

Joseph Sargent, M. D.

Thomas H. Gage, M. D.

Oramel Martin, M. D.

*Visiting Staff.**Surgeons.*

J. Marcus Rice, M. D.

Emerson Warner, M. D.

Albert Wood, M. D.

George E. Francis, M. D.

Physicians.

John O. Marble, M. D.

Wm. H. Workman, M. D.

Leonard Wheeler, M. D.

Wesley Davis, M. D.

J. Bartlett Rich, M. D.

O. H. Everett, M. D.

Oculist and Aurist.

LEWIS S. DIXON, M. D.

Pathologist.

S. B. WOODWARD, M. D.

House Officer.

FRANKLIN M. EATON.

ORGANIZATION.

President— — —*Secretary*—CHARLES A. PEABODY, M. D.

Committee on Reports { LEONARD WHEELER, M. D.
 J. O. MARBLE, M. D.
 J. BARTLETT RICH, M. D.

Committee of Conference { J. MARCUS RICE, M. D.
 E. WARNER, M. D.
 A. WOOD, M. D.

*Superintendent of Nurses.*MISS GEORGEANNA RUSSELL.—*Resigned.*

MISS Z. E. WHITAKER.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Honor the Mayor, and to the City Council :

The Trustees of the City Hospital of the City of Worcester present their Fifteenth Annual Report, for the year ending November 30, 1885.

The ordinance establishing the City Hospital requires the Trustees, on the first Monday of January in each year, to present to the City Council an estimate of the amount of money required for maintaining and conducting the Hospital for the current financial year, and to report in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the preceding financial year, together with such other matter in reference to the general state of the institution as they may judge to be of public interest.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts during the preceding year, as copied from the books of the City Auditor, have been as follows, viz. :—

From the Appropriation by the City Government,	\$8,000 00
“ Commissioners of the Funds,	6,944 62
“ Board of paying patients,	2,282 10
“ Commonwealth for state paupers,	1,816 25
<hr/>	
Making an aggregate of	\$19,042 97

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures have been—

For Salaries and wages,	\$6,041 90
Groceries and provisions,	4,108 03
Medicines and surgical instruments,	1,116 03
Crockery, tinware, etc., furniture, fixtures and repairs,	288 15
Fuel,	1,509 37
Gas,	715 20

Dry goods and bedding, rubber goods, hardware, etc.,	598 98
Ice,	155 54
Water rates,	257 60
Printing, stationery and blank-books,	173 57
Postage, telegrams, express, telephone and messages,	87 30
Blacksmithing,	19 10
Labor of man and team, repairs of harness, trucking and freight,	177 51
Board of horse, horse hire and hacks,	380 34
Traveling expenses,	37 00
Seeds, etc.,	33 00
Legal expenses,	81 73
Painting and repairs on buildings,	1,003 97
Phaeton,	220 00
Heating apparatus, boiler, and putting in same,	355 77
Building foul ward, and grading,	1,431 34
	<hr/>
	\$18,791 43
Balance to Sinking Fund,	251 54
	<hr/>
	\$19,042 97

The report of last year informed the City Council of the generous gift of six thousand dollars from Mrs. Sarah Gill, for the erection of a new pavilion for male patients, commemorative of her late husband, George W. Gill. Very early in the year, a committee of the Trustees was appointed to report upon the proper method of carrying out the purposes of the gift, and soon after, the Trustees were authorized and directed by an order of the City Council to proceed to the erection of the pavilion. On the 4th of April the committee submitted a plan prepared by Messrs. Russell & Huidekoper, architects, in accordance with suggestions from Dr. Peabody, Superintendent, who had given the subject a great deal of attention and study, and who had visited other hospitals and corresponded with superintendents in the interest of this institution. The sanitary arrangements in this plan were suggested by those in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, and were regarded as admirable. The plan itself contemplated a pavilion somewhat larger than those already erected both for the advantage of the Hospital and also to provide for as large a number as possible of the class of patients whom Mrs. Gill said it would have gratified her husband to assist.

The plan included also the erection of a building in front of the pavilion for administration rooms, and for separate rooms for patients whose disease or condition required isolation or special accommodation. This front building would also conform to the architectural front of the hospital buildings. It was soon ascertained that the generosity of Mrs. Gill would not meet the cost of all this structure. Thereupon our associate, Mr. Stephen Salisbury, with the considerate munificence which is a part of his inheritance, proposed to meet any expenditure that this enlarged scope might call for, coupling his proposition with the delicate condition that it should first be approved by Mrs. Gill. This excellent lady accepted at once, and Mr. Salisbury's proposition was presented to the City Council and was immediately and gratefully accepted.

The ways and means being thus provided, the final plans were completed and approved, and the specifications drawn up; and the President advertised for proposals for the building. These were all in by the 20th of June, and were submitted to the Board, in conference with Mr. Charles H. Peck, Superintendent of Public Buildings, who had previously attended all our meetings and given us valuable counsel. The proposition of Mr. I. B. Crosby was found to be the most favorable and was accepted.

Mr. Crosby immediately entered upon his work, and everything has been done in the most thorough manner, under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Russell & Huidekoper, whose good sense, good taste and fidelity should be commended, with the approbation of Mr. Peck and the daily supervision of Dr. Peabody.

The buildings now approach completion. The Gill Memorial Ward will accommodate 20 patients, and the building which we call the Salisbury and which is two stories high, with an elevator, contains nine rooms, each with an open fire-place, and all necessary sanitary provisions.

The cost has been—

The Gill Memorial Ward.....	\$6,000 00
The Salisbury, something more than	9,000 00

The city is to be congratulated for these valuable additions, without municipal expenditure, for the care of the sick and the needy, who may get here all the advantages of skill and care that humanity and wealth can provide.

THE KNOWLES BEQUEST.

The bequest of Mrs. Knowles has not yet been added to the means of the Hospital, and we have no official knowledge of our relation to it.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school for nurses, originally established to secure to ourselves good service, has worked very much to our good, and is also a considerable public advantage. Our advanced pupils supply a public want, in care of patients outside of the hospital, under Dr. Peabody's direction, and also bring in some income to the Hospital. The attention of the City Council is called to what Dr. Peabody says upon this subject.

THE ISOLATED WARD.

The isolated ward, which has been erected without additional appropriation from the City Government, takes the place of the corridor which was originally erected for communication with a future pavilion and which has been occupied as an isolated ward for three years, and is now the means of entrance to the Gill Memorial Ward. The new building is as good as the narrowness of our territory will admit.

What Dr. Peabody has to say about the Laundry, and ampler accommodations for nurses when off duty, should be judiciously considered.

The number of patients the last year has been larger than ever before. The proportion of males to females—335 to 133—shows how important it has been for us to provide for the larger number of males.

The average mortality has been somewhat less than usual, having been 7.6 per cent. It was 10 per cent. in 1884, and 6.87 per cent. in 1883. Eleven of the 37 who have died within the last year died within 24 hours after their admission, and can scarcely be considered as having been treated.

WEEKLY EXPENSE.

The average weekly expense of patients the last year has been.....	\$ 9 54
In 1884 it was.....	10 33
And in 1883 it was.....	9 83

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REQUIRED FOR MAINTAIN-
ING AND CONDUCTING THE HOSPITAL FOR THE
CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR.

The Trustees feel themselves considerably embarrassed in regard to this estimate. The considerable enlargement of the Hospital, with the probability of an increased number of patients, will call for more fuel, more light, more expense of nursing, and more of all that goes to the nourishment and treatment of the patients. Also, the Gill Memorial Ward and the Salisbury will need to be furnished. And, further, the amount of receipts to be expected from paying patients is quite uncertain. This amount during the last year has been swollen by the large payment of \$547.00 from the Boston, Barre & Gardner road for care of patients after the great disaster on that road in November, 1883. After careful consideration of every item of expected expense, as laid before the Board by Dr. Peabody, whose experience here makes his calculations very accurate, the Trustees hope to be able to conduct the Hospital during the current year with an appropriation from the city of \$12,000.00, in addition to their other income; \$1,500 of this \$12,000 to be applied to furnishing the new buildings.

In closing this report the Trustees are glad to repeat their recognition of the fidelity and good judgment of the Superintendent, Dr. Charles A. Peabody, and of the ready and cheerful assistance which he has from Mrs. Peabody as Matron.

The work of the Medical and Surgical Staff cannot be too highly commended. Skillful men who give so much of their time to gratuitous service in care of the sick are great public benefactors.

In behalf and by order of the Trustees.

ALBERT CURTIS,

President.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the City Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit my Annual Report for the year ending November 30, 1885.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Males,	19	Females,	8	Total,	27
Medical,	14	Surgical,	13		
Paying,	2	Free,	25		

ADMITTED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO DECEMBER 1, 1885.

Males,	316	Females,	125	Total,	441
Medical,	197	Surgical,	244		
Paying,	50	Free,	391		
Accidents,	141	Births,	1		

TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Males,	335	Females,	133	Total,	468
Medical,	211	Surgical,	257		
Paying,	52	Free,	416		

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Males,	317	Females,	120	Total,	437
Medical,	199	Surgical,	238		
Paying,	47	Free,	390		

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Well,	209	Not treated,	8
Relieved,	164	Eloped,	6
Not relieved,	14	Died,	37

REMAINING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Males,	18	Females,	13	Total,	31
Medical,	12	Surgical,	19		
Paying,	5	Free,	26		

Largest number of patients in the Hospital, 43 ; smallest, 25. Daily average, 32.94 : — of males, 20.39 ; — of females, 12.55. Average time in Hospital, 24.19 days : paying patients, 19.62 ; free patients, 24.7.

For paying patients the rate per week has varied from \$3.00 to \$35.00 ; the average being \$9.21.

Of the free patients, there belonged to the City, 193 ; to other towns, 37 ; to the State, 161.

Cause of Death : — Injury, 13 ; Bright's disease, 4 ; cancer, 3 ; meningitis, 3 ; quick consumption, 3 ; phthisis, 2 ; pneumonia, 2 ; cirrhosis, exhaustion, heart disease, intestinal obstruction, septicæmia, typhoid fever, unknown, 1 each.

Death Rate : — 7.6. About one-third of the deaths occurred within twenty-four hours after admission.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Worcester,	388
Other Towns in Massachusetts,	44
Other States,	9
	—
	441

BIRTHPLACE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Worcester,	35	9	44
Other Towns,	51	16	67
Other States,	42	19	61
			—
			172
Ireland,	103	41	144
Great Britain,	25	9	34
British Provinces,	16	16	32
Other Countries,	44	15	59
			—
			269

OCCUPATION.

MALES.

Laborers,	107	Bartenders,	2
Mechanics,	57	Butchers,	2
Millhands,	13	Roofers,	2
Painters,	13	Artist,	1
R. R. employés,	11	Cigarmaker,	1
Teamsters,	11	Currier,	1
Farmers,	11	Fireman,	1
Carpenters,	9	Reporter,	1
Masons,	8	Sailor,	1
Clerks,	8	Steward,	1
Moulders,	5	Tailor,	1
Hostlers,	5	Tanner,	1
Bakers,	3	Tinker,	1
Barbers,	3	Woolsorter,	1
Printers,	3	Minors,	24
Peddlers,	3		
Students,	3		
Accountants,	2		316

FEMALES.

Housewives,	54	Cooks,	2
Domestics,	43	Doctor,	1
Minors,	9	Matron,	1
Laundresses,	4	School Teacher,	1
Nurses,	4		
Dressmakers,	3		125
Operatives,	3		

CIVIL CONDITION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Single,	188	Single,	52
Married,	102	Married,	53
Widowers,	26	Widows,	20

Of the male patients 34 per cent. were laborers and 68 per cent. were single or widowers; of the females 34 per cent. were domestics and 58 per cent. were single or widows.

REFUSED ADMISSION.

Males,	23	Females,	13	Total,	36
Medical,	23	Surgical,	11		
		Confinements,	2		

Since the hospital was opened 3,500 patients have been admitted. Nearly one-seventh of the whole number has been cared for during the past year, exceeding by 20 per cent. the record of any previous year. The number of accidents admitted has increased in about the same proportion. During a considerable part of the year the hospital has been crowded, every available bed being occupied. The proportion of patients with slight ailments has been small, and about one applicant in twelve has been refused admission.

The indications for the need of more room have thus been very apparent, and we have cause to be grateful for the wise and kindly munificence which has added to the hospital the new Salisbury and Gill Memorial wards.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the hospital and the serious nature of many of the cases treated, the results have never been more satisfactory. These good results must be attributed largely to the care that has been taken of the patient and his surroundings. To banish from the Hospital, as far as is possible, the atmosphere of disease, and to have the wants of the patients faithfully, conscientiously and intelligently attended to, are great helps in securing, not only the comfort and well-being of the patients, but also the confidence of the community. So far as these results have already been secured, it is largely due to the training school for nurses which has brought to our aid an enthusiastic, devoted, intelligent and skillful service far superior to what could be had in any other way; and though such a service, of necessity, costs more than the old way yet the amount of good that is accomplished thereby cannot be measured by dollars and cents. In view of what has just been said, it is gratifying to know that the cost of caring for the patients has been, *per capita*, considerably less than ever before.

Work on the new buildings has been pushed as rapidly as is desirable and the construction has been very thorough and satisfactory. The general arrangement of the buildings is that of one of the other wards, but somewhat expanded, and with some changes in detail suggested by experience. The Gill memorial ward will accommodate twenty beds, and there are in the Salis-

bury, besides some rooms designed for special cases, several rooms for private patients. The small wooden pavilion erected by the City is to be used as an isolating ward and will contain four beds.

This provides very well for the present needs of the male side of the Hospital, but the demand for more room for women is now great and increasing. We have fifteen beds in the female ward. During the year the daily average number of female patients (not counting those in private rooms) has been more than twelve,—of course the ward has been crowded much of the time. Then there is no arrangement whereby we can isolate objectionable female patients from the others. This is saying nothing of the maternity ward, which we now begin to hope for, and in behalf of which I can only reiterate the language of my previous reports.

What was said in my last report about our laundry needs to be repeated. Our present arrangement does not correspond at all with the rest of the Hospital, and should be considered as, at best, only a temporary affair. It should be removed from under the windows of the ward as soon as may be; and I would recommend the purchase, if possible, of additional land at the rear of our present lot for laundry purposes.

Additional accommodations for the help must soon be provided. A dormitory or "Home" for nurses, however, would relieve the Hospital from the present necessity for such provision.

The ambulance owned by the Hospital is taken care of by the Police Department, which also furnishes the "service." This arrangement has worked well, so far, and the requests of the Hospital have always been courteously received at the Police Office and promptly answered.

The Training School for Nurses has now completed its second year, and the first class of five pupils is ready for graduation. The results thus far have been all that we hoped for, and the promise for the future is equally good.

During the last six months of the course the nurses are sent to private cases outside the Hospital. The object of this is twofold: first, to secure a revenue for the nursing department of

the Hospital ; second, to familiarize the nurses with the peculiarities of private practice while they are still under the control and instruction of the Hospital. Each member of the graduating class has been sent out to such work, and many expressions of esteem and satisfaction for and with the nurses and their work have been received.

In the month of September, Miss Russell, who had held the position of Superintendent of Nurses with much ability, was forced by ill-health to resign. We have been fortunate in securing as her successor Miss Z. E. Whitaker, for some years Principal of the New-York Hospital Training-School. She comes to us with a brilliant record and every promise of usefulness and success.

During the year the nurses have had several lectures from members of the visiting staff, and a series of lectures or lessons on cooking and preparing articles of diet and drink for the sick, given by Mrs. Peabody.

They have also received bedside instruction, and had stated examinations by the visiting staff.

The Patients' Library has received some valuable donations of books, which have been much appreciated. Many friends have kindly remembered the Hospital with timely gifts, and have otherwise shown their interest in our work.

Those connected with the Hospital as officers and employés have, almost without exception, attended to their duties with faithfulness and interest.

The members of the visiting staff have, all of them, by faithful attendance and continued interest and by a large amount of valuable service rendered, placed the Hospital and its management under renewed obligations.

And finally, gentlemen, to your Board I am greatly indebted for continued confidence and support.

Appended to this report are the usual tables, etc.

CHAS. A. PEABODY,

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

WORCESTER, December 11, 1885.

*Cases treated and their Results, from December 1, 1884,
to December 1, 1885.*

MEDICAL.

DISEASES.	In Hosp. Dec. 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.							In Hosp. Dec. 1, 1885.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Much relieved.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Not treated.	Eloped.	Died.		Total.
Albumenuria . . . . .	..	10	3	13	..	5	4	..	..	4	13	..
Alcoholism . . . . .	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Anæmia	1	..	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
Ascites	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis . . . . .	..	10	..	10	7	2	1	..	..	..	10	..
Cephalalgia . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis . . . . .	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Cirrhosis . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Debility	2	3	..	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	
Diarrhœa . . . . .	..	7	..	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
Diphtheria . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dyspepsia . . . . .	..	5	2	7	2	2	2	..	..	..	6	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Exhaustion . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Exposure . . . . .	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Enteritis . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Emphysema . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Febricula . . . . .	..	7	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	7	..
Fever, Intermittent . . . . .	..	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Fever, Typhoid	4	9	2	15	12	..	..	..	..	1	13	2
Fever, Chagres . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Heart Disease	1	4	1	6	..	2	2	1	..	1	6	..	
Hæmaturia . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hemoptysis . . . . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Insanity . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Intestinal Obstruction . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Lead Poisoning . . . . .	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
Neuralgia	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Neurasthenia . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralysis . . . . .	..	4	1	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	5	..
Phthisis . . . . .	..	5	6	11	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	10
Phthisis, Acute . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Pleuritis . . . . .	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Pneumonia	3	7	1	11	7	1	1	..	..	2	11	..
Pregnancy . . . . .	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Rheumatism	1	21	14	36	26	6	2	..	1	..	35	1	
Septicæmia . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tonsillitis . . . . .	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Uterine	1	..	24	25	7	5	3	4	2	..	21	4	
Infants . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vaginitis, Infantile . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema . . . . .	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Herpes Zoster . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Psoriasis . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
No disease . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total Medical Cases.	15	125	77	217	104	37	25	11	2	3	20	202	15

SURGICAL.—*Continued.*

INJURIES.	In Hosp. Dec. 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.							In Hosp. Dec. 1, 1885.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Much relieved.	Relieved.	Not relieved.	Not treated.	Eloped.	Died.		Total.
Dislocation of Ankle.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fracture of Skull	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Fracture of Nose.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture of Carpus.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture of Radius and Ulna.	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Fracture Condyles of Humerus	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fracture of Scapula	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fracture of Clavicle	1	5	..	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
Fracture of Vertebra.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Fracture of Ribs	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fracture of Tibia	1	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Fracture of Tibia and Fibula.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture of Femur	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Fracture of Neck of Femur.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture c. c. of Tarsus	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fracture c. c. of Tibia.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fracture c. c. of Tib. and Fib.	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fracture of Com. Tibia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fracture c. c. of Carpus	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fracture c. c. of Humerus	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fracture c. c. of Phalanges.	13	..	13	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	13	..
Injury to Head.	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Injury to Eye	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Injury to Arm	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Injury to Elbow	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Hand.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Injury to Back.	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Injury to Leg	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Injury to Knee.	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Multiple Injuries	11	1	12	6	2	..	..	..	3	..	11	1
Rupture of Bladder.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sprain.	5	2	7	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	7	..
Wound, Gunshot.	6	1	7	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	7	..
Wound, Contused	5	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	..
Wound, Incised	5	..	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	..
Wound, Lacerated.	1	7	1	9	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	..
Wound, Punctured.	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Wound of Artery	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Wound of Scalp
Total Surgical Cases. . .	12	251	48	251	115	52	41	7	3	17	235	16	

DONATIONS.

December, 1884. Dr. R. Woodward, books and papers; W. E. Cutter, illustrated papers; Charles H. Davis, magazines; Miss Martha Valentine, Christmas cards; Wm. Woodward, Christmas cards; Mrs. C. M. Lamson, Christmas cards and fruit; Ladies of the Church of the Unity, garments.

January, 1885. H. C. Wheaton, pieces; Mrs. S. C. Abercrombie, pieces; Mrs. H. A. Howe, pieces; Mrs. Walter Bigelow and Lawrence G. Bigelow, 61 bound volumes, pamphlets and papers; Mrs. G. W. Rice, 2 dressing gowns; Ladies, Church of the Unity, 6 flannel garments.

February. F. B. Knowles, box of oranges; H. G. O. Blake, shirts, &c.; Mrs. Adin Thayer, pieces; Wm. H. Scott, year's subscription to "Youth's Companion."

March. Mrs. B. C. Moore, pieces; Mrs. P. L. Moen, shirts, pieces and flowers; Ladies of Church of the Unity, garments; Mrs. W. W. Rice, shirts; Mrs. A. E. Wilson, papers and pieces; Mrs. C. B. Pratt, pieces; Mrs. C. H. Hill, pieces; Mrs. Geo. F. Verry, papers and pieces; Barnard, Sumner & Co., papers; Dr. C. W. Cooke, pieces; Rev. Geo. S. Paine, shirts and pieces; Mrs. George Sumner, shirts and pieces; Mr. Salisbury, flowers.

April. Mrs. Alfred Parker, pieces; Mrs. Whitaker, pieces.

May. E. B. Niles, pieces; Mrs. Shaffer, papers; Miss Dodd, pieces; Mrs. A. S. Kimball, pieces; Miss A. T. Ball, papers and pieces; Barnard, Sumner & Co., papers; E. T. Robinson, papers.

June. Mrs. Charles Mecorney, pieces; Mrs. Charles Stewart, pieces; Mrs. Bullens, pieces; Estate of Clarendon Harris, 60 shirts and pieces; Mrs. Briggs, slippers and papers; Mrs. A. Whitecomb, pieces; Mrs. Charles Brooks, pieces.

July. Mrs. Gill, periodicals and clothing; Mrs. George Buckingham, shirts.

August. Cut flowers from Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Miss Abby M. Lovell of West Boylston, Mrs. L. Morey of Shrewsbury, and Mrs. Thos. Ward.

September. Prof. Sinclair, four dollars for fruit for patients ; Dr. R. Woodward, periodicals ; Mrs. C. C. Luther, 14 shirts ; and pieces from Mrs. Miller, Mr. Charles Sibley, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. P. H. Carroll, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Phebe Wingate, Mrs. Turner, C. R. Jones, and Mrs. Morgan.

October. Jos. E. Davis, periodicals ; A. W. B., shirts ; Young Ladies of the High School, flowers ; Mrs. L. A. Greenwood, shirts and papers ; E. B. Wells, pieces ; Mrs. W. E. Barber, books ; Mrs. Ross, pieces ; Mrs. E. T. Smith, shirts ; Mrs. Benj. Walker, pieces ; Mrs. S. M. Smith, pieces ; Edward Kendall, shirts and pieces ; Mrs. J. Henry Hill, pieces, shirts, sheets and reading matter ; Mrs. Fitch, pieces ; Mrs. Dr. Francis, old linen ; Mrs. Charles McGorey, pieces ; Mrs. Gill, pieces ; J. Luther, pieces ; Mrs. Willard Ward, pieces ; Miss Fanny C. Mason, 3 sacques.

November. Mrs. Geo. M. Mathews, pieces ; Mrs. Rice, shirts and pieces ; Mrs. C. B. Pratt, shirts and pieces ; Mrs. G. Henry Whitcomb, shirts and pieces ; Miss Emily K. Mellen, shirts and pieces ; Mr. Appleton Walker, shirts ; Mrs. J. J. Bigelow, shirts and pieces ; Mrs. F. W. Blacker, pieces ; Mrs. McFarland, bandages.

Publishers of the *Daily Spy*, a copy of the *Spy* for the year ; Publishers of the *Evening Gazette*, a copy of the *Gazette* for the year.

During the year many bundles of old linen and cotton pieces have been received from unknown donors ; such contributions are gratefully received and are always very useful. They may be left at the Hospital or with the City Messenger, No. 1, City Hall.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS, ETC.

Applications for admission of patients should be made to the Superintendent at the Hospital, on each day of the week, Sunday excepted, between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

Whenever able, the patient should apply in person. When not able to appear in person, application may be made by a friend.

Persons carried directly to the Hospital from the place of an accident are admitted immediately and at all hours.

No person having any contagious disease can be admitted, and no person can be admitted whose case is judged to be incurable, unless temporarily for urgent symptoms which are deemed capable of being relieved.

The ordinary charge per week for accommodation in the wards is \$10—which includes medical and surgical attendance, together with medicine, nursing and washing. Persons who are unable to pay, and whose place of legal settlement is Worcester, are admitted as free patients; all other free patients are charged to the State or to the Towns where they belong. Patients in private rooms are charged \$14.00 or more per week according to the requirements of the case.

No person shall visit any part of the premises except on business or at such times as may be fixed for the reception of visitors without the permission of the Superintendent or some one of the Trustees.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., friends may be permitted to visit patients, though no patient shall receive more than two visitors on the same day. In all cases, however, the Trustees or Superintendent may exercise discretionary power as to excluding or admitting visitors.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to a patient shall be left with the Superintendent.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees have made arrangements for giving, at the Hospital, two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Persons wishing to receive this course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Candidates must be over twenty-two and under thirty-five years of age. They must be of sound health, and must present,

on application, a certificate from some responsible person as to their good character.

After approval, applicants are received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the Hospital, but receive no compensation.

They are subject to the rules of the Hospital, and are under the authority of the Superintendent of the Hospital and Lady Superintendent of Nurses, who have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial. The same authority can discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

They reside in the Hospital and serve for the first year as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the Lady Superintendent, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor.

TRAINING.

Those fulfilling the conditions of the probationary month are accepted as pupils. They must sign a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes —

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations and poultices, of cups and leeches, and of minor dressing.
2. Administration of enemata, and use of catheter.
3. The best method of rubbing and exercising the sick.
4. Management of helpless patients; changing their clothing, giving baths in bed, preventing bed-sores, and managing position.
5. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
6. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed; the care of patients' rooms; ventilation.
7. Certain emergencies and how to treat them.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, together with drinks and stimulants for the sick, and all that pertains to night, in distinction from day, nursing.

They are taught to make accurate observations of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as delirium of stupor), sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, effect of diet, stimulants, or medicines; and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians, and surgeons, at the bedside of the patients, and in various other ways, also, by the Superintendent of Nurses. Examinations will take place from time to time.

The pupils will pass through the different wards, serving and being taught, for one year. They are supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid ten dollars (\$10) per month for the first year, for their clothing and personal expenses. At the expiration of one year they will receive such increase of pay as the Trustees shall see fit.

When the full term of two years is completed, those who have passed a satisfactory examination will receive diplomas, certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A blank form will be furnished to applicants to be filled in with answers to the following questions in the candidates' own handwriting, and sent to the Superintendent of the City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full and present address of Candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth.
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy? and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?

11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?

12. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?

13. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to? State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer. One of them must not be a relative.

14. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training school?

15. Have you read and do you clearly understand the Regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
JAQUES FUND AND OTHER FUNDS
OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 4, 1886.

To the Honorable City Council :—

In compliance with the provisions of the City Ordinance governing this Commission, the undersigned present the following report of their doings, in and about the several funds in their charge, for the financial year ending November 30, 1885:—

Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1884,	\$158,947 00
Receipts during the year,	27,483 65
	<hr/>
Total,	\$186,430 65
Payments during the year,	15,812 85
	<hr/>
Balance, Nov. 30, 1885,	\$170,617 80

The several securities and cash balances belonging to the different funds have been carefully examined by the undersigned and found to be properly accounted for. Sundry statements, in

tabular form and in detail, prepared by the Treasurer of the Board, showing the receipts and payments on account of the several funds, together with the investments and cash balances carried forward at the end of the year, accompany this report, and make a part thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. WALKER,
CHAS. B. PRATT,
ALBERT CURTIS,

Commissioners of the Jaques Fund and other Funds of the City Hospital.

To the Commissioners of the Jaques Fund, and other Funds of the City Hospital:—

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned herewith presents sundry statements, in tabular form and in detail, showing the receipts and payments on account of the several Hospital funds, and the amounts carried forward, on the books of the treasurer, at the close of the financial year ending November 30, 1885.

CITY HOSPITAL FUNDS.

DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

No.	TITLE OF FUND.	Amounts Dec. 1, 1884.	Receipts during year.	TOTALS.	Paym'ts during year.	Amounts Nov. 30, 1885.
1	Davis Hospital, 1873.	\$2,100 55	\$124 21	\$2,224 76	\$40 00	\$2,184 76
2	Jaques " 1874.	141,574 82	18,817 53	160,392 35	6,872 20	153,520 15
3	Curtis " 1876.	1,046 85	41 57	1,088 42	34 00	1,054 42
4	Shaw " 1877.	224 78	27 94	252 72		252 72
5	Tenney " 1881.	5,000 00	250 00	5,250 00	250 00	5,000 00
6	Salisbury " 1884.	3,000 00	72 99	3,072 99		3,072 99
7	Gill Hosp. Build'g, 1884.	6,000 00	144 23	6,144 23	4,865 99	1,278 24
8	Salisbury H'sp. B'g 1885.		8,005 18	8,005 18	3,750 66	4,254 52
Totals,		\$158,947 00	\$27,483 65	\$186,430 65	\$15,812 85	\$170,617 80

INVESTMENTS AND CASH DEPOSITS.

NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

No.	First Mortgages.	Bank Stock.	Railroad Bond.	Special De- posits.	Cash on deposit.	Amounts Nov. 30, 1885.
1			\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$184 76	\$2,184 76
2	\$146,670 00	\$1,500 00		3,580 25	1,769 90	153,520 15
3				1,000 00	54 42	1,054 42
4				252 72		252 72
5	5,000 00					5,000 00
6				3,000 00	72 99	3,072 99
7					1,278 24	1,278 24
8					4,254 52	4,254 52
\$151,670 00		\$1,500 00	\$1,000 00	\$8,832 97	\$7,614 83	\$170,617 80

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1885.

No. 1.	Interest on Railroad Bond	\$80 00	
	Interest on Savings Bank deposits	44 21	
			<hr/>
			\$124 21
No. 2.	Proceeds of sales of real estate, viz.: 6 parcels, containing about 50,630 square feet of land .	\$11,653 25	
	Proceeds of sales of turf	20	
	Interest on mortgage notes	6,775 76	
	Interest on agreement for sale of land	16 50	
	Interest on National Bank deposits	256 36	
	Dividends on fifteen shares of Bank Stock	87 50	
	Bank tax of 1884, refunded by Commonwealth	27 96	
			<hr/>
			\$18,817 53
No. 3.	Interest on Savings Bank deposits	\$41 57	
			<hr/>
			\$41 57
No. 4.	Rent of Shaw estate, net one-fifth part	\$19 00	
	Interest on Savings Bank deposits	8 94	
			<hr/>
			\$27 94
No. 5.	Interest on mortgage note	\$250 00	
			<hr/>
			\$250 00
No. 6.	Interest on National Bank deposits	\$12 75	
	Interest on Savings Bank deposits	60 24	
			<hr/>
			\$72 99
No. 7.	Interest on National Bank deposits	\$144 23	
			<hr/>
			\$144 23
No. 8.	Gifts of Stephen Salisbury, acct. Hospital ward.	\$8,000 00	
	Interest on National Bank deposits	5 18	
			<hr/>
			\$8,005 18
			<hr/>
			\$27,483 65
Cash balances, Dec. 1, 1884, viz.:—			
	Fund No. 1	\$ 100 55	
	“ “ 2	1,478 02	
	“ “ 3	46 85	
	“ “ 7	6,000 00	
			<hr/>
			\$7,625 42
			<hr/>
Total			\$35,109 07

PAYMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1885.

No. 1.	Board and treatment of patient	\$40 00	
			\$40 00
No. 2.	Surveying and preparing plans	\$ 17 73	
	One-half expense of sewer,	25 00	
	Labor on grounds	8 25	
	Traveling expenses of Commissioners	1 60	
	Salary of Treasurer	125 00	
	Net income to Oct. 1, 1885, paid to City Treasurer	6,694 62	
			\$6,872 20
No. 3.	Medical works, for library	\$34 00	
			\$34 00
No. 5.	Income to Oct. 1, 1885, paid to City Treasurer,	\$250 00	
			\$250 00
No. 7.	Plans, specifications and sundries	\$ 160 99	
	Labor and materials, account of contract . . .	4,705 00	
			\$4,865 99
No. 8.	Labor and materials, account of contract . . .	\$3,750 66	
			\$3,750 66
			\$15,812 85
Carried to investment account, viz. :—			
	Fund No. 2	\$11,653 45	
	Fund No. 4	27 94	
			\$11,681 39
Cash balances, Nov. 30, 1885, viz. :—			
	Fund No. 1	\$ 184 76	
	Fund No. 2	1,769 90	
	Fund No. 3	54 42	
	Fund No. 6	72 99	
	Fund No. 7	1,278 24	
	Fund No. 8	4,254 52	
			\$7,614 83
Total	. . . . .		\$35,109 07

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. BARTON,

Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 11, 1885.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

As by the ordinance required we hereby submit the annual report of our stewardship, and in introduction thereof, repeat the statement made by our Chairman in his inaugural address at the commencement of the year :—

“ Indiscriminate giving of alms, without investigation, encourages pauperism, and great care is taken in this department that no worthy applicant goes unaided, as each individual case is carefully examined. Money is seldom given, but the worthy poor are provided with the necessities of life, as in the best of our judgment the necessities of their case require.”

Amongst the changes made in the pauper laws since our last report is Chapter 211 of the Acts of 1885, amendatory to Chapter 86 of the Public Statutes, in reference to the support of the sick State poor, which, while more stringent in its requirements in reference to notice from local boards, fails, to meet the expectations of Overseers of the Poor of the towns in reference to reimbursements for their outlay in such cases, as instead of allowing them to recover reasonable expenses as would be the case were the pauper settled in another town, they can collect *only the amount allowed by Statute*, which sum is computed on the cost of supporting similar cases at the almshouse, and is invariably less than the actual cost of providing for them under the circumstances in which the overseers of the poor usually find them. This compels the town to bear a part of the expense of

supporting State paupers, without compensation, and has been just cause of complaint against the State Board for years past.

In addition to the regular annual report required by the city ordinances, it is provided in Section 36, Chapter 84 of the Public Statutes, that in the year 1885, and every tenth year thereafter, a return shall be made "containing true and correct answers to the following questions:—"

1. What number of persons have been relieved or supported by your town during the year ending September 30? (2786).

2. Of those how many have a legal settlement in your town? (1388).

3. How many are foreign born? (1006).

4. How many of the foreign born are from England? (67).

5. How many of the foreign born are from Ireland? (696).

6. How many State paupers have you sent to the State Almshouse? (86).

7. How many of those sent to the State Almshouse were foreigners? (59.)

8. How many of your insane do you support in State Lunatic Hospitals? (32 during the year—14 remaining Sept. 30, 1885).

9. How many of your idiotic poor are in the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth? (4 during the year—0 Sept. 30, 1885.)

10. Have you an almshouse? (Yes).

11. What number of acres of land is attached to your almshouse? (203 acres).

12. What is the estimated present value of your almshouse establishment? (\$98,253.40—Real estate, \$70,000—Personal, \$28,253.40).

13. What number of persons have been supported in your almshouse during the whole or any part of the year? (198).

14. What is the average number supported in the almshouse? (101).

15. What is the average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in the almshouse? (\$2.26).

16. What number of persons have been inmates of your almshouse who are unable to perform any kind or amount of labor? (180).

17. What is the estimated value of all the labor performed by the poor in your almshouse? (\$1,500.29).

18. How many have you aided out of the almshouse? (2568).

19. How many have you supported who were insane? (32 in Insane Hospitals—33 in almshouse).

20. How many who were idiots? (10.)

21. What number of persons, relieved or supported during the year in your town, have become dependent by reason of insanity or idocy? (75).

22. What number of your poor, supported at the public charge, have been made dependent by their own intemperance?

23. What number by the intemperance of those who ought to have been their supporters?

(Questions 22 and 23 we find impossible to answer with accuracy. It is, however, safe to say that ninety-five per cent. of the male applicants for aid and of the fathers of families requiring help, are of intemperate habits. Among the female portion intemperance is much less prevalent, nevertheless, large numbers, notably among the Irish, are addicted to the use of intoxicants, in a greater or less degree).

24. What is the total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving the poor in your town during the year, including interest on your almshouse establishment? (\$44,825.07).

25. How many are supported in your almshouse at the present time? (114).

26. How many are supported out of the almshouse at the present time? (14 at the State Lunatic Hospitals).

27. How many are assisted out of the almshouse at the present time? (179).

28. Make a return of all children under fourteen years of age supported by the City during the year, giving in each case, name, age, place of support, and date upon which the support began and ended.

NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	WHERE SUPPORTED.	BEGINNING.	ENDING.
Henry West,	—	M.	Almshouse.	B'n Mch. 22, '84	Continues.
Flora Darling,	3	F.	"	{ (Deaf Mute) May 24, '84	"
John Mahan,	12	M.	"	July 16, '84	Apr. 8, '85
Thomas Mahan,	12	M.	"	July 16, '84	Apr. 8, '85
Mary Mahan,	8	F.	"	July 16, '84	Apr. 8, '85
Kate Mahan,	5	F.	"	July 16, '84	Aug. 6, '84
John Laverty, Jr.,	13	M.	"	{ (Idiotic) July 21, '84	Continues.
Katie Leahy,	4	F.	"	Sept. 9, '85	"
Ellen Leahy,	2	F.	"	Sept. 9, '85	"
Alice Kildea,	4 wk's.	F.	"	Aug. 1, '84	"
Percy Laverty,	4 days.	M.	"	Apr. 13, '84	Apr. 23, '85
John H. Bird,	12	M.	"	Sept. 12, '85	Continues.
James Burns,	10	M.	"	Sept. 10, '84	Mch. 14, '85
Minnie Laverty,	8	F.	"	Aug. 16, '84	Apr. 27, '85
Frank E. Locke,	3	M.	"	Sept. 11, '84	May 6, '85
Michael Ready,	12	M.	"	Sept. 18, '84	Jan. 21, '85
John Melican,	10	M.	"	Sept. 25, '84	Nov. 15, '84
Mary Melican,	8	F.	"	Sept. 25, '84	Nov. 15, '84
Edward Melican,	6	M.	"	Sept. 25, '84	Nov. 15, '84
James Melican,	4	M.	"	Sept. 25, '84	Nov. 15, '84
George W. Pierce,	3 wk's.	M.	"	Nov. 24, '84	May 2, '85
Geo. A. Rice,	—	M.	"	B'n Jan. 30, '85	Feb. 2, '85, died
Chas. McCarty,	5	M.	"	Feb. 9, '85	Apr. 11, '85
James McCarty,	3	M.	"	Feb. 9, '85	Apr. 11, '85
Terrence Mooney,	13	M.	"	Feb. 11, '85	Mch. 4, '85
Mary Kambird, 2d,	—	F.	"	B'n Feb. 28, '85	Mch. 2, '85, di'd
Thos. F. McCarty,	—	M.	"	B'n Mch. 13, '85	Apr. 11, '85
Raymond E. Curtis,	6½	M.	"	Mch. 13, '85	Apr. 2, '85
Ralph E. Curtis,	6½	M.	"	Mch. 13, '85	Apr. 2, '85
Bertha V. Locke,	—	F.	"	B'n Mch. 27, '85	May 6, '85
Michael Norton,	12	M.	"	Apr. 1, '85	Apr. 21, '85
James Burns,	11	M.	"	Apr. 6, '85	Aug. 7, '85
James Fanning,	13	M.	"	Apr. 6, '85	Apr. 9, '85
Maggie Gleason,	10	F.	"	Apr. 21, '85	May 2, '85
Josie Gleason,	6	F.	"	Apr. 21, '85	May 2, '85
Thos. Leonard,	1 w'k.	M.	"	July 8, '85	July 24, '85
Patrick Leonard,	1 w'k.	M.	"	July 8, '85	J'ly 8, '85, died
Daniel Kane,	15	M.	"	July 20, '85	Continues.
Michael Kane,	10	M.	"	July 20, '85	"
Willie Kane,	8	M.	"	July 20, '85	"
Timothy Kane,	6	M.	"	July 20, '85	"
Nellie Foley,	—	F.	"	B'n Aug. 29, '85	"
Grace E. Moore,	9	F.	"	Sept. 19, '85	Sept. 28, '85
Nathan H. Moore,	2	M.	"	Sept. 19, '85	Sept. 28, '85
Marietta Moore,	—	F.	"	B'n Sept. 20, '85	Sept. 28, '85
Frank E. Holdsworth,	11	M.	Mass. Sch'l for Feeble- minded.	Jan. 26, '85	July 15, '85

As the answers to the above questions are to be used as matter for general reference in the preparation of the Pauper Statistics of the State, much care has been taken and a large amount of

clerical work done to make the replies, as far as possible, absolutely correct.

CITY RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The total number of families having applied for and received aid during the year is nine hundred and nineteen, comprising fourteen hundred and twenty-six males and fourteen hundred and sixty-seven females, or twenty-eight hundred and ninety-three persons.

Of these six hundred and thirteen families, consisting of eight hundred and eighty-nine males and nine hundred and seventy-two females or eighteen hundred and sixty-one persons, have legal pauper settlements in this city or elsewhere; and three hundred and six families consisting of five hundred and thirty-seven males and four hundred and ninety-five females, or ten hundred and thirty-two persons were State paupers, or had no known place of settlement.

The whole number having a legal pauper settlement who have received full support for the whole or part of the year is two hundred and twenty-four, or one hundred and thirty-one males and ninety-three females.

The number provided for at the several insane hospitals during the year has been thirty-two—twenty males and twelve females.

Sixty-nine State paupers have been sent to the State almshouse at Tewksbury after having been aided here to a greater or less extent.

One hundred and six families, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five males and two hundred and twenty-one females, or three hundred and ninety-six persons having a legal settlement in other cities and towns but living here, have been aided here during the year in accordance with the wishes or instructions of the overseers of the poor of the several places where they have their settlement.

In providing for the cases above mentioned by the Department for Temporary Aid, at the office of the Clerk of the Board,

there have been drawn three thousand and forty-five orders on various persons, for the following necessities:—

For Fuel,	\$1,840 00
Groceries,	3,101 56
Clothing,	57 00
Medicines, vaccine virus, attendance and nursing,	474 34
Burial expenses,	690 00
Transportation of paupers,	337 21
Insane Hospital bills,	4,596 58
State Reformatory Institution bills,	1,161 38
Cash allowances,	128 28
Aid to Worcester poor in other towns,	1,045 10
Stationery, postage and printing,	301 17
Miscellaneous expenses,	642 55
Total,	\$14,375.17

Amount given out in Dole at the Clerk's Office during the year.

	No. of orders drawn.	Amount drawn by persons having a Settlement in this City.	Amount drawn by persons having a Settlement in other Towns.	Amount drawn by persons having no known Settlement anywhere.	TOTAL.
December, 1884,	422	\$432.56	\$218.04	\$186.39	\$836.99
January, 1885,	599	533.62	309.25	252.05	1,094.92
February,	467	435.30	278.28	178.75	892.33
March,	441	488.00	240.50	134.75	863.25
April,	236	275.15	155.99	81.44	512.58
May,	123	167.65	71.35	61.90	300.90
June,	104	102.25	79.60	67.55	249.40
July,	105	104.85	73.45	72.30	250.60
August,	117	138.75	91.34	96.15	326.24
September,	113	101.15	90.20	157.35	348.70
October,	128	118.35	128.20	53.90	300.45
November,	190	222.10	122.85	55.75	400.70
	3045	\$3,119.73	\$1,859.05	\$1,398.28	\$6,377.06

The salary of the City Physician and that of the Clerk of the Board are also charged to the expense of the City Relief Department, and have been as follows :—

City Physician,	\$1,191.67
Clerk of the Board,	1,200.00
Disbursements,	14,375.17
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures,	\$16,766.84

The resources have been as follows :—

Appropriation by City Council,	\$14,000.00
Received in reimbursements from State and other cities and towns, and individuals,	4,262.29
	<hr/>
Total Receipts,	\$18,262.29
Total Expenditures,	16,766.84
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance, Nov. 30th, 1885,	\$1,495.45

List of Insane persons who have a legal pauper settlement in this city, and who have received full support at the Insane Hospital during the whole or a part of the year.

REGISTERED NO.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	PLACE OF SUPPORT.
3010	John Adams,	60	Connecticut,	Wor. Lunatic Hospital.
916	Timothy Buckley,	22	Upton,	" " "
2208	James T. Courtney,	49	Ireland,	Hosp. for Chr. Insane.
2242	John Curley,	43	Ireland,	Wor. Lunatic Hospital.
1292	Abbie Donahue,	—	Unknown,	" " "
2811	Peter F. Donnelly,	41	Ireland,	" " "
3081	Elizabeth Delaney,	60	Ireland,	" " "
2380	Kate Dooley,	37	Ireland,	" " "
1292	Mary Donahue,	50	Ireland,	" " "
2341	Patrick Finneran,	—	Unknown,	" " "
3080	Mary Herron,	38	Ireland,	" " "
2694	William B. Jackson,	41	Maine,	" " "
3044	Mary Kane. Sr.,	53	Ireland,	" " "
2106	Jennie M. Laying,	33	Worcester,	" " "
2800	Ellen Leahey,	—	Ireland,	" " "
3014	Mitchell La Chapelle,	40	Canada,	" " "
3103	Nellie Leo,	22	Worcester,	" " "
3070	George Lemoine,	43	Vermont,	" " "
1347	Morris Maroney,	—	Ireland,	" " "
2054	Frank McGarrell,	41	Ireland,	" " "
1198	Bernard B. McDermott.	50	Ireland,	" " "
2770	Daniel N. O'Marra,	26	Worcester,	" " "
2201	Charles S. O'Neil,	30	Holyoke,	" " "
2936	Charles M. Pettis,	28	Farnum,	" " "
2999	Joseph Pryor,	27	Boston,	" " "
3073	George Penston,	34	Ireland,	" " "
1441	Bridget Quinn,	48	Ireland,	" " "
202	John Sweeney,	38	Ireland,	" " "
2260	Peter Walsh,	42	Ireland,	" " "
2940	Michael Ward,	23	Baltimore,	" " "
2521	Christine Wermer,	38	Sweden,	Ins. Hosp., Tewksbury.
2875	Margaret Walcott,	45	Ireland,	Wor. Lunatic Hospital.

Boys sentenced to and supported at the State Reform School at Westboro' and having a legal pauper settlement in Worcester.

Registered Number.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.
2838	Edward Hartford	15	Worcester.
827	Patrick Boyle	16	Worcester.
2393	Hubert Deforse	14	Canada.
2819	Wm. J. Hickey	15	Worcester.
3106	George Moults	9	Lynn.
1081	John Taylor, Jr.	15	Worcester.
2381	Wm. J. Whittaker	17	Worcester.

Girls sentenced to and supported at the State Industrial School at Lancaster, and having a legal pauper settlement in Worcester.

Registered Number.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.
1301	Jennie C. Manning	18	Canada.
491	Inez M. Richardson	18	Worcester.
916	Julia Buckley	18	Worcester.
1904	Mary A. Cahill	15	England.
1136	Elizabeth Ready	16	Worcester.

Children sentenced to and supported at the State Primary School at Monson, and having a legal settlement in Worcester.

Registered Number.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.
3116	Edward Beebe	14	Worcester.
695	Theodore Barber	15	Worcester.
40-77	Frank Le Clair	14	Worcester.

Persons having a legal pauper settlement in Worcester and supported at the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded.

Registered Number.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.
2275	Frank E. Holdsworth . .	11	Worcester.
3092	Wm. J. Sweeney	19	Boston.
2040	Mary Ann Carroll	21	Worcester.
246	Josephine Garfield	19	Worcester.

Persons sentenced to and supported at the Bridgewater Work-house and having a legal pauper settlement in Worcester.

Registered Number.	NAME.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.
2903	Michael Flemming	37	Ireland.

CITY ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, October 29th, the Board of Overseers of the Poor, with invited guests and members of the City Government, met at the City Farm for the purpose of making the annual inspection, all agreeing that the whole institution, in all its departments, gave evidence of good care and skillful management on the part of those to whom its interests are confided.

On Friday, November 20th, the Board of Overseers of the Poor, together with the Board of Assessors, met at the Farm for the purpose of making the annual appraisal, at the conclusion of which they presented the following as the entire valuation of the whole premises for the year 1885 :—

95 acres of cleared land, at \$80,	\$7,600 00
75 acres of wood land, at \$40,	3,000 00
25 acres "Bond meadow," at \$20,	500 00
8 acres "Curtis lot," at \$300,	2,400 00
	<hr/>
Total value of land,	\$13,500 00
Alms-house building and additions,	\$40,000 00
Small brick house and corn-barn,	1,000 00
Hospital building,	500 00
Farm stock barn and connections,	7,000 00
Horse stables and sheds,	5,000 00
Swine house and pens,	10,000 00
Ice-house, pump-house building and water-works,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total value of buildings,	\$66,500 00
Total value of land,	13,500 00
	<hr/>
Total value of real-estate,	\$80,000 00
	<hr/>
Farm stock, tools, vehicles, &c.,	\$ 7,204 57
Furniture, household utensils, &c.,	12,068 58
Appurtenances of Truant School,	100 00
Scavenger Department,	9,594 00
Telephone line,	450 00
	<hr/>
Total valuation, 1885,	\$109,417 15
Total valuation, 1884,	98,253 40
	<hr/>
Difference in favor of 1885,	\$11,163 75

During the past year an addition of seventy feet in length has been made to the west wing of the Almshouse, at a cost of upwards of \$10,000, giving an excellent cellar for the storage of the products of the farm, and on the first floor ample accommodations for the Truant School, entirely separated from the inmates of the house, while the two stories above, consisting of twenty-four rooms, with bath and attendants' rooms, have been assigned to the use of the harmless insane, thereby enabling us to classify the inmates of the institution in a much more satisfactory manner.

The attic of the north wing has also been finished off, and gives nine rooms, which have been utilized mostly as dormitories for the attendants. The rooms vacated in the old part of the west wing by the Truant School have been refitted for the use of male insane patients, thereby giving them five more rooms and suitable quarters for the attendant, all of which were much needed.

We call your attention to the oven in the basement of the main building, built at the time the house was erected, and calculated for a family not half as large as at present; and, as it has to be run continually, and is not half large enough, it is frequently overheated and dangerous. We recommend that a new and large one be built the present year, otherwise it will be impossible to supply the large amount of bread required by the inmates.

We also recommend the finishing up of the attic of the west wing, in order to utilize the whole building as far as possible, as, although there has been two additions within five years, still the whole is occupied, and there is now not more spare room than would be needed for twenty more persons, and, with the ordinary increase, it follows that we shall probably need a further addition to the building in the near future.

The retaining wall at the south end of the farm barn having been thrown down by the pressure of earth and the action of the frost, a new one has been built in a more substantial manner, at a cost of nearly \$200. There has also been considerable fence wall built on the farm during the year, thus utilizing the large amount

of stone that had been cleared from the land, by which it has been much improved, and facilitating the use of the tools used in its cultivation.

The number of persons who have been supported at the Almshouse for a greater or less part of the year has been two hundred and three; one hundred and thirteen males and ninety females, of whom fifty-six males and forty-eight females, or one hundred and four persons remain as inmates at the present time.

CITY FARM AND ALMSHOUSE.

	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Net Expenses.	Erection and Equipment of New Building.
December, 1884.	\$1,930 71	\$600 24	\$1,330 47	
January, 1885.	1,609 81	545 56	1,064 25	
February.	1,589 19	620 98	968 21	
March.	1,616 49	675 90	940 59	
April.	1,379 58	493 72	885 86	
May.	2,215 08	651 03	1,564 05	\$82 83
June.	1,744 71	491 25	1,253 46	1,897 20
July.	1,434 91	434 68	1,000 23	3,257 39
August.	2,071 33	488 04	1,583 29	1,579 70
September.	1,724 19	391 17	1,333 02	2,465 09
October.	1,754 36	460 39	1,293 97	480 39
November.	1,857 86	744 14	1,113 72	1,234 46
	\$20,928 22	\$6,597 10	\$14,331 12	\$10,997 06

Expenditures for maintenance of Almshouse, \$20,928 22

Erection and equipment of addition to the Almshouse, 10,997 06

Total expenditures, \$31,925 28

The resources have been :—

Appropriations, \$30,050 88

Receipts, 1,874 40

Total, \$31,925 28

CITY SOAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

In the present age when the nature of epidemic diseases and the causes which lead to them are becoming more clearly understood, the importance of the work of this department cannot be overestimated. Public cleanliness and public health are very

closely connected and persistent neglect of the former has been pretty clearly demonstrated to entail sooner or later an increased rate of mortality.

In view, then, of the great need of the work done and the equally pressing necessity of its being done thoroughly, we again urge that the usefulness of the department may not be impaired through lack of means to fully carry out its design.

In our last annual report we strongly advocated that the appropriation be made large enough to cover the providing of sufficient equipment to do the work as we would desire. At the present time we again call your attention to its importance, and once more carefully recommend a liberal appropriation.

During the year innumerable complaints, the most of them just ones, have been made concerning the collection, or rather the non-collection, of swill. Our answer in these cases has had to be "the work is being done just as well as is possible with the means at our command; another year we hope the appropriation will be large enough to warrant the purchase of two more swill-wagons—a double one and a single one—and four more horses, all of which are imperatively needed; and with the removal of the disadvantage under which we now labor, we trust to be able to avoid further cause for complaint."

SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Net Expense.	Receipts and Expenditures.
December, 1884 . . .	\$882 18	\$44 10	\$838 08	
January, 1885 . . .	922 18	43 05	879 13	
February	638 22	103 20	535 02	
March	1,418 19	40 00	1,378 19	
April	621 93	40 00	581 93	
May	855 59	40 00	815 59	
June	533 69	40 00	493 69	
July	756 28	1,252 87		\$496 59
August	490 06	40 00	450 06	
September	699 13	140 50	588 63	
October	602 99	40 00	562 99	
November	691 47	50 68	640 79	
	\$9,111 91	\$1,874 40	\$7,764 10	\$496 59

The resources have been :—

Appropriations by City Council,	\$7,500 00
Receipts from Department,	1,874 40
	<hr/>
Total,	\$9,374 40
Total Expenditures,	9,111 91
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance,	\$262 49

TRUANT SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The Truant School remains as heretofore, at the City Farm; but in consequence of the enlargement of the Almshouse and certain changes dependent thereon, its quarters have during the year been moved. It is now located in the new wing, the entire ground floor being given up to its occupancy, and affording it most excellent accommodations in every respect. A spacious and cheerful school-room, a well arranged and ventilated dormitory with bath-room and toilet conveniences attached, a dining-room for the school's exclusive use, and an enclosed space where the boys may enjoy exercise and recreation in the open air, and all of these places entirely unconnected with the Almshouse proper, leaves little further to be desired in the way of advantages of accommodation.

The school has also been fortunate in having escaped the drawbacks incident to changes of teachers, it still remaining under the same efficient charge it enjoyed at the issuing of our last report.

A full report from the Superintendent of Schools and Subcommittee of the Board, giving further details and statistics in regard to this department will be found annexed.

TRUANT SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Accounts.	No. of Pupils.	Cost of Teaching.	Cost of Board.	Cost of Clothing, &c.	Total Cost of Maint'nce.
December, 1884 . . .		\$25 00	\$177 96		\$202 96
January, 1885 . . .		25 00	171 68		196 68
February		25 00	179 53	\$12 10	216 63
March		25 00	225 86	1 50	252 36
April		25 00	189 43	1 50	215 93
May		25 00	144 00	5 75	174 75
June		25 00	174 86	8 38	208 24
July		25 00	141 00	46 11	212 11
August		25 00	93 00		118 00
September		25 00	80 57		105 57
October		25 00	133 29	7 57	165 86
November		25 00	173 14	31 30	229 44
		\$300 00	\$1,884 32	\$114 21	\$2,298 53

Cost of Teaching,	\$300 00
Cost of Board,	1,884 32
Cost of Clothing, &c.,	114 21

Total cost,	\$2,298 53
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Appropriations,	\$2,300 00
Expenditures,	2,298 53

Unexpended balance,	\$1 47
Average cost per pupil,	\$208 96

An account of matters under the charge of the City Physician will be found in his report, which is hereto annexed.

In closing, we would thank him and the many others who through the year have assisted us by kindly consideration and

concert of action in emergencies where our official duties have run parallel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. GALE, *Clerk.*

CHARLES G. REED, *Mayor.*

AMOS ATKINSON, *City Marshal.*

ALBERT P. MARBLE, *Supt. of Schools.*

CHARLES B. PRATT,

JAMES B. McMAHON,

ALZIRUS BROWN,

DENIS C. LEONARD,

J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH,

OSCAR F. RAWSON,

Overseers of the Poor of the City of Worcester.

November 30, 1885.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE TRUANT SCHOOL.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Worcester :

The Committee on the Truant School submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1885 :—

At no time since its establishment has this school continued for a year with more success or with less adverse incident. The inmates have been in good health ; they have attended regularly to their duty ; on being released at the expiration of sentence, they have resumed their places in school with improved attendance ; and the mania for escaping, which was so troublesome a few years ago, seems to have subsided. This last circumstance is due to the security of their present quarters of the school, and to the absence of any unusual excitement from without. It is always desirable that boys, confined as a cure for incorrigible truancy, should feel certain that they must submit to careful and judicious discipline and restraint, in order that the cure may be operative.

The sentences have generally been for brief periods ; pardons are rare, and they are granted only as a reward for superior conduct. This policy tends to the good end mentioned above.

The new quarters secured by the enlargement of the Alms-house contain a spacious school-room and dormitories, dining-room, bath-room, and play-room connected with an ample yard. All the rooms are heated with steam, leaving little to be desired in the way of either security or comfort.

As in former years, application has been occasionally made by neighboring towns for permission to send truants to this school; but, for want of room, all such applications have been refused. To this fact, and to a steady adherence to the rule of sending no one to this school for any other crime than truancy, is largely due the steady prosperity which has attended it.

The policy which has uniformly prevailed in the conduct of this school, the aim sought, and the methods by which that aim has been reached, have so often been set forth in former reports that they do not need to be recounted here. By reference to those reports, the process by which a boy reaches this school may be learned. The object for which the school is sustained is best attained when it is necessary to send to it but few pupils.

But the school population is rapidly increasing, and the number of irreclaimable truants is likely to increase correspondingly. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the school can be maintained with a less appropriation than \$2,500 for the ensuing year.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

Number sentenced since founding in 1863,	311
Number sentenced during the year,	22
Total,	333
Number at the beginning of the year,	15
Number sentenced during the year,	22
Total,	37
Number discharged by expiration of sentence,	21
“ “ “ pardon,	3
“ “ eloped and not returned,	0
Whole number who have left,	24
Number remaining December 1, 1885,	13
Greatest number belonging at any one time,	16
Least “ “ “ “ “ “	5
Average “ “	11
Average age on admission,	11 years, 8 mos.

REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

To His Honor the Mayor,

And Gentlemen of the City Council :

The prevalence of small-pox in Canada and the probability that it might reach us any day, has prompted our citizens to avail themselves of the free vaccination offered by the city. An unusually large number has sought the only known protection from this loathsome and fatal disease. Seven hundred and sixty-two children have been vaccinated for the public schools and one hundred and eighty-two citizens, not scholars, have been vaccinated and protected. This makes a total of thirteen hundred and fifteen successful operations this year, a much larger number than has ever before been reported. Notwithstanding our free and daily intercourse with the infected cities, not one case of the disease has appeared here. A large part of our immunity can, I think, be attributed to the strict enforcement of the law touching the vaccination of school children which we practice. Animal virus has been used exclusively. It is the best and most convenient at our command. If it is not altogether mild in its effects, at least it can be claimed that it is thorough. The failures in primary vaccinations have been about one in forty.

Diphtheria has prevailed in the city to a greater or less extent throughout the year. It has not been epidemic or unusually fatal. The extraordinary measures which have been put in force to lessen its extent have proved reasonably successful, comparing the number of cases reported with those of last year. Scarlet fever has also prevailed. It has been quite mild in its type and fatal in only one case.

Six hundred and twenty-one visits have been made to the poor of the city at their homes. Three hundred and thirty-five have been advised for at my office and medicine furnished in all cases.

Eight individuals upon examination were judged insane and committed to the State Lunatic Hospital, and three have been sent to their friends.

Eleven sick or injured persons who were without homes or proper care were placed in the City Hospital. They were readily and kindly received, and every means applied for their comfort and care.

Fifty-six visits have been made to the Police Stations, and forty-three to the City Farm and Almshouse.

The condition of the wards of the city at the Farm remains satisfactory. No unusual sickness has visited them this year. Those that have been ill have received kind and thoughtful care. Those that have died have suffered mostly from the ravages of incurable disease or the wasting condition of feeble old age.

The following is the list of deaths:—

Ann Rice, 92, Old Age.
Lewis Brooks, 40, Delirium Tremens.
Edward P. Johnson, 65, Senile Debility.
George A. Rice (infant), Infantile Debility.
William Cather, 76, Pneumonia.
Mary Kambird (infant), Infantile Debility.
Alice Foley, 66, Marasmus.
Honora Leary, 49, Congestion of Lungs.
Mary Houlihan, 50, Blood Poisoning.
Mary McGovern, 50, Chronic Asthma.
Patrick Leonard, 1 week, Infantile Debility.
Albert H. Barrett, 40, Heart Disease.
Thomas McCann, 71, Senile Debility.
Ephraim Willard, 56, Dysentery.
Mary Keohan, 70, Senile Dementia.
Frank H. Mason, 26, Epilepsy.
Zephaniah Spurr, 67, Paralysis.
Mary Foley, 36, Consumption.
Margaret Miller, 74, Paralysis.
John J. Broderick, 38, Consumption.

The additions and improvements to the buildings now furnished render the care of the patients much easier, and enhance

the comfort of every member of the household. Classification is now possible. This is of especial benefit to the insane. The experiment of caring for a certain number of quiet, incurable insane paupers at the Farm has now been tried long enough to warrant its success. These unfortunate citizens receive at our hands the same kind care and constant watching which they did at the hospitals, and rather more out-of-doors life and individual attention.

Divided into small groups or classes, according to their mental condition, they are as well off as they can be anywhere. I regret that a hospital ward was not included in the plan of improvements. It is almost a necessity in an institution like ours, where so many sick and feeble persons are to receive special nursing and isolation.

The hospital for contagious diseases remains as it was, small and inadequate. Within the last few months its limited accommodations have troubled me not a little, in view of a probable invasion of small-pox. It is valuable for its immediate availability, but it could but feebly assist the authorities in the management of a dangerous and fatal epidemic.

This condition of things ought not to continue. The city of Worcester should have a hospital extensive enough for all our probable wants, ready and waiting for our use, with all modern appliances. A fatal epidemic can often be arrested by the proper isolation and care of the first few cases. Let us turn our earnest attention to Montreal.

In obedience to the laws of 1884, I have kept a full record of contagious diseases prevailing in the city. This record embraces four hundred and thirty separate entries. Each record requires the number of case, the date, disease, name, street, number, the age, and the name of the physician reporting, and the deaths. Every house where contagious disease has existed has been promptly reported to the Superintendent of Schools. Twenty-five of the poor of the city have died under my care at their homes. The following is the list:—

Mary Ann Williams, 79, Bright's Disease.

Michael McCann, 63, Consumption.

Henry P. Jones, 54, Consumption.
Thomas Kennedy, 49, Consumption.
Barbara Folen, 2½, Whooping Cough.
Jeremiah O'Conner, 69, Bright's Disease.
Mary Gilchrist, 7 months, Diphtheria.
Anthony E. Carpenter, 67, Pneumonia.
Abby I. Sawyer, 27, Consumption.
Bridget Walsh, 52, Pneumonia.
Thomas Melsop, 73, Chronic Diarrhœa.
Alonzo Dodd, 73, Bright's Disease.
Catherine Stackers, 50, Heart Disease.
Patrick McCormick, 60, Heart Disease.
John Coffey, 26, Consumption.
Hannah Ryan, 67, Burns.
Agnes Hayward, 7 months, Cholera Infantum.
Mary Ruby, 45, Consumption.
Horace W. Fleet, 42, Consumption.
William Donahoe, 25, Consumption.
Alexander Jacobs, 8 months, Pneumonia.
Lucy Quinn, 60, Paralysis.
Ellen Bresnihan, 57, Consumption.

Several others who were attended by me in their last sickness, but were not under my care at the time of their death, are not included in this list.

The ambulance has been placed at my disposal by the courtesy of the City Marshal.

I have been greatly assisted in my duties by the Clerk of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, by the Superintendent and Matron of the City Farm, and by the police force, on all occasions. I return thanks to them all for their kindness and uniform courtesy to me.

Respectfully submitted.

RUFUS WOODWARD,

City Physician.



REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH.

To His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City Council :

The following report is submitted by the Board of Health :—

Appropriation,	\$2,400 00
Received from licenses, &c.,	116 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,516 00
Expended (for items, see Auditor's Report),	2,470 08
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended,	\$45 92

During the past year the following complaints have been received at this office, and investigated :—

General filthiness,	15
Foul privies and cess-pools,	408
Foul closets,	240
Defective plumbing,	75
Imperfect drainage,	240
Estates compelled to reconstruct their drainage,	246
Insufficient water supply, water shut off,	152
Houses not suitably trapped,	846
Filthy yards,	162
Filthy cellars,	64
Filthy estates,	23
Foul hennery,	1
Offensive trade,	1
Wells closed,	2
Houses vacated,	6
Foul alleys,	10

Foul urinals,	5
Low lands filled,	6
Dead animals removed,	18
Privies abandoned,	275
No cause for complaint,	75
Whole number of complaints,	1,897
Whole number of visits made,	5,600
Nuisances abated,	1,750

The registration of contagious diseases continues in force, and reports from the following cases have been received:—

	1885.	1884.
Number of cases of diphtheria,	360	398
Number of deaths,	49	64
Percentage of deaths,	15.1	13.6
Number of cases of scarlet fever,	73	60
Number of deaths,	1	4
Percentage of deaths,	1.3	6.6

From the above tables, it will be seen that the work of the Board has increased very largely during the past year.

The character of the work, also, is constantly changing. During the early years of its existence, little attention was paid to plumbing and drainage. When its office as guardian of the city's health becomes better recognized and understood, it can more easily assume the work of preventing the spread of contagious and infectious disease. At the first, many large nuisances existed, which have been gradually abated, until at the present date there are few conspicuously unhealthy localities in the city.

The increase of the number of complaints has made it necessary to employ a permanent inspector throughout the year. During the early months of the summer, two additional persons were engaged to make house-to-house inspection in the tenement-house sections of the city, where diseases have been especially prevalent. The condition of a large per cent. of the houses visited showed how much this kind of work is needed, and it is the intention of the Board to continue it until the whole city has been visited. In this connection it is gratifying to state that in nearly every case

the inspectors were well received by the tenants and property owners, and the improvements ordered by the Board, cheerfully made.

In order to have the plumbing regulations of the Board better enforced, steps were taken to have them embodied in an ordinance of the city, and all plumbers doing business here are now required to take out a license from the Board of Health. The importance of this matter of plumbing can hardly be over-rated. The sewers and cesspools are the breeding places of disease. Every house must of necessity be connected with them, and unless this connection be properly made, it is a source of the greatest danger to the community.

The experience of the past year has shown that it is useless to rely upon private enterprise to collect and care for house-offal. The first object of the public scavenger department is to gather and remove swill and house-offal. Making of pork is only a secondary consideration, while sickness or accidents to the swine kept at the City Farm has no effect upon the efficiency of the service. With individuals the result is quite different. If the stock die they have no use for the swill and cannot afford to collect it simply for the good of the public. Hence it has been decided to extend the area of public scavenger work to the Island and South Worcester districts, and to allow individuals to take out licenses to collect from the hotels and larger restaurants only.

The Board again recommend that a public service be established for the collection of ashes and rubbish. Worcester is behind many other cities in this respect.

Individuals spend each year twice the amount necessary to carry on such a service without obtaining one-half the efficiency. This material, which consists chiefly of ashes, house-sweepings, and other non-decomposing matter, could be used by the Board of Health judiciously in filling low lands.

For the last few years, the complaints of dead animals left in public places have increased to such an extent, that it has been deemed advisable to license a person to remove and care

for them. The Board has fixed the fees for such service as follows :—

For the removal of a dead horse or neat cattle,	\$2 00
For the removal of any other dead animal,	25
Said money to be collected from the owner of the animal, or the person on whose estate the animal is found.	

The need of a hospital for contagious diseases repeatedly comes to the notice of the Board of Health and to the City Physician. Strangers suddenly seized with diphtheria, servants in families, operatives in boarding-houses, suffering from this or other kindred affections have no place to which they can be removed.

By its rules the City Hospital cannot take them, the Almshouse and Police Station have no place for them, the pest-house is not available for such cases. In our present condition such persons must provide for themselves as they can, and in their endeavor to find a shelter, expose numberless persons to contagion and disease.

The providing such a hospital involves too great an expenditure to be undertaken by this Board, but they do earnestly recommend that one be built in connection with the Worcester City Hospital as speedily as possible.

During the past year the epidemic of small-pox has threatened the whole State. Worcester, by its position on the main lines of northern travel, was particularly exposed to this danger. Most fortunately there has not been a single case. Local quarantine was found to be impossible without a large outlay and much inconvenience to the traveling public. Therefore an arrangement was made with the New Hampshire State Board, the Manchester and Nashua Boards of Health, to vaccinate all emigrants from Montreal or vicinity who were ticketed to Worcester and did not show satisfactory evidence of previous vaccination and to notify us of all suspicious cases whose objective point was Worcester. Notice was also sent by these officers to our Board of all cases that were thought to need watching.

The thanks of the Board of Health are due to the gentlemen connected with the Manchester, the Nashua, and the State Board at Concord, for the thorough and efficient manner in which they did this work, and for the courtesy which they showed us on all occasions.

The Superintendent of Schools called the attention of the Board to the large number of unvaccinated children in the parochial schools of the city. A physician was at once employed to inspect these schools, and vaccinate all who presented no evidence of recent successful vaccination. Three hundred and fifty-three were found to require this prevention.

Public vaccination of adults and infants was established at the same time, and one hundred and eighty-three persons availed themselves of it. The inmates of the City Farm were also examined, and those who had no scars—to the number of eighteen—were vaccinated.

The arching of the main sewer between Franklin and Pond streets has been accomplished by the Sewer Department, during the past year, and this work will be continued through the city limits as soon as practicable.

No official return of deaths from our prevalent diseases has ever been made, and it has been thought desirable to publish from the records of the City Clerk, the number of deaths from the principal contagious and infectious diseases during the past twenty years.

	Popu- tion.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Small- Pox.	Measles.	Diarrhoeal Disease.	Malaria.
1864	29,041	917	3.54	27	20	30	74	4	17	103	0
1865	30,064	800	2.66	31	11	20	0	0	46	124	0
1866	32,267	717	2.22	21	14	19	46	3	1	95	0
1867	34,777	705	2.04	20	4	27	8	1	14	103	0
1868	36,687	789	2.15	39	10	2	16	1	2	64	1
1869	38,896	836	2.14	24	1	6	14	3	5	81	0
1870	41,005	964	2.34	39	22	23	36	17	8	133	0
1871	42,737	1193	2.70	36	35	57	94	2	4	130	3
1872	44,369	1437	3.23	29	18	30	131	0	74	186	0
1873	46,001	1103	2.37	30	10	25	33	17	1	108	0
1874	47,633	1027	2.27	18	9	16	8	0	2	135	0
1875	49,255	1091	2.21	23	11	28	26	0	13	126	0
1876	50,000	1110	2.20	32	35	35	90	0	0	151	0
1877	50,000	1131	2.26	43	62	19	23	0	13	128	0
1878	52,000	995	1.90	20	41	22	11	0	2	84	0
1879	53,000	981	1.85	19	24	23	7	2	5	91	2
1880	58,295	1290	2.21	36	17	10	35	13	2	147	3
1881	61,000	1212	1.98	27	26	22	47	0	10	92	1
1882	65,000	1302	2.00	32	17	20	22	0	5	181	3
1883	67,000	1380	2.00	25	32	22	12	0	14	140	2
1884	68,000	1386	2.03	24	85	42	9	0	2	142	0
1885	70 000	1394	1.99	19	71	34	4	0	0	159	2

Death rate for ten years ending 1875, 2.17.

Death rate for ten years ending 1885, 2.05.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY GRIFFIN,
JAMES C. COFFEY,
LEMUEL F. WOODWARD, } *Board
of
Health.*

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DIRECTORS IN 1886.

		TERM EXPIRES.
SAMUEL A. PORTER,	ALBERT WOOD,	Dec. 31, 1886.
JONAS G. CLARK,	FRANCIS H. DEWEY,	" 1887.
FRANCIS A. GASKILL,	JAMES E. ESTABROOK,	" 1888.
ADIN THAYER,	GEORGE SWAN,	" 1889.
THOMAS GRIFFIN,	E. HARLOW RUSSELL,	" 1890.
JOHN O. MARBLE,	A. GEORGE BULLOCK,	" 1891.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR.

PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

JAMES E. ESTABROOK.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

JONAS G. CLARK, ALBERT WOOD,
ADIN THAYER, JAMES E. ESTABROOK, FRANCIS A. GASKILL.

COMMITTEE ON THE READING-ROOM.

GEORGE SWAN, E. HARLOW RUSSELL, JOHN O. MARBLE.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUILDING.

SAMUEL A. PORTER, THOMAS GRIFFIN, ALBERT WOOD.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY, JONAS G. CLARK, A. GEORGE BULLOCK.

LIBRARIAN.

SAMUEL S. GREEN.

ASSISTANT-LIBRARIANS.

LUCIE A. YOUNG, JESSIE E. TYLER, ELLEN L. OTIS.
M. JENNIE BARBOUR, SARAH D. TUCKER.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Hon. Charles G. Reed, Mayor, and the City Council of the City of Worcester :

The Directors of the Free Public Library respectfully submit their twenty-sixth annual report.

The reports of the four Standing Committees of the Board, together with the report of the Librarian, and that of the Treasurer of the Reading-room Fund, are herewith transmitted.

We have continued cause to congratulate the citizens of Worcester on the growth and usefulness of the Free Public Library.

The number of bound volumes in the Library is 63,941, being an increase for the year of 2,737 volumes.

The number of volumes delivered for home use has been 147,486, as against 135,021 the previous year; the number delivered for reference use has been 58,036, as against 57,497 the previous year; making an aggregate of 205,522, or an average daily delivery of 669 volumes. This does not include the delivery on Sundays, for use within the building, of 2,076 volumes, which would make 207,598. The entire delivery for the year 1883 was 165,834 volumes, showing the astonishing *increase* in the delivery in three years of 41,764 volumes.

On a single day during the present year (Jan. 31, 1885), there was a delivery of 1,477 volumes. A mere statement of the above facts is sufficient, without comment, to prove the great value and usefulness of the Public Library to all classes of our citizens, and to entitle it to your liberal support.

The Librarian very properly calls our attention to the fact that we have been prevented from buying as many books as deemed desirable during the year, on account of being obliged to use a considerable sum from the city appropriation in improving the heating apparatus required for warming the library building. We trust that hereafter all such cases may be provided for, without rendering it necessary to use funds needed for the purchase of books.

The Reading-rooms continue to be a popular department of the Public Library. They are frequented at all hours of the day and evening, and often crowded with interested readers, for whose use two hundred and sixty-six newspapers, magazines and periodicals have been provided. On Sundays, they are opened from 2 to 9 P. M., and the average number of persons using them on that day is 249.

The amount of the Reading-room Fund is only \$10,812, originally raised by contributions from some of our own citizens. The reduced rate of interest has diminished the income, and it is insufficient. And the Directors heartily commend to some of our wealthy and liberal citizens the suggestion of the Committee on the Reading-room, that it would be a source of gratification if some citizen or citizens would find it agreeable to add to the amount of the fund a sum sufficient to make its income adequate to creditably maintain this department of the Library, without recourse to an appropriation made by the city; until this is done, an appropriation of not less than \$500 will be needed annually, in addition to the income of the present fund.

The Building Committee report that during the present year a new steel boiler for heating has been substituted for the old one, and a radiator placed in the front hall to heat a portion of the building, another room has been shelved in the basement for the accommodation of the circulating library, leaving only one more room which can be devoted to the storage of books in that department, and which will be required for that use during the next year.

In this connection the Directors desire to call your attention to that part of the report of the Librarian in which he says that the

need for increased quarters for the storage of books and consequent enlargement of the library building is imminent, and if the consideration of this matter is longer postponed we shall find ourselves seriously inconvenienced.

In the accompanying report of the Finance Committee will be found detailed statements of all the funds, and of all receipts and disbursements during the present year.

The Directors herewith submit their estimate of the amount of appropriation which will be needed for the requirements of the Public Library for the ensuing year, and while they feel that a much larger sum could be profitably expended, knowing the general advance for retrenchment in all departments of the city government, have asked only for such an appropriation as will enable them to meet the necessary wants of the Library.

It is hardly necessary for the Directors to renew, as they do, their annual statement of the value of the services of our Librarian and his continued courtesy in aiding in every way all who resort to the Library for information and investigation.

The increased use of the Library has added materially to the labors of all the assistants of the Librarian, but they have cheerfully met and satisfactorily performed all the duties of their several positions.

In behalf of the Directors,

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,

President.

Worcester, December 29, 1885.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*To Hon. Francis H. Dewey, President of the Board of
Directors of the Free Public Library:*

I herewith present the twenty-sixth annual report of the Librarian. It is the fifteenth which I have prepared.

The tables which usually form a part of this report will be found at its close. They show the receipts and expenditures of the library, its accessions, the number of volumes used by readers and students and the extent of the use of the reading-rooms on Sunday, and record such other facts in the history of the library for the past year as it is our custom to call attention to.

There has been a large increase in the use of the library during the past year, thus duplicating the experience of the previous year.

The whole number of volumes given out to readers and students is 207,598, an increase over the year before of 13,277. This use is divided among the different departments as follows: Circulating department 147,486; reference department, secular days 58,036; Sunday reference use, 2,076.

So large a growth in the use of the library is the more gratifying as it follows a very large increase in the previous year, and because it is observable in both departments, and in Sunday as well as week-day use.

The large use of the reference department has grown up almost wholly in fifteen years, and as reported here, is exclusive

of the immense use of the 266 papers, magazines and reviews to be found in the reading-rooms.

The week-day reference use, it may also be added, is almost wholly for purposes of study.

It is gratifying to note, also, that the great increase in the use of the circulating department during the past year has been brought about without lowering at all the high standard which we have always maintained in our purchases, and while on the other hand we have even raised that standard very considerably.

The use of books by scholars and teachers both in the library building and in the school-houses continues to increase, and some new experiments in doing this kind of work have been successfully tried during the year.

The whole number of volumes in the library is 63,941, an increase during the year of 2,737 volumes.

I am sorry not to be able to report a larger increase, but we were prevented from buying as many books for the Circulating and Intermediate Departments as in the previous year, on account of the necessity of using a considerable portion of the city appropriation in improving the heating apparatus required for warming the library building. The number of volumes bought for these two departments is 600 less than that reported for last year. It is very desirable that \$4,000 should be spent for additions to these portions of the Library the coming year.

A list of persons and institutions to whom we are indebted for gifts is appended to this report. Our thanks are due to all the givers. We owe especial gratitude to the Boston Athenæum, Harvard College Library, the Boston Public Library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and other libraries, for generously lending us many books which citizens of Worcester have wished to use, and we have greater reason to be grateful because the kindness which libraries have shown to us during the past year has been extended to us during a series of years.

It is my duty to call the attention of the Board again to the fact that the need for increased quarters for the storage of books and consequently for an enlargement of the library building is imminent. If the consideration of the matter is longer post-

poned, we shall soon find ourselves seriously inconvenienced. The nearness of the time when the space in the present building applicable to the purpose of housing the books of the Circulating Department will be exhausted is remarked upon in the report of the Building Committee. Immediate action in regard to this matter is very important.

The executive officers of the library wish me to say to the Board of Directors that they are sensible of the kindness which it manifests in all its relations with them, and are desirous of expressing gratitude for its courtesy and kind actions.

Following is my account of money collected for fines, etc., with the signatures of the three members of the Finance Committee, which were attached to it after examination of the account by the Committee :—

CITY OF WORCESTER,

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, December, 1885.

We have examined the Librarian's account from December 1, 1884, the date of the last settlement, and find it stands as follows :—

Cash balance in librarian's hands, December 1, 1884,	\$197 47	
Received for fines,	476 45	
“ from sale of catalogues and lists of books,	127 37	
“ from deposits by persons not regularly allowed to take out books,	29 00	
“ from the sale of books, waste-paper, etc.,	7 90	
	<hr/>	\$838 19
Paid in return of deposits, etc.,	\$ 28 39	
“ W. S. Barton, city treasurer,	603 63	
	<hr/>	\$632 02
Balance in librarian's hands, December 1, 1885,	206 17	
	<hr/>	\$838 19

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,	} Finance Committee.
JONAS G. CLARK,	
SAMUEL D. NYE,	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Municipal appropriation,	\$12,000 00
Income from invested funds :—	
Green Library Fund,	\$1,639 87
Reading-room Fund,	394 85
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,034 72
Receipts from dog licenses,	2,878 50
“ “ fines,	473 61
“ “ sale of catalogues,	127 37
Payments for missing and damaged books,	5 00
Sundries (including \$0.61, the amount received from depositors in excess of the amount returned to them),	6 35
	<hr/>
	\$17,525 55
Cash on hand at last report.—	
Green Library Fund,	\$2,665 46
Reading-room Fund,	75 51
Fines, catalogues, etc.,	197 47
	<hr/>
	\$2,938 44
	<hr/>
	\$20,463 99

EXPENDITURES.

BOOK ACCOUNT

Books :—	
Green Library Fund,	\$1,714 64
City appropriation,	3,155 33
	<hr/>
	\$4,869 97
Periodicals :—	
Green Library Fund,	\$ 37 87
City appropriation,	438 05
Reading-room Fund,	486 93
	<hr/>
	\$962 85
Binding,	958 75

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Repairs and additions, }	\$1,521 75
Furniture and fixtures, }	
Insurance,	25 00
Fuel,	276 32
Lights,	801 20

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Administration (including wages of janitor),	\$5,708 00
Cataloguing,	541 66
Extra service,	1,216 17

SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

Printing catalogues,	\$139 66
Blanks and stationery,	115 91
Postage,	109 36
Sundries :—Water for elevator, etc.,	\$ 98 31
Printing report,	. 43 98
Freight (foreign and domestic), expressage and minor running expenses,	272 41

 \$414 70

Paper covers (covering paper),	61 20
--------------------------------	-------

 \$17,722 50

Cash on hand December 1, 1885 :—

Green Library Fund,	\$2,552 82
Money received from fines, sale of catalogues, etc.,	206 17

 \$2,758 99

Reading-room Fund (deficit),	20 57
------------------------------	-------

 \$2,738 42

 \$20,460 92

Municipal appropriation transferred to the Sinking Fund,	3 07
--	------

 \$20,463 99

ACCESSIONS.

Increase of volumes by purchase :—

Green Library,	344
Intermediate Department,	495
Circulating Department,	1,479

 2,318

Increase of volumes by gifts :—

Intermediate Department,	468
Circulating Department,	30

 498

Increase of volumes by binding periodicals :—

Green Library,	21
Intermediate Department,	291
Circulating Department,	35

 347

Increase by placing unbound periodicals in the library :—		
Intermediate Department,		6
Number of missing volumes restored since last report :—		
Circulating Department,		1
		<hr/> 3,170
Number of volumes withdrawn since last report :—		
Green Library (three volumes bound together; to count hereafter as one volume only),	2	
Intermediate Department,	208	
Circulating Department,	201	
	<hr/>	411
Number of volumes missing since last report :—		
Circulating Department,		22
		<hr/> 433
Net increase for the year,		<hr/> 2,737
Number of volumes in the library as last reported :—		
Green Library,	20,961	
Intermediate Department,	14,107	
Circulating Department,	26,136	
	<hr/>	61,204
Total number of volumes in the library,		<hr/> 63,941
Increase of unbound pamphlets by purchase :—		
Green Library,	1	
Intermediate Department,	40	
	<hr/>	41
Increase of unbound pamphlets by gifts :—		
Intermediate Department,	361	
	<hr/>	402
Number of unbound pamphlets withdrawn,		<hr/> 7
Net increase for the year,		395
Number of newspapers subscribed for :—		
Reading-room fund,		104
Number of newspapers given to the Reading-room,		41
Number of magazines subscribed for :—		
Reading-room fund,	79	
Green Library fund,	7	
City fund,	24	
	<hr/>	110
Number of magazines given to Reading-room,		11
21		

CIRCULATION.

Number of days the Circulating Department was open,	307
Number of days the Reference Department was open,	359
Number of days the lower Reading-room was open,	365
Number of volumes delivered for home use,	147,486
Number of volumes delivered for reference use,	58,036
Average daily use (home and reference), (Circulating Department, 480; Reference Department, 189),	669
Largest daily use (home and reference), January 31, 1885,	1,477
(Largest in Circulating Department, January 31, 1,171 volumes; in Reference Department, March 23, 435 volumes).	
Smallest daily use (home and reference), July 2,	308
(Smallest in Circulating Department, October 13, 218 volumes; in Reference Department, July 2, 45 volumes).	
Number of books lost and paid for:—	
Circulating Department,	4
Number of books lost and not paid for:—	
Circulating Department,	18
Number of books worn out and withdrawn:—	
Intermediate Department,	208
Circulating Department,	201
	<hr/>
	409
Number of notices to delinquents,	6,020
Number of volumes bound,	2,239
Number of names registered during the year,	1,836
Total number of names registered (a new registry made July 1, 1873),	27,009

SUNDAY USE.

The Reading-rooms are open from 2 to 9 P. M.	
Number of persons using the upper room,	4,184
Number of persons using the lower room,	8,774
Total number,	12,958
Average number of persons, per Sunday, using the rooms,	249
Largest Sunday attendance, March 8,	386
Smallest Sunday attendance, July 19,	87
Number of volumes delivered (for use within the building),	2,076
Average number of volumes delivered per Sunday,	40

SAMUEL S. GREEN,
Librarian.

APPENDIX.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets	DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets
Adams, Charles Kendall, <i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i> ,			School Committee,	15	
Addeman, J. M., <i>Providence, R. I.</i> ,		1	Public Library,		3
Albany, Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement,		1	Boston University,		2
American Antiquarian Society,	1	2	Bostonian Society,		1
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 3 folded sheets,			Bowdoin College, <i>Brunswick, Me.</i> ,		1
American Home Missionary Society,			Bradlee, C. D., <i>Boston</i> , 1 folded sheet, 3 sheets,		1
American Institute of Mining Engineers,	2		Bradley, C. S., <i>Providence, R. I.</i> ,		1
American Unitarian Association,			Bridge, Samuel J., <i>Roxbury</i> ,		1
Amherst College,			Bridgeport, <i>Conn.</i> , Public Library,		1
Anonymous, 8 folded sheets, 3 newspapers,	2		Brookline Public Library,		1
Apprentices' Library, <i>New York City</i> ,		19	Brooklyn, <i>N. Y.</i> , Civil Service Commission,		1
Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia,		1	Brooklyn Library, <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> ,		4
Archæological Institute of America,	1	1	Brooks, Arthur A., <i>Greenfield</i> ,		1
Armstrong, S. C., <i>Hampton, Va.</i> ,		1	Browne, D. L. Scott, <i>New York</i> ,	3	
Arundel Society, 2 folded sheets.			Burrill, T. J., <i>Champaign, Ill.</i> ,		1
Astor Library, <i>New York City</i> ,	2	1	Cambridge, <i>England</i> , Public Free Library,		1
Barber, Miss R. E.	2		Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association,		1
Barrow-in-Furness Free Public Library,			Cambridge Public Library, <i>Cambridge, Mass.</i> ,		1
Bartlett, Theodore H.	1	2	Cardiff Free Library, Museum and Science and Art Schools, <i>Cardiff, Wales</i> ,		1
Bates, Theodore C.		1	Chalmers, Patrick, <i>Wimbledon, Eng.</i> , 3 circulars.		
Berry, John M., 2 newspapers, 11 Circulars,		3	Chamberlain, Mellen, <i>Boston</i> ,		1
Bigelow Free Public Library, <i>Clinton</i> ,		1	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company,		1
Birmingham Free Library Committee,		1	Chicago Public Library,		1
Blair, H. W., <i>U. S. S.</i> ,	4		Childs, George W., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> ,		1
Blanchard, F. S. & Co., 1 newspaper.			Cincinnati Board of Education,	1	
Bodleian Library, <i>Oxford, Eng.</i> ,		1	Cincinnati Public Library,	2	1
Boston, City of,	2		Cleveland Public Library,		1
City Council.	3		Cobden Club, <i>London, Eng.</i> ,	1	1
			Cogswell, E. R., <i>Cambridge, Mass.</i> ,	1	
			Colby University, <i>Waterville Me.</i> ,		1
			College of the Holy Cross, <i>Worcester</i> .		1

DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets.	DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Columbia College, <i>New York City</i> ,			Green, Samuel A., <i>Boston</i> , 2		
Concord Free Public Library, <i>Concord, Mass.</i> ,			folded sheets,	2	10
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, <i>New Haven, Conn.</i> ,			Green, Samuel S., 4 newspapers,		
Cornell University, <i>Ithaca, N. Y.</i> ,	1		1 sheet. 1 card,	3	25
Coxe, Robert E.,	1		Greene, J. Evarts,	1	
Crosby, W. O., <i>Boston</i> , 1 folded sheet,			Groton Public Library,	1	
Crunden, Frederick M., <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i> ,			Hamilton, Frank H., <i>New York City</i> ,		1
Curry, S. S., <i>Boston</i> ,			Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, <i>Hampton, Va.</i> , 1 folded sheet,		2
Dalton, Joseph G., <i>Boston</i> ,	1		Harris, George W., <i>Ithaca, N. Y.</i> ,		1
Damon, Mrs. Charles B.,	1		Harrison, George L., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> ,	1	
Dana, John A.,	1		Harrison, J. B., <i>Franklin Falls, N. H.</i> , 1 folded sheet.		
Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, <i>Davenport, Iowa</i> ,			Hartford Library Association,		3
Davis, Horace, <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> ,			Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.,	1	
Devens, Charles, <i>Boston</i> ,	1		Harvard University, <i>Cambridge</i> ,		4
Dodge, Reuben Rawson,			Harvard University, <i>Cambridge</i> ,		
Drew, Allis & Co.,	14		Theological Faculty,	1	
Dundee Free Library, <i>Dundee, Scotland</i> ,			Hathorne, W. H.,		1
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas., <i>Boston</i> ,	1		Hawley, Goodrich & Co., <i>Hartford, Conn.</i> ,		1
Edes, Henry H., <i>Charlestown</i> ,			Highland Military Academy, <i>Worcester</i> ,		1
Ellis, George H., <i>Boston</i> ,			Hill, Frances A.,		2
Emmanuel College, <i>Cambridge, Eng.</i> ,	1		Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1 sheet.		
Essex Institute, <i>Salem</i> ,			Hitchcock, S. A.,	1	
Estabrook, George H.,	1		Hoar, Geo. F., <i>U.S.S.</i> , 1 sheet.	107	12
Estes & Lauriat, <i>Boston</i> ,			Houghton, Mifflin & Co., <i>Boston</i> ,		1
Fall River Public Library,			Howes, Mrs. E. S.,	11	
First Parish, <i>Hingham</i> ,	1		Howland, Henry J., 1 programme,		2
Foster, W. E., <i>Providence, R. I.</i> , 1 newspaper,			Huling, Ray Greene, <i>Fitchburg</i> ,		2
Francis, George E., 1 newspaper,	2		Indianapolis Public Library,	1	
Frazar, Everett, <i>New York City</i> ,			Iowa Agricultural College, <i>Ames, Iowa</i> ,		1
Friends' Free Reading Room and Library, <i>Germantown, Pa.</i> ,			Jenkins, James, 1 manuscript letter.		
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, <i>New York City</i> ,			Johns Hopkins University,		12
Glasgow, E. B., 2 folded sheets,			Kansas State Board of Agriculture,	1	1
Gould, George, <i>London, Eng.</i> ,			Ladies' Benevolent Society of First Unitarian Church, 1 folded sheet.		
Gow, George B., <i>Glens Falls, N. Y.</i> , 1 newspaper,			Ladies' Commission on Sunday School Books,		1
Green, Andrew H., <i>New York City</i> ,	6	15	Lancaster, <i>Mass.</i> , Library,		1
			Lawrence Free Public Library,		1

DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets	DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets
Lea Brothers & Co., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> ,	1		Mercantile Library, <i>New York City</i> ,		3
Leavitt, George A. & Co., <i>New York City</i> ,	1		Mercantile Library of Philadelphia,		2
Leeds, Josiah W., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> ,	1		Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco,		1
Leeds, <i>England</i> , Free Public Library and Museum,	1		Mercantile Library Company, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> ,	2	
Leicester Academy, 2 numbers of a paper,	1	1	Middlesex Mechanics' Association, <i>Lowell</i> ,		1
Leicester Public Library,	1	1	Milwaukee, <i>Wis.</i> , Public Library, Bulletins,		1
Leominster, Town of,	1	1	Minnesota Historical Society, <i>St. Paul, Minn.</i> ,		1
Levi Parsons Library, <i>Gloversville, N. Y.</i> ,	1	1	Mitchell Library, <i>Glasgow, Scotland</i> ,		1
Library Company of Philadelphia,	2		Morse Institute, <i>Natick</i> ,	1	
Lincoln, Edward S.,	1	5	Munn & Co., <i>New York City</i> ,	2	
Lincoln Library, Trustees of,	1		Museum of Comparative Zoölogy through Alexander Agassiz, <i>Cambridge</i> ,		13
Linderfelt, Klas August, <i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i> ,	1		National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, <i>Milwaukee Co., Wis.</i> ,		1
Liverpool, <i>England</i> , Free Public Library,	1		National Newspaper Agency, <i>Quincy, Mich.</i> ,		1
London, <i>England</i> , Corporation of the City of London,	2		New Bedford Free Public Library,		1
Lovell, John W. & Co., <i>New York City</i> ,	1		New England Conservatory of Music, <i>Boston</i> ,		1
Lynn Public Library,	1		New Jersey State Library, <i>Newark, N. J.</i> ,	1	
Malden Public Library,	1		New York State Library,	4	3
Manchester, <i>England</i> , Public Free Libraries,	1		Newburyport Public Library,		1
Manchester, <i>N. H.</i> , City Library,	1		Newton Free Library,		1
Marble, Albert P.,	1	1	Niagara Falls Association,		1
Marble, J. O.,	3		North Brookfield Free Public Library,	1	
Marlboro' Public Library,	1		North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, <i>Raleigh, N. C.</i> ,		1
Massachusetts, Board of Railroad Commissioners,	1		Northboro Free Library,		1
Secretary of Commonwealth,	10	1	Northrop, B. G., <i>Clinton, Conn.</i> ,		2
State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity,	1		1 folded sheet.		
State Library,	1		Noyes, Henry D. & Co., <i>Boston</i> ,		1
State Lunatic Hospital, <i>Northampton</i> ,	1		Orr, Mrs. Sutherland, <i>London, Eng.</i> ,	1	
State Lunatic Hospital, <i>Worcester</i> ,	1		Paine, Nathaniel,	1	5
State Normal School, <i>Worcester</i> ,	1		Peabody Institute, <i>Danvers</i> ,		1
Massachusetts Baptist Convention,	1		Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind,		1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,	1		Phillips Exeter Academy, <i>Exeter, N. H.</i> ,		1
May, Samuel, <i>Leicester</i> , 1 sheet,	11				
Mechanics' Institute, <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> ,	1				

DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets	DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets
Pierpont, J. P.,		3	Stetson, W. K., <i>Middletown,</i>		
Pillsbury, Parker, <i>Concord, N. H.,</i>		1	<i>Conn.,</i>		1
Plymouth, <i>England,</i> Free Public			Stevens, B. F., <i>London, Eng.,</i>		1
Library,		1	Stirling's and Glasgow Public		
Poole, William F., <i>Chicago, Ill.,</i>		1	Library,		1
Portland Public Library, 1 news-			Strout, James E., <i>Washington,</i>		2
paper.			<i>D. C.,</i>		
Providence, <i>R. I.,</i> City Messen-			Taunton Public Library,		1
ger,		1	Thayer, Eli,		1
Providence & Worcester Rail-			Toledo Public Library,		1
road Co.,		1	Toronto Public Library,	1	1
Providence Athenæum,		2	Trübner & Co., <i>London, Eng.,</i>		2
Providence Public Library,		1	Tufts College, <i>Medford,</i>		3
Publishers of Baltimore Ameri-			Tyler, Jessie E., 1 newspaper.		
can,		1	Unitarian Sunday School Soci-		
Publishers of High School Ar-			ety,	1	1
gus,	1		United States, Bureau of Edu-		8
Raymond, W.,		1	cation,		
Redwood Library and Athenæum,			Bureau of Navigation,		1
<i>Newport, R. I.,</i>		2	Chief of Engineers,	4	
Rice, W. W., <i>M. C.,</i>	4		Chief Signal Officer,	1	
Richmond, Surrey, Free Public			Civil Service Commission,	1	2
Library,		1	Department of Agriculture,		1
Roe, Alfred S.,		2	Department of State,	5	15
Roffe, A. H. & Co., <i>Boston,</i>		1	Department of War,	5	5
Rogers Free Library, <i>Bristol,</i>			Department of the Interior,	178	4
<i>R. I.,</i>		1	Department of the Treasury,	4	
Rotherham Free Public Library,			Naval Academy,		1
Royal Society of Canada, <i>Mon-</i>		1	Naval Observatory,		1
<i>treal, Canada,</i>	1		Post-Office Department,	1	
Royse, Noble K., <i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>		1	University of Vermont,		1
Russell & Huidekoper, 1 card.			Uxbridge Free Public Library,		2
St. Louis Mercantile Library			Walsall Free Library,		1
Association,		1	Ware Brothers, <i>Philadelphia,</i>		
St. Louis Public School Library,		1	<i>Pa.,</i>	1	
Salisbury, Stephen,	5		Washburn & Moen Manufactur-		1
Sargent, John O., <i>Cambridge,</i>	4		ing Co., 1 folded sheet.	1	5
Sawyer Free Library,	1		Washington & Lee University,		1
Sheffield Scientific School of		1	Watertown Free Public Library,		1
Yale College,		1	Wayland, Francis, <i>New Haven,</i>		
Smith, Mrs. Charles W.,	1		<i>Conn.,</i>		3
Smith, Henry M.,	14	2	Whitman College, <i>Walla Walla,</i>		
Smithsonian Institution, <i>Wash-</i>			<i>W. T.,</i>		1
<i>ington, D. C.,</i>	6	1	Wicksteed, Richard John, <i>Otta-</i>		
Soldiers' Home in Massachu-			<i>wa, Canada,</i>		1
setts, <i>Chelsea,</i>		1	Wilmington Institute,		1
Southbridge Town Officers,		1	Wilson, G. H., <i>Boston,</i>		1
Spelling Reform Association,		1	Winsor, Justin, <i>Cambridge,</i>		2
<i>New York City,</i>		2	Woburn Public Library,		1
Springfield City Library Asso-			Woman's Medical College of		
ciation,		1	Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia,</i>		
Steele, Henry T., <i>Chicago, Ill.,</i>		1	<i>Pa.,</i>		1
Steiner, Lewis H., <i>Frederick City,</i>			Worcester, City Clerk,	3	
<i>Md.,</i>	1		City Council,	14	

DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets	DONORS.	Books.	Pamphlets
City Hospital,		1	Young Men's Association, <i>Buf-</i>		
Superintendent of Schools,		1	<i>falo, N. Y.,</i>		1
Worcester Academy,		1	Young Men's Christian Associ-		
Worcester County Free Institute			ation, <i>New York City,</i>		1
of Industrial Science,		1	Young Men's Christian Associ-		
Worcester County Horticultu-			ation, <i>Worcester,</i>		1
ral Society,		1	Young Men's Library, <i>Buffalo,</i>		
Worcester County Musical As-			<i>N. Y.,</i> Bulletins,		1
sociation,	1	1	Young Men's Mercantile Libra-		
Worcester Society of Antiquity,		2	ry Association, <i>Cincinnati,</i>		
Wright, W. H. K., <i>Plymouth,</i>			<i>Ohio,</i>		1
<i>Eng.,</i>		1			
Yale College, <i>New Haven, Conn.,</i>		4			
				498	459

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

To the Directors of the Free Public Library:

Eleven meetings have been held by the Committee on the Library during the year.

A minute account is given in the report of the Librarian of the work which has been done in the province of this Committee, and reference is made to that report for information which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

The number of books purchased with money from the city appropriation has been 600 smaller than that which represents the purchases of the previous year. It was anticipated at the beginning of the year that such would be the case as, owing to extensive improvements which had to be made in our heating apparatus, the amount of money available from the appropriation for buying books was five or six hundred dollars less than last year.

It is very desirable that we should have an appropriation which will enable us to spend \$4,000 for books from the city appropriation the coming year.

Purchases have been made during the year in accordance with votes of the committee as follows:—

For the Green Library,	344 volumes.
“ Intermediate Department,	495 “
“ Circulating Department,	1479 “

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the comparatively small number of books bought, the increase in the use of the Library has been large.

It is the opinion of the Committee that every effort has been made by the executive officers of the Library to gratify the wishes of readers and students, and it is its belief that its affairs have been administered to the general satisfaction of the community.

JONAS G. CLARK.

ALBERT WOOD.

ADIN THAYER.

JAMES E. ESTABROOK.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE READING-ROOM.

To the Directors of the Free Public Library :

The use of the Reading-rooms has continued to increase during the past year and is very large.

It is necessary year by year to add to the list of papers and magazines taken here (the popular satisfaction found in periodical literature being so great as it is), and this fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that the rate of interest at which the Reading-room Fund can be kept safely invested has materially decreased, makes it necessary to ask yearly for a somewhat larger sum from the City Government to supply reading matter enough for the users of the Reading-rooms. \$500 will be needed for the present year, in addition to the income from the Reading-room Fund.

The committee would be very much gratified should some citizen or citizens find it convenient and agreeable to add to the amount of that fund a sum sufficient to make its income at current rates of interest, adequate to creditably maintain this department of the library without recourse to money raised by taxation.

Appended to this report is a list of newspapers and other periodicals which were taken here during the past year and on it are marked such of those as have been added to our list or dropped from it since it was last reported on.

The number of newspapers, literary, historical, scientific and illustrated papers, magazines, reviews, etc., subscribed for or

given to the library and which have been laid on our tables or placed on racks for the use of readers during the year just closed is 214. Besides this number 52 periodicals have been given to us. For these gifts the committee desires to express especial thanks because of their number and value, and for the reason that they show a marked interest in the library on the part of proprietors of periodicals and other friends.

All the papers and other periodicals in the Reading-rooms are publicly displayed, and no application on the part of readers is necessary in order to get access to them; everybody is free to circulate among them at will. The losses consequent upon this practice are trifling and not to be considered for a moment in comparison with the advantages which readers derive from being able to rummage unrestricted among serial publications.

GEO. SWAN,	} Committee on Reading-room.
W. A. WILLIAMS.	
E. H. RUSSELL,	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICALS SUBSCRIBED FOR.

Academy, The.	Army and navy journal.
Albany evening journal.	L'Art.
Allehanda för Folket.	*Art amateur, The.
Allgemeine Zeitung.	Art interchange, The.
American agriculturist.	Art journal, The.
American antiquarian.	Athenæum, The.
American architect and building news.	Atlantic monthly.
American bookseller, The	Auk, The.
American Catholic quarterly review.	Baltimore American.
American journal of numismatics.	Banker's magazine, The.
American journal of philology.	*†Bay state monthly, The.
American journal of science.	Berkshire courier, The.
American naturalist, The.	Bibliotheca sacra.
American Society of Civil Engineers, Transactions.	Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine.
*Analyst, The.	Book-lore.
Andover review, The.	Bookseller, The.
Antiquary, The.	Boston commonwealth.
Architektonisches Skizzen-Buch.	Boston daily advertiser.
	Boston evening transcript.
	Boston evening journal.

- Boston evening traveller.
 Boston globe.
 Boston herald.
 Boston post.
 British quarterly review.
 Brunonian, The.
 Builder, The.
 ‡Bulletin of Massachusetts Natural History.
 Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.
 Carriage monthly.
 *Carpentry and building.
 Catholic world, The.
 Century, The.
 Chambers's journal.
 Chemical news, The.
 †Chicago legal news.
 Chicago tribune.
 Cincinnati commercial gazette.
 Commercial and financial chronicle.
 Commercial bulletin.
 Comptes rendus.
 Connecticut courant.
 Contemporary review, The.
 Cornhill magazine, The.
 Critic, The.
 Cultivator and country gentlemen.
 Daily graphic, The.
 Detroit weekly tribune.
 Deutsche Montags-Blatt.
 Deutsche Rundschau.
 Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal.
 Eclectic magazine.
 Edinburgh review, The.
 Education.
 Electrician and Electrical engineer, The.
 Engineer, The.
 Engineering and mining journal, The.
 Engineering news.
 English illustrated magazine, The.
 Essex county mercury.
 L'Evenement.
 Evening post, The.
 Evening standard, The.
 Evening star, The.
 *Every other Saturday.
 Forest and stream.
 Fortnightly review, The.
 Le français.
 Fresenius Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie.
 Gaelic journal, The.
 Garde-meuble, Le.
 Gardeners' monthly, The.
 Gentleman's magazine, The.
 Gewerbehalle.
 Good words.
 Graphic, The.
 Harper's bazaar.
 Harper's new monthly magazine.
 Harper's weekly.
 Harvard advocate, The.
 Harvard lampoon, The.
 Ibis, The.
 Illustrated London news, The.
 L'Illustration.
 Illustrerad tidning.
 Independent, The.
 Independent statesman, The.
 Iron.
 Iron age, The.
 Iron trade circular.
 Journal de menuiserie.
 Journal manuel de peintures.
 Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
 Journal of the Chemical Society.
 Journal of education.
 *Journal of education (London).
 Journal of the Franklin Institute.
 Journal of science, The.
 Journal of philology.
 Journal of the Society of Arts.
 Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.
 Journal of speculative philosophy.
 Kennebec journal, The.
 Keynote, The.
 Latine.
 Library chronicle, The.
 Library journal.
 Life.
 Lippincott's magazine.
 Literary world, The.
 Littell's living age.

- Liverpool weekly mercury, The.
 Le livre.
 London, Edinburgh and Dublin philosophical magazine.
 Longman's magazine.
 Lowell weekly journal.
 Macmillan's magazine.
 Magazine of American history, The.
 Mail, The.
 Maine state press.
 Manufacturer and builder, The.
 Mind.
 Mining and scientific press.
 Mining journal, The.
 Montreal weekly herald.
 Nation, The.
 National review, The.
 Nature.
 New England historical and genealogical register.
 New Englander.
 New York daily tribune.
 New York herald.
 New York times.
 News and courier, The.
 Nineteenth century, The.
 North American review, The.
 Notes and queries.
 La nouvelle revue.
 Outing.
 *Overland monthly, The.
 Pall mall budget.
 Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography.
 Philadelphia photographer, The.
 Photographic times, The.
 Phrenological journal, The.
 Pilot, The.
 Polybiblion.
 Popular science monthly.
 Popular science news and Boston journal of chemistry.
 Portfolio, The.
 Press, The.
 Providence daily journal.
 Psyche.
 Public opinion.
 Publishers' weekly, The.
 Punch.
 Quarterly journal of inebriety, The.
 Quarterly review.
 *Railroad gazette.
 Revue des deux mondes.
 Royal Geographical Society. Proceedings.
 St. Louis globe-democrat.
 St. Nicholas.
 Sanitarian.
 Saturday review, The.
 Science.
 Scientific American.
 Scientific American supplement.
 Shakespeariana.
 Spectator, The.
 Spirit of the times.
 Springfield daily republican.
 †Stimmen aus Maria Laach.
 Student's journal, The.
 Sunday review, The.
 Telegraphic journal and Electrical review.
 Travelers' official guide.
 United service gazette.
 United States official postal guide.
 Van Nostrand's engineering magazine.
 Weekly alta California.
 Weekly freeman and Irish agriculturist.
 Weekly Scotsman, The.
 Westminster review, The.
 Woonsocket patriot.
 ‡Worcester county naturalist, The.
 Worcester daily spy.
 Worcester evening gazette.
 World, The.
 Yale courrant.

*Began to take this year. †Discontinued. ‡Publication discontinued.

GIFTS TO THE READING-ROOM.

American,	Publishers.
American gas light journal,	G. Warren Dresser, Editor.
Amerikanische Turnzeitung,	Publishers.
American machinist,	Proprietors of the Spy.
Baptist missionary magazine,	F. A. Gaskill.
Berrow's Worcester journal,	Charles H. Birbeck.
Bookbuyer,	Publishers.
Boston sentinel,	Publishers.
Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufactures,	Association.
*Caldwell tribune,	Publishers.
Christian leader,	Universalist Publishing House.
Christian register,	American Unitarian Association.
*College argus,	E. A. Welch.
Congressional record,	W. W. Rice.
Le courier de Worcester,	Publishers.
Day star,	Publishers.
Donahoe's magazine,	Thomas J. Conaty.
Engineering,	Publishers.
Evesham journal,	Publishers.
Fitchburg weekly sentinel,	Sentinel Printing Co.
Good cheer,	Publishers.
Home missionary,	Publishers.
Index,	Publishers.
L'Independent,	Publishers.
Locomotive,	J. L. Smith.
Maine farmer,	Proprietors of the Spy.
Massachusetts ploughman,	Proprietors of the Spy.
Mid-Weekly,	Jessie E. Tyler.
Missionary herald,	Publishers.
Musical herald,	Publishers.
Musical times,	Publishers.
New England farmer,	Proprietors of the Spy.
New England Staaten Zeitung,	Publishers.
Official gazette of the U. S. Patent Office,	U. S. Patent Office.
Our dumb animals,	Publishers.
Public ledger,	George W. Childs, Proprietor.
Signs of the times,	Eliza Thayer.
Southern workman,	Mrs. P. S. L. Canfield.
Sunday herald,	Anonymous.
Le travailleur,	Publishers.
Tuftonian,	Tufts College.
Universalist quarterly,	S. D. Harding.
Union signal,	James A. Norcross.

Unitarian review,	American Unitarian Association.
Voice,	Funk & Wagnalls.
Watchman,	Publishers.
Worcester daily spy,	Publishers.
Worcester daily times,	Publishers.
Worcester evening gazette,	Publishers.
*Worcester home journal,	Publishers.
World's crisis,	Publishers.
Zion's herald,	Anonymous.

*Discontinued.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE BUILDING.

To the Directors of the Free Public Library:

Our old boiler having proved inadequate to heat so much space as it has latterly been necessary to warm, it became important that a new one should be procured. During last summer a larger steel boiler has been substituted for the old one. A radiator has been placed in the front hall to heat a portion of the building that has been found very cold during recent winters.

Another room in the basement has been shelved during the year for the accommodation of the accumulation of the Circulating Department. One more room is left which can be devoted to the storage of books in that department. Another year that room will be required and when it has been filled the capacity of the building for housing the books of the Circulating Department will be exhausted.

Certain repairs should have been made last year but it was necessary to put off making them, so much money was needed in renewing and improving the heating apparatus.

Four hundred dollars will be asked for with which to do this and other work. The estimates for coal, gas and water will be about the same as last year excepting that the amount to be spent for gas will have to be slightly increased to meet the consumption caused by the addition of a few new burners in the Circulating Department.

S. A. PORTER.
SAM'L D. NYE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the Directors of the Free Public Library : —

The Finance Committee herewith submit the financial statement of the Free Public Library and the Green Library Fund for the year ending November 30, 1885.

The result showing the present amount of the Green Library Fund to be \$41,471.79, an increase from the previous year of \$532.19.

The amount of the City appropriation last year was \$12,000 and from dog-license money, fines, and miscellaneous receipts at the library, \$3,482.13, making a total of resources \$15,482.13, and the expenditures were \$15,479.06, leaving a balance of \$3.07. An examination of the details of the expenditures will show that they have been judiciously and economically made.

The Committee herewith present for your consideration their estimate of the necessary expenditures for the coming year.

Besides the ordinary expenditures, it is very desirable that an appropriation should be made sufficient for the purchase of a safe suitable for the preservation of valuable papers and records which in case of their loss could not be replaced.

The Committee desire to express their satisfaction with the accuracy with which the accounts of William S. Barton, Esq., the City Treasurer, are kept relative to the funds of the library.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,	} <i>Finance</i> <i>Committee.</i>
JONAS G. CLARK,	
SAM'L D. NYE,	

CITY APPROPRIATION.

Financial Statement for the year ending November 30, 1885.

RESOURCES.

City appropriation,	\$12,000 00
Dog money,	2,878 50
Fines, sale of catalogues, etc.,	603 63
	<hr/>
	\$15,482 13

EXPENDITURES.

Binding,	\$958 75
Printing lists of additions,	139 66
Other printing and charging slips,	113 66
Freight, postage stamps, expressage, and minor running expenses,	314 77
Paper for covering books and stationery,	97 18
Postal cards for notices to delinquents,	65 00
Cards for cataloguing,	8 25
Repairs, furniture, brushes, etc.,	1,521 75
Coal and wood,	276 32
Gas,	801 20
Water,	98 31
Salaries of assistants,	3,124 66
Salary of Librarian,	2,500 00
Wages of janitor and messenger,	625 00
Additional library service,	1,216 17
Insurance,	25 00
Books,	3,243 38
Papers and periodicals (in addition to the amount of money spent from the income of the Reading-room Fund),	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,479 06
Balance to sinking fund,	3 07
	<hr/>
	\$15,482 13

FRANCIS H. DEWEY, }
 JONAS G. CLARK, } *Finance Committee.*
 SAMUEL D. NYE, }

GREEN LIBRARY FUND.

Nov. 30, 1885.

The income for the year ending November 30, 1885, is as follows :

Interest on notes secured by mortgage,	\$987 22	
Dividends on bank stock,	398 50	
Dividends on Savings Bank deposits,	617 26	
Bank tax refunded,	116 87	
Interest on National Bank deposits,	8 89	
		<hr/>
		\$2,128 74
Of this income, there has been added to the permanent fund one-fourth part, viz.,	\$ 532 19	
And to the book account three-fourths, viz.,	1,596 55	
		<hr/>
		\$2,128 74

The following statements show the condition of the Investment and Book accounts as verified by the books and securities in the hands of the City Treasurer :

STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

	Nov. 29, 1884.	Nov. 30, 1885.
Notes secured by mortgage,	\$18,101 00	\$16,751 00
Bank stock, par value,	7,300 00	7,300 00
Savings Bank deposits,	15,538 60	16,420 79
National Bank deposits,		1,000 00
		<hr/>
Total,	\$40,939 60	\$41,471 79

STATEMENT OF BOOK ACCOUNT.

Balance December 1, 1884,	\$2,665 46	
Three-fourths of annual income of permanent fund,	1,596 55	
Interest on bank deposits,	43 32	
		<hr/>
Total,		\$4,305 33
Expended for books during the year,		1,752 51
		<hr/>
Balance, November 30, 1885,		\$2,552 82

SUMMARY.

	Nov. 29, 1884.	Nov. 30, 1885.
Investment balance,	\$40,939 60	\$41,471 79
Book account balance,	2,665 46	2,552 82
		<hr/>
Total,	\$43,605 06	\$44,024 61

FRANCIS H. DEWEY, }
 JONAS G. CLARK, } *Finance Committee.*
 SAM'L D. NYE, }

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

READING-ROOM FUND.

JAMES E. ESTABROOK, Treasurer, in account with the Reading-room Fund of the Free Public Library: —

1885.	DR.		
Balance of cash as per last report,		\$ 75 51	
Dec. 1. Money received of City,		350 00	
Interest on City Bond,		150 00	
“ “ Mortgage notes,		200 00	
“ “ Money in Savings Banks,		44 85	
			\$820 36

1885.	CR.		
Dec. 1. By Cash for subscriptions to periodicals and newspapers to date,		\$836 93	
Postage and stationery,		4 00	
			\$840 93
1885. Dec. 1. Balance due Treasurer,			20 57

The Reading-room Fund is invested as follows:—

Mortgage notes,	\$3,500 00	
Deposited in Savings Banks,	7,312 65	
Total amount of fund,		\$10,812 65

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES E. ESTABROOK,

Treasurer.

The within report examined and approved.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY, JONAS G. CLARK, SAM'L D. NYE,	}	<i>Finance Committee.</i>
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION
OF
PUBLIC GROUNDS,
AND
PARKS-COMMISSION.

To the Honorable City Council:

In Section 4, Chapter 163, of the acts of the General Court, A. D. 1885, it is declared that:—

“The Annual Report provided for in the Twelfth Section of Chapter One Hundred and Fifty-four of the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the Twenty-first Section of Chapter Five Hundred and Ninety-nine of the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six, shall be made in the month of March.”

The old COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS continued in existence until May 1st, A. D. 1885, from which date the new PARKS-COMMISSION assumed the functions of both bodies. The responsibilities of the fiscal as well as of the official year, were divided between them in almost equal measures, and, as the later Commission is the supplement, as it were, and has become the legal successor of the other, there appears no sufficient reason why a consolidated report may not answer every requirement of custom or the Statute. Such is herewith submitted,—it being premised that the financial statement of the Commissions covers the municipal year that terminates on the 30th November ultimo, and the

“account of their acts and doings” is brought down to the date of the report:—

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS-COMMISSION,

In account with CITY OF WORCESTER.

Dr.

By Annual Appropriation,	\$7,000 00
Revenue,	2 10

\$7,002 10

Per Contra, Cr.

Human labor, regular employment,	\$2,902 81
Hire of teams, with men, extra,	375 17
Shade-trees and plants,	1,016 52
Loam and manure,	392 00
Seeds,—grass, flower, etc.,	36 00
Printing reports, etc.,	60 02
Books, stationery and stamps,	24 11
Tools, repairs of same, hardware, etc.,	244 87
Lumber for tree-guards, and carpentry,	540 42
Stone for wall and stone steps,	57 26
Engineer's department, stakes for trees, etc.,	86 42
Repairs to settees,	55 00
Repairs to pump on Common,	11 89
Fuse and powder,	11 53
Plans of Elm Park,	52 00
Sewer boots (rubber),	10 00
Beach stone and paving,	255 24
Timothy F. Ryan (Deceased May 31), his estate, services,	39 60
New boat and transportation of boats,	43 50
Iron bridge and granite piers,	282 00
Permanent cases for wintering Cannas, and plants,	45 00
Lumber and building “Shelter” at Lake Park,	425 00
Express charges,	7 20
Fence wire for plant and tree-guards,	13 56
Police badge,	1 50
Blacksmithing,	8 16

\$6,996 78

Saved and “sunk,”

\$5 32

"PARKS-COMMISSION,
 Worcester, Massachusetts,
 December 19, A. D. 1885.

TO HENRY GRIFFIN,
 Auditor.

Dear Sir :

In response to your oral request for an estimate, by this COMMISSION, of the sum that will be needed for its legitimate work, during the ensuing municipal year, I have the honor to state that Eight Thousand Dollars (\$8,000.00) is absolutely required and ought to be cheerfully granted.

Of this amount \$4,860.40 is necessary to pay for the skilled manual labor indispensable to keep the COMMON and ELM PARK in the condition wherein the people expect and insist that they shall be maintained.

At least Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) have been required, heretofore, to set out *Shade-Trees*, guard them properly, and secure and keep up an adequate supply of young stock. Public opinion exacts more, rather than less, for the future. ARBOR-DAY cannot be denied.

The contingent remainder will scarcely suffice for the hire of teams, the purchase of manure or of plants and seeds, with nothing left applicable towards the development of LAKE PARK but the bare pittance that strict frugality may scrimp from an appropriation rigidly restricted at the outset.

I remain—very respectfully,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,
Chairman."

"CITY OF WORCESTER,

In City Council, March 30, 1885.

Ordered:—That the necessary repairs to the Soldiers' Monument caused by the action of the elements upon the cement at the joints of the stones forming the foundation of the monument itself, be done under the direction of the Commission of Shade-Trees and Public Grounds. Estimated expense Fifty Dollars, and to be charged to the appropriation of Incidental Expenses.

Approved,

CHAS. G. REED, *Mayor."*

In compliance with the above vote of the *City Council* a contract was made with *Col. David M. Woodward* to do the work supposed to be requisite. That it was well done no one will need to be assured who knows him. That its cost exceeded the estimate may as well be told here as anywhere, since this COMMISSION insisted that nothing should be omitted that was essential, *Col. Woodward* was not the man to scrimp a job for personal gain, and the City decided that a just claim should be paid. But the original "order" recites the "action of the elements" as rendering repairs imperative. The elements may be held inno-

cent. The fault was in man,—greedy of his time, short-sighted for the future, looking only to prospective municipal elections. The real trouble was in the foundation (beneath the *pediment* mis-named in the “order”), hurried together to anticipate an arbitrary date, the stones not built up in a solid and symmetrical mass, but piled one on another as you would lay a wall between farm fields, yet with less than half the sound farm sense. That sub-structure would have been condemned as insufficient for a country out-house. Yet there it was deposited or dumped, as you may choose, on land filled in since the school-house was removed. Had it not been for the excavation to make room for the concrete walk around it, whereby that structural weakness was disclosed, and a chance that was improved given to remedy it so far as possible; the writer has no doubt that the entire monument would have been a ruin long since. It would not require very many blocks of stone, weighing (35) thirty-five tons each, superimposed, to crush through or spread apart an outer periphery of dry rubble, reinforced by a solitary pier of pinners in the hollow centre. A copious injection of broken stone and cement was employed to countervail the downward forces of gravitation; but whosoever would bring an indictment against the “elements,” in this connection, may understand that it was a lateral thrust the whole time.

The Pool at the southwest corner of *Elm Park*, whereof the commencement was recorded in the last published Report of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, was finished before the Vernal Equinox, A. D. 1885. It will now be possible, should it be thought wise, to establish a direct connection with the municipal system of sewerage. At present the water cannot be drawn down so as to admit of cleansing or repairs, of which, happily, neither have been found necessary, so far: and to effect which no attempt ever should be permitted, unless found to be indispensable. But the COMMISSION rely upon fish, vegetation, and motion, to preserve the purity of the water; knowing, by exact observation, that they can do so in a pond, perfectly; as they could in the Blackstone if suffered and let alone. In appearance, no less than for its intended purpose, that Pool more than answers expectation. Already it meets with general approval,

which is certain to be extended and strengthened when the shrubbery around its banks attains even partial development. The COMMISSION claim to be judged by the results of their work,—not by the misconception of those who gulp inferences and jump at conclusions. A ready writer, who heralds our local news on the first day of the week, was pleased to intimate, in a notice of the latest Report of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, that a particular reference might be toned with perhaps undue severity. But had he the slightest idea of the ceaseless verbal drizzle-drozzle wherewith that COMMISSION had been anonymously assailed for years? Did he know of the undiluted venom that inspired those notes to *Mayor* Reed and each one of the Thirty-two *Aldermen* and *Councilmen*, begging and beseeching them to interfere and stop “the silly business and pond-hole foolishness of the Commissioner.”

“Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,
 * * * * * *
 Accurrit quidam,”—

Quidam had not been consulted, forsooth! The work did not commend itself, in progress, to a mental inanity which had never dreamt of the latent possibilities in a landscape; and took it for granted that, if buried, the talent of developing them should repose in the same napkin. It is just such dead wood that the world is cursed withal. You can't burn it: you can't build with it. But some shiftless tramp, strolling that way, sees at once how it will serve his purpose of clogging motion, or hindering further progress, if thrown under the wheels. The attempt failed, in this instance, as it usually does; but none the less was it accompanied by the malicious action and the vile intent!

Was not, then, the *Chairman* right in his diagnosis of the case? Even now, what better can he do than to revive a quaint old tune to the accord of the subjoined lines:—

Air—“There was a Ram in Lincolnshire,” &c., &c.

There loafed a dude, nae sae lang syne, who used his leisure time
 To daub and smear the *Public Grounds* with his superfluous slime:
 Writing to STODDARD, REED, *Ald.* Parker, likewise to all
 The *Council*,—notes replete with falsehood, and with gall.
 Come, and stop Lincoln! ere he digs another absurd pool,
 And I am proved, what now I'm called,—Worcester's especial fool!
 Lest water should submerge the land, and I become, alas
 What he has term'd, and would fain brand, Elm Park's peculiar Ass!

The pretensions of certain writers for the newspapers to a knowledge of Forestry are sternly repelled by the *Chairman* of the PARKS-COMMISSION. Their affectation of familiarity with the genus *Castanea*, that has been a somewhat sickly feature, of late, when they would run a chaff-cutter in order to load a composing-stick, may deceive the elect, but fools no expert. Their acquaintance with trees is of the most superficial character, as they quickly betray by shouting "Chestnut!" at each specimen they encounter—it matters not what. Possibly,—being early birds,—the worm misleads them; whether of the still, or that dieth not. For such cases there is no vermifuge. Just think of mistaking the wood from which a "gondola" was constructed for chestnut! when any child could tell at once that it must be Irish Blackthorn, and an inferior quality at that.

Arbor-Day, that happy conceit from Nebraska, found ready acceptance in Massachusetts; to whose second city the planting of Shade-Trees along the Highways, and in the Public Grounds, had been an official and legal duty since A. D. 1863. It was never very difficult to get the work done in the central district. But, to the farmer standing in his orchard or looking around upon the Pines and Chestnuts that encompass his broad acres, it appeared almost a task of supererogation. Had it not been for the advent of the Grange, such doubt or inertia might have paralyzed effort to this day. But that timely organization; whatever faults it may have in the eyes of some who, not pervaded by its spirit, cannot appreciate its aims; has been productive of unmixed good, so far as concerns the landscape. Advocating clean and tasteful surroundings to all homes, it could but accord a glad welcome to the proposal of setting apart a day on which Arboriculture should be dignified both by practice and precept.

Could the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS refuse coöperation, when it was asked? The object was, in every way, commendable; and it looked as though one of the chief purposes, for which the *Commission* had been originally created, might easily receive a decided and wholly beneficial impulse. Thus persuaded, there was no hesitation in extending to the local Grange assur-

ances of all the aid within the power of the COMMISSION. Upon the appointed day, well-nigh a thousand thrifty trees were distributed, upon the requisition of the Grange officers, of which almost the entire number was allotted to the remoter suburbs. The season chanced to be quite propitious for planting, and, so far as the personal observation of the *Chairman* extends, those trees are mostly alive. But the abutters should care for them until they get well established, cutting off superfluous suckers, whether from root or branch, and bending the twig as the tree should incline. In the stock thus apportioned were eight hundred and seventy-nine Norway Maples, purchased at a nominal price some six or seven years previous; which the *Chairman* had pruned with his own hand for years, and whereof he is not quite sure, now that none are left, that he was not too lavish. Another lot has been obtained and set out in nursery rows; but years must elapse before they will be fit for permanent use. Yet, if they can but count with confidence upon the coöperation of their fellow-citizens, the COMMISSION will contrive that their stock of oil shall suffice, in future, for all probable lamps.

The Grange was so tickled with what it did, or rather expected to do (for it anticipated somewhat), that it spread its board and, going out into the highways, "compelled them to come in." Among other apologies was the following, which is inserted here for record; and because it is part of the final gospel of Arboriculture preached by the late COMMISSION OF SHADE-TREES: a gospel as to which there cannot be too earnest insistence, and yet one on which it is not always convenient to prepare a fresh sermon:—

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS,
Worcester, Mass., April 30, A. D. 1885.

Gentlemen:—

The courteous invitation of the "Worcester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry," asking the *Chairman* of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS to "coöperate on the evening of Thursday, April 30, in a reunion of its members and others who have participated in the first public observance in this vicinity of ARBOR-DAY," was duly received. I regret my incapacity to attend. But a man must have ears to hear, when he is solicited to lay an offering upon the altar of the great American God—*Gab*,—were it only to catch the cue! Or if, remaining dumb himself, he would fitly appreciate that devout worship by others.

More than forty (40) years ago, it was my fortune to be riding upon a stage-coach through Morgan County, Illinois. That County might then, as now, well be named in the same day, and in no inferior comparison, with our own Worcester. After a while, the improved appearance of the farms by the roadside; the increasing excellence of the roads; the well-built and symmetrical walls abutting upon and restricting the highways, wherever there was sufficient stone; and, more than all else, superb rows of healthy and thriving Shade-Trees; combined to attract and rivet the gaze of the roving Yankee who, theretofore, had nowhere beheld the like. The impression made upon my mind, young as I was then, by that first sight of the approaches to Jacksonville, was never lost; and is vivid to this day. I have since beheld the later work of Rice, and the Hartshorns; of the Hadwens, and Hapgood—not forgetting some noteworthy achievement as you emerge from the bush between Old Boylston and its western off-shoot. It has been said that “the evil that men do lives after them.” But does not Arboriculture afford a clear demonstration of the survival of the fittest?

The Olympian Zeus found his congenial home among the oaks of Dodona. The groves of Britain sheltered the Druidical worship as it fled, affrighted, before the Roman legions. Ancient Germany rallied, with Arminius, under the arches of the Black Forest, in whose umbrageous aisles individual liberty preened itself for the sustained flight that has endured to our own day. Not until Lebanon had been stripped of its cedars, did the glory fade away from the City of God! Manhood and Godhood! personal freedom and national development, alike trace their origin to the primeval forests, in whose dim recesses their infancy was nourished, and in whose falling foliage should be murmured their dying requiem.

* * * * *

Individually, and for this COMMISSION whose official life is almost closed, I congratulate the Grange, and its associates in the work, upon the auspicious inauguration of ARBOR-DAY here in our own Massachusetts. “It is but the first step that costs.” Your future efforts will be animated by the prestige of this present achievement; and will be rendered easier by memories of past success. Weary not in well-doing, from year to year! but let the beneficent influence emanate from the Heart of the Commonwealth, until its vivifying current shall inspire and bless, not the Grange alone, but as well our common humanity.

Believe me, most sincerely,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

To

JAMES DRAPER,	} Committee.
A. A. HIXON,	
N. F. PERRY,	
H. J. ALLEN,	
E. SPRAGUE,	

People ask and obtain Shade-Trees from this COMMISSION, or assume the cost of securing them, individually, without troubling

themselves to reflect upon their future fate. So long as they get planted, what else remains? They have seen them set out in a hole in the ground, in good soil they are sure. So they go to work and get up a petition to the *City Council* for kerb-stone and gutter, with the inevitable foot-walk that, likely or not, they will insist must be "concrete." This COMMISSION has hitherto vainly protested against what it deemed a violation of good taste and sound judgment. Possibly the impartial testimony of witnesses from beyond the ocean may gain better audience. Says the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Eng.), under the caption, "*Street Trees and Asphalte*": "The Berlin municipal authorities, says the *Illustration Horticole*, have condemned the use of asphalted foot-paths in the city, by reason of the injury to the trees, the roots of which are deprived of air owing to the impermeability of the asphalte."

At a later date, the *Chronicle* returns to the charge under the head of "*Street Trees*," and writing of the admiration excited by the long lines of *Acacia*,—"notoriously a loose, straggling-looking tree when left to its own devices, but which, hard-pruned every year, have developed, in this instance, during each succeeding summer handsome, indeed we may say elegant, heads of foliage, dense, rich-green and beautiful. Hitherto, the Sutton Court-road paths have been of gravel, through which the water could percolate freely. The Local Board have now got possession of the road, and their first proceeding has been to kerb and channel the sides with stone. Then they have covered the paths with asphalte, thus excluding from the roots of the unfortunate *Acacias*, henceforth and forever, all moisture and air; and, finally, they are macadamizing the road, so that every drop of rain which falls upon it shall pass into the stone channels (gutters?) and thence into the drains, to be carried where it is not wanted—into the Thames. How true it is, that if God gives us the country, man—and too often very stupid man—makes the town."

That there must be foot-paths in a thickly settled community cannot be questioned. But there always exists a choice in the materials wherefrom they can be constructed,—nor is it ever

indispensable that they should be impervious to water. A porous walk is far more comfortable to the feet than any other. Nothing surpasses the ash from anthracite after the snow and rain of winter have once worked a thorough leach. But here in Worcester, doubtless, the Miss Nancy of Sanitation would object to their being utilized so cheaply or sensibly. Brick, stone, or "concrete": "you pays your money, and has"? no voice in the selection; certainly, no alternative.

Early in January, A. D. 1886, an old elm, near the centre of the Common, was prostrated by a sharp, sudden gust of wind. It was snapped short off, a few feet from the ground, happily falling where it could do the least injury. Had its direction been precisely opposite, nothing but a miracle could have saved the Bigelow Monument from being literally pulverized. As it chanced, not even a moment's interruption to their daily walk resulted to any one. But the actual condition of that tree furnished a lesson to this COMMISSION. Heart and sap-wood had alike lost fibre and, where not actually degenerated to punk, were so nearly decayed that the only wonder remaining was how the tree continued upright. It became obvious enough that those old giants in front of Brinley Block, upon which the *Chairman* daily cast a look of distrust and suspicion, ought not longer to be tolerated. They had grown aged in the public service, bestowing grateful shade upon one generation after another, and for that it was only just that they should be spared as long as possible. But the exactions of travel and traffic had exhausted their vitality; excavations for gutter, side-walks, and finally coal-vaults, compelling the excision of their roots, which in time was speedily followed by a corresponding mortality of limbs. The teeth of the crib-biter had left their impression, also canker and blight entering where the shield of bark was first gnawed off. Fault has been found by a few who were ignorant of the facts, and who naturally deplored the loss of what were once the greatest ornaments to our noble Main Street. But the responsibility rested lightly with them, bearing in oppressive weight upon the PARKS-COMMISSION. What had occurred in Plymouth was liable to happen any day in Worcester. A gust of wind more violent than usual,—

a woman's piercing scream,—and all is over ! Not yet :—disputed liability, consequent ill-feeling diffusing itself almost imperceptibly throughout the community, lawsuits, judgments and—the inevitable taxation ! If not in Plymouth,—most assuredly in Worcester. For here, the trees had been officially and publicly declared unsafe, and the delay of each day in their removal by so much aggravated the danger and its consequent liability. The PARKS-COMMISSION object to anybody being killed through their neglect or indifference ; and, apprehending peril, made effective arrangements with the Highway Department to remove the more imminent causes of fear. A. D. 1870, the COMMISSION OF SHADE TREES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS expressed views to which its members, of whom all survive to this day, still adhere :—

“The felling of that ancient tree* at the foot of Elm Street, which had sheltered so many generations beneath its protecting branches, afforded an occasion at the time for much sentimental reproach. A little reflection would have disclosed the fact that there were those upon that Commission to whom the least twig of that venerable tree was fraught with tenderer memories than the entire ruck of indiscriminate censors could possibly appreciate. Permission for its eradication was given, upon the application of the Highway Commissioner, with the advice and approval of the late Mayor †. The Commissioners are thoroughly satisfied with the result of an act, the responsibility for which is exclusively their own. And they felicitate the community upon the marked improvements which have followed, and which were rendered possible of accomplishment only by such decided action. Trees were made for man, not man for trees. Yet too many still stand, spared because of lingering associations, or on account of their age and massive proportions, whose removal would be a great public accommodation and appease an increasing popular demand.”

The PARKS-COMMISSION would keep themselves prepared for what is inevitable, precipitating nothing, in nowise forcing matters, but ever conscious and ready to admit that change, if at times insensible, is nevertheless an inexorable law of creation. A tree, like everything in the animal or vegetable economy, can but fulfil its appointed mission. It springs up, endures and decays. It was declared in Judæa almost nineteen centuries ago that they might actually cumber the ground. The PARKS-COMMISSION will ever aim to preserve the fortunate mean that

* The old LaFayette elm by the former mansion of *Governor Lincoln*.

† James B. Blake.

should divide a vigorous life and welcome shade from the barren existence and positive rot, which would soon become perilous. They expect to hear that the Highway Department is alive to the grand possibilities that might be forced to develop a new and brighter life throughout the Northern portion of Main Street. The question which will present itself in such case, must be,—given the opportunity, shall this COMMISSION prevent its realization that a few trees may be spared a little while longer in impaired and very unprofitable duration?

The terrible storms of sleet beneath which the shrubs and trees of New England were bowed to the ground, split open, or snapped off short, during the latter days of January, and again more severely in the second week of February, A. D. 1886, did not spare Worcester. But, from concurring accounts, their ravages here were tender mercies contrasted with the destruction inflicted upon some of the hill towns of the County. The writer makes no pretence to being the oldest inhabitant, yet his memory goes back many years. And he is frank to confess that, in his whole experience he never knew a similar series of storms, characterized by such severity and of such stubborn persistence. We often awake in the morning to behold the sun shining upon a glittering coat that has enshrouded the landscape the night past. But scarcely once in a lifetime does it occur that men are privileged (if also grieved) to behold the havoc that can be wrought when the elemental forces are set to work in earnest. This may be nature's rough and ready method of pruning, only it must be admitted that she manifests a somewhat surly and ungovernable mood: putting rather more polish and glitter than edge upon her tools. Many trees will never recover their former symmetry and stateliness. A great number might better be felled than continue, sheer wrecks, to disfigure the landscape. Some that are filled with youthful vigor can be pollarded, and to that task, in more or less measure, this COMMISSION has been addressing itself. No one body of men, however, can achieve what ought to be done in this matter, and it will devolve upon individual abutters to use the saw with discretion, before their own premises, in cases where it is impossible to await official action.

The subjoined correspondence, which bears no very ancient date and is pertinent to the subject, is inserted for general instruction :—

54 LINCOLN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 11, 1886.

MR. EDWARD W. LINCOLN,

DEAR SIR :

If I am correctly informed you hold the position of City Forester as well as one of the Park Commissioners, and that you are chiefly responsible for the cutting of sundry beautiful elms and horse chestnuts in Main Street.

Allow me a few words in behalf of the trees amid those you hear on the other side. Some abutters are so appreciative of the elegant shade trees of our cities on no account would they part from them. This ought to weigh something in the minds of our tree guardians when others, perhaps without esthetic taste, desire their removal.

Moreover, if the desires of the Highway Commissioners for removal of our shade trees were to be heeded, where would this terrible havoc stop and what good of shade trees anywhere. Many of our citizens are quite willing that the Highway Department should have a little extra work for the sake of the beauty, shade and health our trees afford. And in behalf of that *many* usually more silent than others you would naturally hear, I plead for no more destruction of trees save where enfeebled and dangerous or otherwise *necessary* to be removed.

I am told you are a lover of trees. I am sure thousands feel terribly hurt to see the magnificent elms of Main Street slaughtered. If an enemy had done this we should not have been surprised.

Think of the rare beauty and glory of cities the world around which have a beautiful foliage of this sort. Think of the fame of New Haven and Portland in this regard, and the deep lament over the terrible havoc of the Portland fire with its elegant shade trees. Think how Boston streets are, many of them, blessed with elegant shade which are, in many instances, more crowded in street and side-walk than our Main Street.

What a blessing to every city which has taken the pains to grow elegant shade trees.

Her orators always wax eloquent of those home ornaments and her people quietly luxuriate and praise her shade. The eye finds in this foliage grateful and quiet joy, and the beauty of such adornments is beyond price.

Besides, it takes *fifty years* to grow such trees as are ruthlessly hewn down in an hour. No wonder many of our citizens feel cut to the heart as we see the work of an evil hour.

For six months of the year we have no trouble from trees of any kind—the cold and wintry months. But when the hot weather comes, and our citizens are abroad where the reflected sun from high walls beats down sometimes with terrible severity, what so delightful as the shade of our lovely trees!

The seller of beverages of all sorts may wish them removed, but the pedestrians, the dumb horses compelled to wait their owners' pleasure, will turn a grateful heart to the kind planter and preserver of shade trees.

I need not add that, in the minds of many, there is a good point to be made from the relation of shade trees to the health of a city, which is certainly worth more than any argument in favor of their removal. Everybody almost knows their nourishment is largely animal poison, and that they throw off from their ten million leaves the pure oxygen to bless and sustain all animal life. No art of the apothecary can prepare its equal.

Excuse me, Mr. Forester, if I plead warmly, earnestly, for our blessed shade trees. I applaud your setting them out elsewhere, at convenient distances, and earnestly plead you will use all your power to spare every one possible, especially in our crowded streets, where their shade and beauty are such a comfort and beauty to our city.

I trust no word in the above will seem wanting in the proper respect due from a citizen to any officer of the government of his city. With sincere respect but earnest plea, I am,

Yours, very truly,

GEO. WHITAKER,

Pastor of Grace Ch.

PARKS-COMMISSION,

Worcester, Massachusetts,

12 February, A. D. 1886.

Reverend Sir:—

You will pardon my style, if it strikes you as unusually terse; but as I am busy enough at present, *wading* around my parish, I have little time to waste. That I may be brief, I must answer you, *seriatim*.

I do *not* hold the position of "City Forester," nor does the law create any such officer for Worcester. I have the honor, through the confidence of my colleagues, to be *Chairman* of the PARKS-COMMISSION, to which body is entrusted the "sole care, superintendence and management" of the Shade-Trees along the Streets and in the Public Grounds.

Your letter came to hand at 8 o'clock, this A. M., Feb. 12. At that time I was preparing to go out and perambulate the Streets and Parks, to discover the extent of the fearful wreck so obvious upon every side. As I read your complaint, baseless as I knew it to be better than any one, I looked abroad from my window and, beholding the havoc among the trees that my honored father and myself had set out, I could but exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" I, too, might have been querulous. But (as a Christian minister, you will certainly excuse me?) I bowed at sight before a Power with which nothing civic may compare. Did He select and restrict His destroying agencies to the "enfeebled and dangerous"? Acting for a fallible and mundane COMMISSION, I did: and there stopped.

Perhaps I may not fully comprehend your reflections upon the Highway Commissioner. If intended for censure, they are unjust. Otherwise, they are misplaced in the letter of a minister of religion. The trees in front of Brinley and Paine Blocks had been adjudged unsafe, by competent authority. The Highway Department did simply what it was asked to do, and what it could not refuse to do without subjecting the City to a responsibility that

might be onerous, and was ever imminent. Yet a Christian minister, without inquiry, elects to prejudge the case and to condemn unheard!

The ecstasy in which you were rapt when you indulged in that rhapsody about Shade-Trees meets with a modified sympathy from the writer. There are vastly more trees along our Streets whereof he saw the planting than with which he is coeval. There are few surviving on Main or Lincoln Streets that can attest by their living presence, as can his memory, the first reception of LaFayette. Their every trunk and branch is fraught to him, who played under them in boyhood, with associations at least as tender as they could possibly inspire in the transitory incumbent of a pulpit adhering to a nomadic church. As an officer of the city, he would not sacrifice them ruthlessly, nor spare them when they threatened life or limb.

You state your assurance that "thousands feel terribly hurt," &c., &c. Did you ever reflect how men are prone to exaggeration? The custom of repeating "Thus saith the Lord!" misleads him who utters it, doubtless, and causes him to confound the simple mouthpiece with the very Oracle. Do you ever count those whom you meet, to see how many it requires to fill your tally? When you have gathered *one* thousand men together (let alone the plural), you will see a far more numerous committee than is usually assembled to bear false witness to the felling of a dead and dangerous Shade-Tree.

You plead for "dumb horses compelled to wait their owners' pleasure" beneath trees which you think ought, but which I know had ceased, to furnish shade. How many years since was it, think you, that I requested Officer Matthews to try and ascertain the owner of one of those "dumb horses" which was making a hearty dinner off one of those very trees whose fate you deplore? He did learn—and the offender against the City Ordinances, who was too stingy to pay for the keeping of the animal at a stable, was a prominent worshipper at Grace Church! Would you know to what to attribute the death of that particular tree? The tireless jaws of that devout horse on weary Sundays, and not the axe or saw of the civic highway-man, who did but earn his just wage.

I write plainly, as one man to another; but also as one who feels that his conduct, in an official position, has been heedlessly assumed and recklessly prejudged. Therefore, I re-turn the cheek that was smitten, and subscribe myself, in all proper respect,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

To

REVEREND GEO. WHITAKER,
Pastor of Grace Church.

WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 13, 1886.

MR. EDWARD W. LINCOLN:

Dear Sir:—

I was exceedingly surprised to read your letter in reply to my plea for the Shade-Trees. I am led to feel I was unfortunate in my manner of writing. This I most sincerely regret. And I do now most humbly and earnestly ask your

pardon for any and every word which was not perfectly proper for a citizen, especially one in a representative relation, to present in a proper plea to an officer of the city.

I did, indeed, plead earnestly, I think not too earnestly, for the trees. I regret anything in my *manner* of doing it which was not appropriate and respectful.

I regret I have not the honor of your acquaintance. But I took pains, in view of what I saw in the summer, and also quite recently, to inquire who were the proper custodians, &c., concerning this subject.

I was informed, upon what I regarded most reliable authority, not only of yourself but of your care for the trees and love for them, &c.

I was also curious to know why such and so many excellent trees were being sacrificed.

I supposed I was correctly informed, and that I was representing a large sentiment in the community which ought to be heard. Excuse me, my dear sir, if I think I represent their sentiments now.

I have no words of disrespect for any of our City officers. Nor have I intentionally uttered any. But we all know how different departments of public work often apparently conflict.

I am sure you cannot disapprove of the right of respectful appeal of a kind but earnest letter from one who sympathizes with everything that means the improvement and adornment of our City; and while you welcome any honest words from any of your fellow-citizens, I think you will overlook and forgive any apparent discourtesy in the method of presenting them.

Trusting, if finding occasion to communicate again and now, you will only find from me that measure of good will and esteem which properly becometh fellow-citizens,

I am, yours most respectfully,

GEO. WHITAKER,

Pastor Grace Church.

Were "the game worth the candle," it might pay to contrast the tone of these, first and last, epistles special to the heathen. But a resort to the Scripture revealeth, once more, to the old "*Classical-School*" student, who walked, with Bacon and Folsom, under the shade-trees which have succumbed, perforce, to the exactions of the Chadwick Building, that soundest of all axioms:—

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off!"

The acceptance of *Lake Park* by the City, brought with it new duties to be discharged at first by the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS. Frequent visits, early and late perambulation of the ground, and guarded absorption of advice proffered from all

quarters, each and all led to the straight-forward conclusion that little should be attempted save to develop Park-Ways and partially tame the uncouth wildness of Nature. A fine grove of trees standing upon the northwest corner of the new Park, suggested the possibility of supplying Societies and Schools with an unrivalled picnic site, free from burdensome expense. *Mr.* James Draper was willing to assume the task of clearing off the brush, stumps, and rocks (not stones); and the COMMISSION found ample reason to be glad of it, when they saw how admirably he achieved the work. A few clumps of the more hardy flowering and fragrant shrubs should be planted; and thereafter a place for out-door parties, of abundant space, easy access, and grateful cheapness, will be ever ready for the use and enjoyment of our whole people without distinction of age, sex, or previous condition of servitude. Those to whom distance lends the sole enchantment will, of course, continue to pay tribute to the railways, paring the lunch to eke out the fare!

A well of water, pronounced excellent by members of the Quinsigamond Boat Club,—conceded experts,—was dug during the spring of 1885, and that the convenience might be unfailing, *Mr.* Oliver K. Cook consented to supply a log-pump of his own make,—perhaps the sole thing of the kind that laughs to scorn the vicious hoodlum. Eighteen feet in depth, of which twelve were in ordinary excavation and six blasted from solid rock,—the water from that well should be cold enough to chill the oleo-margarine for any church excursion. Be it added that this copious spring was found in obedience to the indications of the divining-rod, as to which the *Chairman* of the COMMISSION propounds no creed,—utters no skepticism,—being simply content that the workmen found what was sought so easily and abundantly, just where they had been told to look for it.

“A stitch in time saves nine!” At the close of the year 1884 a paragraph relative to the improvement then commenced inspired the subjoined note:—

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS,
Worcester, Mass., Dec. 26, 1884.

To

Alderman WILLIAM L. CLARK.

MY DEAR SIR:—An allusion in a recent issue of a local newspaper, to the new street around Lake Park, as “Lake Park Avenue,” suggests the imme-

diate need of an official name for that street to prevent misconception and anticipate slang. We now have a "Park Avenue," and a "Lake Avenue." As this new street will encompass the new Park, to a great extent, why not designate it officially as THE CIRCUIT?

It would seem appropriate and certainly has the right *ring*.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

That suggestion found favor with the Highway Committee at the outset, and was subsequently accorded formal recognition by the City Council. The street is now known to the community as THE CIRCUIT: and suiting the popular taste, the suggestive title will be apt to stick.

The PARKS-COMMISSION were exceptionally fortunate in another respect. When securing an engineer to perfect a topographical map of *Lake Park*, they were lucky enough to find a landscape artist in the same person. The service of *Mr. McClure* was not merely perfunctory. He was revisiting an old field of observation whereto his own taste as that of his mentor, *Mr. Triscott* (appreciated too late!) had often and irresistibly attracted him, and therefore, to the watchful observer, his map could scarcely help being what it disclosed itself—a picturesque landscape in outline. So palpable was this that it confirmed the original determination of the COMMISSION, and led to the detail of *Mr. McClure*, as indicated in the following note:—

PARKS-COMMISSION,

Worcester, Mass., June 2, A. D. 1885.

FRED. A. MCCLURE,

Civil Engineer:—

After leaving you yesterday afternoon, I drove down to Lake Park and found the old cart road of which we spoke quite practicable. I wish now that you would appoint a time when it will be convenient to stake out a Rural drive—not a *City street*! commencing at the old ruin and following the cart track substantially to the big rock which is such a conspicuous feature in the landscape. I got my team as far as that. Keep to the south and south-east, much as we agreed when studying the survey. It is a very charming drive in outline and I doubt not that you can make it realize its full possibilities.

Here and there a turn-out should be allowed where such may be practicable and its need is obvious.

All necessary aid will be supplied upon your requisition.

Very sincerely,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

The devotion of a month by *Mr. McClure*, reinforced by the appliances at his command, sufficed to work a very material change in many features of the landscape. By the time that it became necessary for him to take his vacation, that he might go off and be bitten by his annual dog! the entire tract was virtually planned out for definitive construction. A double culvert over the *Holy Terror*;* a driveway through the *Ford*;† a vision of romance by the *Twin-Sisters*;‡ a concourse up towards the *Shelter*;§ the picnic at the *Well*:— in brief a picturesque maze throughout a charming wilderness if only man can so far control himself as not to “improve” it *usque ad nauseam*. And everywhere—from all points of view—the Lake and Wigwam,—Grafton or Shrewsbury,—town and country, water and woodland, conspicuous if not obtrusive at every turn.

The bush scythe has held sway over the whole broad tract between Lake Avenue and the Bridle-Path, during the past year, and the grub-axe will find its stint hereafter. Brush and briar being cut away, little seems to be left in the clearing. But Nature, which so readily repairs the deliberate wickedness of man, or even his careless waste, may be trusted to maintain its persistent evolution from the ashes of briar and bramble. The sun, at last, can now penetrate those tangled recesses, and light and life are sure to emanate from its vivifying rays. The COMMISSION doubt not that shade enough will be furnished by the trees that were spared and by those that will rapidly spring up. A refreshing breeze is almost always blowing over that *Park*,

*“How does that suit you?” asked McClure, as he pointed out to Steven Rowe the apparently hopeless swamp through which he was expected to build a double culvert. One glance, and “Oh! The Holy Terror!” broke from the lips of the veteran stone-layer.

†A “Ford,” when the brook is up.

‡The remarkable cleft boulder.

§The pavilion erected to shield from sudden storms.

even in the hottest days. A glance over the rippling surface of the fathomless Lake, of itself revives and invigorates. And where Nature ultimately fails to replace, man will be prepared to meet any reasonable requirement, with a ready supply of deciduous or evergreen growth, such as the customary foresight of the PARKS-COMMISSION keeps in constant and ample reserve.

The subjoined note will doubtless prove as interesting to the community now as it did, when received, to the PARKS-COMMISSION. It is not beyond hope, howsoever the screech of parsimony may disturb the air, that the interest of *Alderman* Crane, and of his official associates, in the PUBLIC GROUNDS, may manifest itself in some other form than antiquarian research.

WORCESTER, July 24, 1885.

E. W. LINCOLN, ESQ.,

My Dear Sir:—

I am quite sure that within the bounds of the new Park, at the Lake, once stood the house of Samuel Leonard, of Bridgewater. And it was from that house that his son Samuel was stolen by the Indians in the year 1696. Investigations thus far point to the spot on the hill, where the old cellar-hole is found, as being the site, or near the site, where the old log-house of Samuel Leonard stood. It would seem the best natural location for his house, on that beautiful rise of ground. About one year after the capture of Samuel Leonard, or Leonardson, his master took part in the descent on the town of Haverhill, Mass., and succeeded in capturing Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff. The story of their capture and escape, by killing the Indians, will be found on page 185 of Barber's Historical Collections of Massachusetts, and forms an interesting item to the history of Worcester and her new park; for I am quite sure that it was from that territory that the Leonard boy was taken. My business has demanded so much of my time that I have only been able to give to this subject a few moments at a time, which is my excuse for so much delay in working this matter up. I shall have to go to Boston now before I can connect all the titles to the land from Leonard down to present owners, which I hope to do.

During the construction of the Boston and Worcester R. R., along there, a Mr. Young lived in the old house that covered this cellar-hole, and one day several men were sitting in one of the rooms when a large stone came flying over from a blast, crashed through the building, and killed one of the men in the room.

So, you see that the old cellar-hole has a history of modern, if not of ancient, time.

Yours, with great respect,

E. B. CRANE.

The elucidation of this matter will be awaited with patience by this COMMISSION. There can be no dispute that the first settlers of Worcester located towards the Lake. Whether "Lo! the poor Indian" raised their hair; or that errant mastodon, seeking a ford at King's Point, frightened them from their clearings; or they were scared away by some primeval sash and blind maker rampaging and roaring around to see whose *excreta* fouled his settling-basin; this, at least, may be assumed with confidence; that whatsoever in the premises is worth finding out, *President Crane*, and his Society of Antiquity, will know sooner or later. Thereafter, will be ample time for this COMMISSION to erect flag-staff or cairn.

May 11, A. D. 1885, the *Chairman* of the PARKS-COMMISSION received from the City Clerk a "statement" addressed "To his Honor Charles G. Reed, Mayor, the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and the City Council of Worcester, Mass.," and by the *Honorable Council* referred to this COMMISSION. That "statement" purported to embody the opinions of what was entitled the "Evangelical Pastors' Union" upon the subject of "Public Sunday Amusements"; venting more especially a remonstrance against "last year's (1884) innovation"—"the musical concerts in the Public Parks on the Lord's Day, and the use of public funds for that purpose." As the reference by the *Hon. City Council* did not ask for any action by this COMMISSION, nor even an essay upon the the theme of Sunday harmonies outside of pew limits; and as the statement of the Evangelical Union avowedly deprecated action of any sort, there remained only the simple duty of placing the documents on file. But the *Chairman* "invited his soul to loaf" with Matthew 12:1, &c.; Mark 2:23, &c.; and Luke 6:1, &c., seeking everywhere and finding mental refreshment and moral inspiration.

Subsequently, on the 5th of August, a communication was received from the Military Committee of the *City Council*, whereof a copy is subjoined:—

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 4, 1885.

TO EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN, *Chairman*.

My Dear Sir:—

The Joint Standing Committee on Military Affairs of the City Council are

possessed of the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, appropriated by the City Council for the purpose of giving open-air concerts.

The Committee desire me to submit to the Hon. Commissioners of Public Grounds whether it is their wish that any of said concerts be given upon "Elm Park," and, if so, on what dates?

Very respectfully yours,

E. O. PARKER,

For the Com.

The matter was duly considered by the COMMISSION, as it had been presented to them, and their conclusions set forth, as follows:—

PARKS-COMMISSION,

WORCESTER, MASS., 7th August, A. D. 1885.

To Alderman EDWARD O. PARKER.

My Dear Sir:—

Your note of inquiry, in which you state that the "Committee on Military Affairs of the City Council are possessed" of a sum of money "appropriated for the purpose of giving open-air concerts,"—and "submitting to the Hon. Commissioners of Public Grounds whether it is their wish that any of said concerts be given upon Elm Park; and, if so, on what dates,"—was duly received, on the 5th inst., by the PARKS-COMMISSION—the legal successor of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS—and I have the honor to state that the PARKS-COMMISSION cherish or entertain no especial feeling in the premises, and have, therefore, no wish to express.

With great respect,

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

The habit of crossing a stream before you come to it is one that never commended itself to this COMMISSION. Should the water be deep, there might occur accidents. Were it foul or even turbid, Millbury would sue, claiming that it was roiled through some lâches of this COMMISSION. Should the channel be dry, *ex-Senator* Whitin, who will have some suggestions to offer, at the next Creation, concerning the proper grade of river-beds, would find a ready *ad dam! num* for implied diversion. "Let the squirrel sit!" exhorts the philosopher among our ex-Mayors.

Wrote the *Chairman* of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS years ago:—

"In this vision of the future the Mill-*'Privilege'* disappears. Aquâ-facture dies, and yet lives; it ceases to turn wheels—*ex mero motu*—but, heated and

compressed, its forces impel machinery, make fortunes, nor mar neighborhoods. The dam subsides, the brook ripples on, industry prospers, and no man is worse off. The pipe, or conduit, whichever is preferred, conducts water from the Apennines to Rome: perhaps, in this day and generation, we should say,—from Asnebumskit to Millbury and Tassetop. But the *Cloaca Maxima* is never diverted from the Tiber.”

To which in its thorough scope, the observation and study of years constrain him to adhere more closely. True, his suggestion has led the heathen to rage furiously, yet what countless multitudes reject the very Gospel. Reviewing all the criticism and sharp exception to which he has been subjected for the past fifteen months, that he may dismiss the theme once for all, the writer can but repeat:—Take down, or perforate the dams! suffer the river to flow and chafe, and fret, without let or hindrance! restock it with fish,—protecting them thereafter, as natural scavengers! and the complaint must disappear, with its unnatural cause. Obvious it might be styled, would some people look before their noses!

There was a man in Dam-burgh, who thought he smelt a scent,
At home, abroad, indoor or out,— thro' sash and blinds it went.
How very queer! or far or near, it meets his eager quest,
You'd scarce suppose a town with stench could be so *self-posses't*!
But yet, that taint! it makes him faint: each sharply-pungent whiff
Comes fraught with what to him betrays the old familiar sniff.
He snuffs the ground,—the fault is found! beneath his nose, forsooth,
Do Mill-race, pond, and dam, suffused, disclose the fragrant truth!

The position of Worcester, in the political scheme of Massachusetts, was fixed originally in the ordinances of God at the creation. The place of Millbury, as a geographical expression, was determined when man saw that a current of water could be arrested and constrained to turn a mill-wheel. The proto-settler of Worcester pre-empted this turn-table of central Massachusetts, and the existing City attests his prescience. The dam-builder who tried to found Millbury upon a fabrication of sash and blinds, got discouraged as some post-diluvian *excreta* was washed down from Asnebumskit; and wandering off to “fresh fields and pastures new,” left both offended nostrils and vacuous skull for a latter-day puzzle to Raymenton and Putnam. It is but the

survival of the fittest; an example of the operation of that inexorable law which attracts men irresistibly to more propitious conditions. Brookfield, Lancaster, or Sutton may have had the better start; and for mere beauty of landscape few towns can even now compete with them. But the stage-coach must run from one colony to another, and what more convenient or practicable route than that traced by the Indian File! As it was in the beginning, it is now;—and shall it not be ever? Worcester is central; has become more and more accessible; and attracting the best and brightest of the youth from the county-towns, makes much of them, sends them to the City Hall and State House, and will see them, as she has before, advance by universal acclaim to the Gubernatorial chair. As it was with Northborough and Royalston, may it not be in turn with all the rest which shall keep their lamps filled and trimmed! After a certain stage of development a Town or City will grow by its own momentum. Is it our fault? and shall legislation enact it to be our crime?—here in Worcester,—that the invention of the steam engine, and its application to locomotion, have given water-power and the mill-*privilege* a very black eye!

Certain gentlemen, perhaps as well known for a curious political shiftiness as for any acquaintance with the physical contour of the State, have consulted with certain other gentlemen—(“experts,” these latter, who devoted an entire day of eight or nine hours to a personal investigation!)—and thereupon report to His Excellency that they know no more than their fore-runners in a similar line of assumption, and that wisdom virtually died with that State Board of Health, Nov. 17, 1881, whose inferences and conclusions had been so decisively repudiated by the General Court. They are undoubtedly competent judges of the causes that will convert the Democratic vote for governor to a *reductio ad absurdum*; are adepts in collecting cheerful assessments for the Republican treasury (unless O’Brien should be a candidate); and are naturally familiar with the gentle flow of the Charles and Mystic, until the onset of the tides drives back sewage and stream in one irresistible reflux. Yet what do they know,—as do some of us whose lives have been spent by its banks,—of a

stream that unimpeded, might well be termed a mountain torrent ; that falls perceptibly in every mile, and precipitates itself in its short course of forty miles from Quinsigamond suburb, straight downward four hundred feet to the sea !

But, say our guides in empiricism, as they blindly lead us to the ditch,—Worcester is prosperous, populous, and has the prospect of a brilliant future. Aye,—but was its past founded upon prodigality and unthrift ? Is not its present burdened by many disadvantages of circumstance and location, and of both combined ? so that it has required close application and shrewdest management to secure success where otherwise would have resulted adversity. Is it for the welfare of the Commonwealth that its second city should be oppressed, borne down,—if not crushed in the vain search for a sanitary chimera ? The cash, or credit (either a synonym for ultimate grievous taxation !) that these speculators in visionary theories would worse than waste in leaching the sands, might be applied to some purpose were they devoted to storing up the surplus waters of *Tatnuck Brook*. That enormous sum, which it is so flippantly advised that the city of Worcester should squander, would suffice to construct dams behind which might be saved a supply ample to clean out all the settling-basins of Millbury,—even the Town itself,—could but the ten righteous men be found for whose sake was the promise that it should be spared. Were it not as well that men of common sense and brains, who have had their whole attention concentrated upon this matter for years, should at last gain audience ? Men of parts,—even if they have brains,—provided they are afflicted with “*eminent gravity*,” merely allow themselves to be diverted, for the nonce, from their usual devotions on State Street, or at the club ; swallow at a gulp the plausible assertions and glib theories of their hired experts !* and report that Millbury smells something offensive during two or three months of the year, when her mill-ponds are drawn down ; that Worcester has been a thrifty and well-conducted City (whose responsibility for that smell we elect to take upon hearsay

**Medici experimenta per mortes agunt.*

PLIN. *passim.*

or assume), and that we advise the General Court to incur the risk of arresting or ruining her prosperity, as the easiest solution of a problem with which we confess ourselves incompetent to grapple.

The simple fact of a preference for Intermittent Downward Filtration, as against the Scour of the Current, and Broad Irrigation, both of which were provided by Him who evolved the Blackstone valley from Chaos; that it is advised before a trial of such a plausible scheme as that of *Col. Waring*, for which the present writer, at least, had no sneers; betrays how much Science (?) has to prove before it can vindicate its title,—discloses how little engineering it takes, in these days, when the graduate strikes an attitude, and the freshman works the plane-table,—to engineer! But the men who were

“to the manner born”

know that there is not a water-plain along the entire valley of the Upper Blackstone, whether of its affluents or of the main stream, that is not underlain with a false, treacherous bottom. The whole subsoil, when you get to it, is a shifting, fluid quicksand. The engineers, detailed to put a bit in the mouth of the Mississippi, awoke one fine morning to discover their scientific row of piles sliding down the stream, yet retaining their perpendicularity. Although the very bed of the river is thus proved to be in motion, it is of less concern to the engineers, whose faith is set and theories based upon the dogma of a fathomless Federal Treasury. The United States are prosperous, you see, and have a bright future! But, *ceteris paribus*, it is of consequence and immediate relation to the present issue. If the subsoil between Worcester and Millbury consists of quicksand; as it most assuredly does along Beaver, Lincoln, Mill, and Tatnuck (Kettle, doubtless), *Brooks*, what is to become of the Pure Water drawn by Gegenheimer, and a score of other citizens of Millbury, from their driven wells, after Worcester has been forced to filter its sewage into those sands? The sewage, we are assured, will be deodorized by Act of the General Court, even as by a similar enactment it was first authorized to flow unchallenged. Will

rendering it odorless make it innocuous also? is a possible conundrum for the owners of drive-wells; and again ultimately for Worcester, which will be charged with fouling them. The City pollutes the stream and must resort to intermittent downward filtration. In that way, it will defile the water of the drive-wells, when the General Court can enact the waste of another Half-Million! Do you ask, where is the money to come from? You fool! has not Worcester a "present condition and future prospects?" Cannot she mortgage them and issue bonds secured upon the interest of money spent! Should all experiments result in failure, Sanitary Empiricism can be depended upon for explanations and glib excuses: Worcester supplying a ready scapegoat and victim. The Commonwealth will be so much more prosperous, you see! after its second city has been oppressed, depressed, sacrificed upon the altar of a qualified Stink!

"Cannot you deodorize this gas?" asked the late *Judge* Byington of John H. Blake, expert witness *in ré* Commonwealth *ads.* the Worcester Gas Light Company. "Cannot you eliminate the perceptible and offensive smell?" "Possibly,—were it desirable!" was the intelligent reply of the man who had been there all his life to the shallow, if honest, inquisitor. "There are noxious elements in Gas which Science has not yet learned to extract or neutralize; and, until we do know how, it were better to endure the scent, because through it we can detect an escape, and thereby anticipate danger."

Cannot you purify or, at least, deodorize sewage? owl-like engineers (?) from the modern Athens! We will not be positive; but some of us who get our living by rushing in

"where angels fear to tread,"

are persuaded that there can be no serious, certainly no insuperable, difficulty, if the offending Town or City be thrifty; possesses or can borrow enough Gold to form a Rule; and,—more than all else,—Fifteen Thousand voters who will allow themselves to be divided, and their energy dissipated, in a day and generation wherein Stewart Parnell has shown what can be done, and won, by the inflexible determination and simple cohesion of little more than an awkward squad!

“Having eyes, see ye not? And having ears, hear ye not? And do ye not remember?” that the Ballot, aye, and the Boycott, are our own, if we are bold and shrewd enough to use them;—no matter who would like to go to Congress and busies himself building wing-dams in arrest or diversion of the popular judgment, with the “Golden Rule” for his mudsill! For did not He, who spake as never man before, or since, declare: “*He that is not with me is against me!*”

Boards of Health! sources of continual discomfort and worry. Systems and theories of Sanitation! which spoil a man's daily life and poison his earthly existence.* That was an honest, if blunt, confession of the Spaniard, though carved upon his tombstone: “I was well; would be better; took physic, and—here I am!” Four-fifths of this gab and gush about Filth and Sanitation is stuff and nonsense. The other fifth is invested in a joint-stock company that manufactures silver shrines to the great goddess *Oloacina!* The health of average Humanity is good enough and with cheapening and increasing comforts, has been steadily improving. A man might well afford to live, towards this close of the Nineteenth Century, were it not for these costly fads of scientific (!) nuisance. Few die that ought not. How many exist that might perhaps be spared! But this miserable scare of Sanitation;—that assumes the inscrutable and demonstrates the self-evident;—is worked for all that it can be made to yield, frightening the ignorant, puzzling the better informed but yet timorous, and answering its purpose, Oh, silly tax-payer, whose heifer it is that is milked!

* SEWAGE.—A London paper says that the sewage problem has yielded a new notion. Sir J. B. Lawes is of opinion that the most profitable way to dispose of sewage is to send it to the sea; its phosphates and other constituents being advantageous to the fisheries, and therefore as likely to come back to us in the shape of food as if spread upon the land, while the acceptance of the idea for practical purposes will make an end of all experiments for the agricultural employment of sewage. Any less capable person would find it difficult to obtain a hearing for the proposals that are based on the idea, but the public will gladly listen to one who has certainly mastered the theory of food production and the utilization of waste material. There is a direct gain, doubtless, to the subject in the fact that it will be regarded from a quite new point of view. We shall not only have to discover the weak points in the

Wrote that sturdy yeoman and keen observer,—William Smith, of Woolston, England,—no longer ago than Nov. 24th, ult.:—

“As to sanitary matters, they are a reckless expenditure look where you may, and in many cases are the direct cause of fever. The Stink-Officers are

new proposals, but shall perhaps have to rummage amongst our own prejudices, to determine which are to be got rid of to make room for wiser counsels. Whether sound or unsound, practical or nonsensical, we are certainly put upon a new tack for fresh and unexpected exploration.

There is much in this of sound sense. Nature generally provides an antidote for every evil; and she does for polluted sewage. Philadelphia just now is worrying over the water problem. Much sewage naturally drains into the river, as it does into every river in the world that supplies a large city with water. The Water Department is superintended by a gentleman of admirable character and superior scientific attainments, and he and the chemists are finding all sorts of terrible things in the water. There is not enough oxygen, and now it is too much albuminoid ammonia, and now too much free ammonia. To-day he would drive away all the population from the banks of the river by making it impossible for them to get rid of the sewage except by wells and sinks; to-morrow he would abolish all the pumps because the water wells get the sewage from the sinks. Another time he would have some thousands of dollars to dredge the mud from the bottom of the river, and again he would have some more thousands to “oxygenate” the water by artificial means.

Then he worries them by telling them that there is just one more death in ten thousand than there is in London, which is considered the healthiest city in the world; so that the average duration of a man's life, supposed to be about thirty-five years, is shortened five hours by living in Philadelphia rather than in London. To remedy this in the manner he wants would require fifty or sixty millions of dollars. When a noted health reformer, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, was recently showing how much the modern comforts of life shortened life, and was taxed with inconsistency in not practicing what she preached, she retorted that she was willing to give a few years, for the sake of the comforts. And indeed long life is not the only blessing we desire. Most people would be willing to give a few hours of life rather than groan under a taxation that would require the proceeds of many hours of labor a week to pay. And it is unnecessary as Sir J. B. Lawes hints. A thick bed of aquatics in the bed of a river will “oxygenate” the water, and they will feed on all the ammonia that a moderate amount of sewage yields. Fish will eat all the “albuminoid” material, and it will be pretty foul water that the two together will not clean. It makes no difference what goes into river water so that the worst gets out again before people drink it. If Philadelphia would keep its river stocked with fish, and encourage the water plants, and get a few large subsiding reservoirs to give time to settle the mud, the millions required by scientific superintendence might be spent on happy homes. The lesson may be useful to people grappling with the sewage question everywhere.—*The Gardener's Monthly (Phila.)*.

making a grand harvest out of it, while contractors are laughing in their sleeves and pocketing the plunder."

The writer, to whom almost alone in this latter day it has been left to preach the gospel of Gravitation! has advised that the whole trouble be solved by ceasing to contravene the ordinance of God,—letting the river flow and fret unimpeded. Take down the Dams! for they are an anachronism; or pierce them with sluice-ways wherethrough they may be flushed at will. Water in motion is pure and sparkling; or if roiled from any cause, will soon clarify itself. Why is it not in rapid motion throughout the whole course of the Blackstone? First, because some preemptors of "Privilege!" chose to nullify this Divine Law in order that they might grind, and saw, and—put money in their purse! And next, their heirs or assigns, well-aware of the inferiority and incertitude of Water-Power, yet bent upon levying a contribution from the community at large; by way of an exaction from their natural necessities; aim to get indemnity for a substitution which they were so thoroughly persuaded is essential that they have already provided for it! Two years have elapsed since, according to the local correspondence of the *Gazette*:—

"MILLBURY:—C. D. Morse, who, among others in town, has been very much troubled by lack of Water-Power, this season, has put in a steam-engine. The work of building a new engine-house 37 by 25 feet; a boiler-house 34 by 17 feet; an ell at the north end of the shop 27 by 17 feet; and setting up the engine and boiler, which has been progressing some weeks, is now nearly completed."*

And so with them all! Not one of those Dam-Owners who arrests the current but knows that Water-Power a-down the Blackstone is comparatively worthless for inadequacy or incertitude; not one of them but has supplied himself (perhaps, as some *Privileges!* to impede the natural course of the stream are corporate, the phrase should be *It-self!*), with powerful and adequate steam motors. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*"

"*They mourned for those who perished in the cutter,
But most they mourned the biscuits, and the butter.*"

*The equipment, with steam engines and boilers, of the other mills along the Blackstone, was noted in the report of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, A. D. 1881.—E. W. L.

The current has been destroyed by our Dams ; and of course our mill-ponds, become settling-basins, foul with sediment from our back-houses, refuse, and the very stagnation, from the necessity of the case more than of nature, stink : and therefore we will create a public sentiment to complain of the sewage from Worcester, six miles off.

Our Dams are worthless, as such,—inasmuch as we prudently substituted steam for a motor. Yet we will retain them, to perpetuate that rot, render the offence inveterate, and possibly in the long run extort stink-money from Worcester.

Since now we will assert that our sole dependence, for water to feed our boilers, is upon the river ; and that the impurities held in solution are so many and great that it can be used no longer. We surrender the stream, but are unable to use its water to make steam because Worcester has so loaded it with impurities.

Is that allegation any truer than others from the same quarter ? *Non constat !* Local correspondents of the *Gazette*, and *Spy*, offer the subjoined contemporaneous record :—

“MILLBURY :—A well has recently been dug under the direction of Mr. John Gegenheimer, agent for the Cordis Mills Co., 22 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, which has been planked all around it and has $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in it, or about 17,000 gallons. A three-inch iron pipe has been laid 1,300 feet to the mills, and the steam pump from the boiler is connected with the well to supply the boiler. When the well was dug a steam pump was set at work to keep the water down, and for six hours they pumped 150 gallons a minute and just kept the water down. This water will, in time, be used in the mill and tenements.”

“SUTTON :—Tompkins Brothers, who have sunk a number of driven wells in Millbury, have to-day completed one for Mrs. Rich, in this town, from which an abundance of pure water flows.”

And all through that River-Plain, as along the intervalles by Mill and Tatnuck *Brooks*, may be found that same superficial foot of half-decayed loam ; that same foot and a half of coarse to fine gravel ; and, for a subsoil everywhere, and characteristic of the whole geological formation, the same bed of quicksand, shifty yet tenacious, saturated with pure water as Gegenheimer and a score of others found at need ; but which, first a Board of Health, good Lord ! and now a Drainage Commission from State

Street, good Devil! would have the General Court compel Worcester to transmute into a filthy leach! Fragrant and mighty *Cloacina*! What gospel in thy name will not Beacon Hill next belch forth and eruct!

If water for boilers must be had from the Blackstone, it can be filtered and clarified, as it should be if its sole use is to minister to private greed. But it should be done at the cost and expense of those who located themselves at the base of the declivity, electing to receive the *detritus*, the rotten logs, back-houses, decayed animals,—stroking their sleek paunches in unctuous complacency as they gather in the shekels—net profit of tariff monopoly hybridized with mill—"privilege!" and exclaiming in the pithy phrase of Vespasian,—“Does it smell? oh, my son!”

The “Drainage Commission” assert that the “rapid growth (of Worcester) must soon make some change absolutely imperative, unless the Blackstone River is to be permanently condemned for a common sewer.” But, bless their little, innocent souls! why not? For what else is it now, or can it ever be made, so useful? Suppose you stop the in-flow of sewage which it has received, to a greater or less degree, since the first pioneer settled upon its banks! The refuse from Factories continues a worse offense;—in most cases, all that can be detected. But grant that it has been rendered clear and pellucid! *Cui bono*? That the people of Millbury may adore the liquid element in humble imitation of the Fire-Worshippers! That it may be permitted Gegenheimer, Morse, and Simpson, to arise with the sun and, falling prone upon the escarpment of each dam, gaze in blended rapture and reverence upon the several rills as they mingle in a common flood from the Ramshorn, Leicester and Asnebumskit!

Says a naturalist who, building no dams, could afford to observe natural processes:—

“A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches a mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour.”

Well! is it nigher sixty or eighty feet that the Blackstone falls in the first eight miles below Worcester? And how much of that in a single half-mile within the town of Millbury!

Is it our fluid sewage,—with that of Leicester from Kettle Brook, which stinks? Or the stagnant waters of Dam-burgh. How long since those settling-basins were cleansed, which nature, if let alone, would have long since washed pure! How many years since those pools were vexed by man! When,—ever, since the Blackstone Canal had to be abandoned because the manufacturers stole its waters, has the cheek of a Dam-Owner crimsoned with shame at the knowledge that flume and flash-board were alike tight and fast, no matter how high the freshet! At what time were the corks ever drawn and those bottles allowed to blow off their sediment! No! rather let water run to waste, than that those pet cess-pools be clarified and sweetened! Better and more gainful to make a case against Worcester (the “*Golden Rule*,” you see?), than suffer the channel of the River to be purged from their own offence by the floods accumulating above! Says the *Evening Gazette* of Feb. 14, 1884:—

“MILLBURY.—The water in the Blackstone River, this morning, is the highest that it has been for several years.”

Says the *Spy* of March 20, 1884:—

“At the request of the Blackstone valley mill-owners, the water in the Holden Reservoir* has been drawn down two and one-half feet. It was feared that with a sudden thaw more water would run through the Blackstone River than could be handled. Partially drawing off the water in the Reservoir will allow the holding back of quite a quantity, which would otherwise trouble the mill-owners.”

And at about the same time,—

“MILLBURY.—The Sash and Blind shop of C. D. Morse & Co. was obliged to stop most of the machinery, Thursday and Friday, on account of back water.”

And so,—forever and aye. At what time, since last Autumn, could not these settling-basins, in Dam-burgh, have been filled as fast as they were emptied, and their contents clarified at will,—had the will been as facile as the way? But no! the Christ-like Dam-Owners who have choked the current, and would now

* Not then safe: nor yet in possession of the City.

Not safe,—the mill-owners being too penurious to build a secure dam!

E. W. L.

“corner” the Golden Rule, fear that “more water may run through the Blackstone than could be handled!” Well,—why should it be “handled”? Why not let it flow and fret unimpeded, purifying itself as it courses along, precisely as the good God intended when He stored up its fountains! The unobstructed flow and rush of the River are essential to the very existence of the valley, through its entire length. Sash and blinds can be made elsewhere as well as at a mill-dam.

Were the Dams removed, or pierced, as they should be; water for a motor in this day and generation being as much of an anachronism as the Stage-Coach for a conveyance; the problem is solved for all who have not worthless “*privileges*” that they would fain unload upon the tax-payers. The stream resumes its natural course and flow. Obsolete canals,—long since abandoned for their original purpose,—cease to be used for mill-races, by the side of the highway, to deceive Drainage Commissioners who cannot distinguish for themselves, and are not told by the Dam-Owners, the difference and wide distance between such races and the river itself. The ordinary flow of the stream bears with it sediment, sewage, factory refuse, in manageable volume; depositing it everywhere in infinitesimal quantity, harming nobody and causing no offence. The floods of Spring and late Autumn overspread the broad water-plains, dispersing whatever elements of fertility are held in suspense; nourishing vegetation of all kinds as does simple irrigation everywhere; and the whole operation without damage to communities or so much as a pretence of injury to individual comfort or health. The special pleaders for Dam-burgh aver that God failed in His work of creation! and that without their recent puny obstructions of plank and stone, for which they tremble at each unusual freshet, there would be no River! Yet, how was it before there was any Millbury? One of those “leaders of the blind,” whose knowledge may be duly estimated from his statement that poor little “Lynde Brook is one of the sources of the Blackstone” River! ejects the “gall” that Worcester having taken possession of Lynde and Tatnuck *Brooks* for a water-supply; “and Mill Brook for a Sewer; there is left only the scanty stream from Ram’s Horn Pond to supply a river that has ceased to exist”!

How has the river "ceased to exist," except in the lively fancy of a Dam-Owner? What became of Kettle Brook,—the while,—whereof possibly this local geographer never heard! Or mayhap did C. A. D. from Leicester, advise that its mention and perfume should be suppressed, alike? That tireless statesman who meandered in wild effusion through Worcester South last November, conferring his benediction upon Senators and Representatives, Elect; enlightening each Town how well it had run a-muck against Worcester; and promising that the Blackstone should be forthwith transmuted, by Act of the General Court! into a new Pharpar and Abana,—if not a modern sanitary Jordan! But, has anybody drank or dried up the water that Worcester took from Lynde *Run* and Tatnuck *Brook*? and which, if not so taken, would have been dissipated in the expanse of Narragansett Bay as soon as it could get by the countless Dams. Sewage is a solution, not a solid. Its solvent is this precise water that the "leaders of the blind" would "deceive the very elect," at the State House, into supposing is never returned when once diverted! Worcester stores away, in her Reservoir, at Leicester, nigh upon 700,000,000 gallons of water that without such storage, would run out in a few days and be wasted. Similar is the case at the Holden Reservoir, with its 400,000,000 gallons now, and basins of a possible ultimate enlargement to the capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons. From those Reservoirs the supply to the River is steady, unintermittent; where otherwise, in a dry season, there would be none. And this, Oh learned geographer of Damborough! whose Blackstone has "ceased to exist!" at all times supplementing the volume of Kettle and Ram's Horn *Brooks*, bearing through Worcester, as they do, every manner of filth and refuse from Leicester and Millbury.

But,—now come the apostles of a newer dispensation,—a latter-day gospel of Pure Water with less than thirteen parts solids! pew-fillers, to whom is preached a Christ known to Mary but never to His Father, whose affectation it is to prefer a so-styled "Golden Rule" to the fundamental Law established by God at the very Creation. These religious *dilettanti*,—sciolists of a genteel parlor skepticism,—to whom it is all one whether that

Rule was imposed by Jesus, Buddha, Confucius, or—the Marquis of Queensberry! so long as it is not base metal;—feel their bowels yearn as they hearken, with mouths in the dust, to a concentrated and concerted cry from the owners of mill-“*privileges!*” a-down the Blackstone. To such Cherubim that “Golden Rule” is the one inflexible monitor, guiding their every immaculate action and thought. To them each day is accounted lost, wherein they have not foregone some private or partisan advantage;—promoted in part at least the schemes of their personal or political opponents. What, to such consummate intuition and sublime self-poise, can the Law of Gravitation appear but “a stumbling block, and foolishness,”—with its inexorable corollaries of trituration, comminution, absorption, or evaporation! A few active men, prompted by self-interest, excite a neighboring community to a suspicion of injury. Can anything be more natural or excusable? continually do cry the Cherubim. But, simultaneously with the accusation, a tenfold larger population is condemned, out of hand, as guilty of a “grievous wrong!” Grant that neither nest is as clean as it might be. What nobler or better rule than this, ancient as Jurisprudence itself? “*They who would seek Equity must ensue Equity.*”

And so Worcester is to be “wounded in the house of its friends” by a concurrence of ambition, priestcraft, and greed,—the “Better Element!” (Christ’s name for it was—Pharisaism!) such as proved fatal to every city in history that had “prospects,” or was worth saving,—from Athens, and Rome, down through the centuries. Such oligarchies of intense politics, cant, or avarice, invariably ruin when they are impotent to rule.

The City of Worcester has shown, heretofore, in what liberal manner she could deal with those whom she had unwittingly harmed: expending, of her own accord, more than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars to remedy and repair the effects of a negligence whereof the Courts of the Commonwealth have since declared her innocent, and therefore not answerable in law. The expenditure of even so large a sum as a Half-Million Dollars, at the arbitrary behest of the General Court, in itself causes no terrors to the people of this City. Jealous rivals of our prosper-

ity,—if such exist, “need lay no such flattering unction to their souls.” In a just cause,—just because it commends itself to our own conscience,—we have shown how lightly we could assume, and as well endure, burdens grievous to be borne.

But we do object to unthrift or waste. We do contend against the arbitrary and irrational constraint which would compel us to divert our savings from legitimate employment, to test schemes which, if not wholly empirical, have no other ostensible merits than that they have not yet been proved a complete failure under the moister skies and milder climate of England.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX.

AN ACT

To Restore Comity and Clear Water Along The Upper Blackstone.

Be it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled:—

SECTION 1. The Town of Millbury is hereby annexed to the City of Worcester, of which City, for the better peace of the Commonwealth and the purposes of this Act, Millbury shall henceforth constitute and remain a component parcel and part.

SECTION 2. The City of Worcester is hereby authorized and directed, within —— years, to take at the sworn valuation returned to the assessors of Millbury, A. D. 1885, all the easements or privileges of any name or nature whatsoever (factory-buildings excepted) within that Town, that tend to obstruct or impede the natural flow of the Blackstone River; to remove all dams or other artificial hindrances to the current, or to pierce them with sufficient sluice-ways; that the stream may once more be free and unvexed and its channel open.

SECTION 3. In any suit for damages under this Act it shall not be lawful to set forth the value of a mill privilege, or dam, under its original unimpaired grant or prescription: but the measure of injury shall be taken to be the absolute loss of power exclusive of its disuse during periods of drought, excessive flood, or substitution of steam.

SECTION 4. The Mayor and Aldermen of said City shall have the same power to determine the value of and assess upon Real Estate the amount of betterments accruing to said Real Estate by the removal or remedy of such obstructions, and by the clarifying of said Blackstone River, that is conferred

by Chapter 51, of the Public Statutes upon Boards of City or Town Officers authorized to lay out streets or ways. Provided, however, that no assessment shall be laid upon Real Estate except such as shall be shown, by the oath of its owner, to be affected or depreciated by the smell from the River.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred under the provisions of the Act, the City Council of the City of Worcester shall have authority to issue, from time to time, and to an amount not exceeding the sum actually expended for the taking of such easements or mill-privileges, in Millbury along the River, bonds, or certificates of debt to be denominated on the face thereof,—“GOLDEN RULE LOAN;”—and to bear interest at such rates and to be payable at such times as said City Council may determine. For the redemption of such loan said City Council shall establish a Sinking Fund sufficient, with the accumulating interest, to pay such loan at its maturity. All amounts received from betterments shall be paid into such Sinking Fund, until such fund shall suffice, with its accretions, to pay the matured bonds for whose security the fund was originated.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

“Bear ye one another’s burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ!”

All which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

*Worcester, Massachusetts,
March 8th, A. D. 1886.*

APPENDIX A.

[CHAPTER 163.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE.

AN ACT

Relating to Public Parks and Shade Trees in the City of Worcester.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Worcester, in addition to the powers conferred by the one hundred and fifty-fourth Chapter of the Acts of the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, shall have and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, heretofore pertaining to the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Shade-Trees provided for in Chapter One Hundred and Ninety-nine of the Acts of the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 2. The powers and duties of said Board of Park Commissioners, enumerated in the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two; Chapter One Hundred Fifty-four, shall extend and apply to all Public Grounds and Parks of said City, acquired before this Act takes effect, except that said Board of Park Commissioners shall have no authority to assess betterments in respect to any Parks or Public Grounds acquired before this Act takes effect.

SECTION 3. Said Board of Park Commissioners may be organized by the choice of a Chairman and Secretary from their own number, and a major part of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 4. The annual report provided for in the twelfth section of Chapter One Hundred and Fifty-four of the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the twenty-first section of Chapter One Hundred and Ninety-nine of the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six, shall be made in the month of March.

SECTION 5. Section twenty-one of Chapter One Hundred and Ninety-nine of the Acts of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six is hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on the first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-five.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 10, 1885.

Passed to be enacted.

J. Q. A. BRACKETT, Speaker.

IN SENATE, April 13, 1885.

Passed to be enacted.

A. E. PILLSBURY, President.

APRIL 14, 1885.

Approved.

GEO. D. ROBINSON.

APPENDIX B.

[CHAPTER 154.]

LAWS AND RESOLVES, A. D. 1882.

SECTION 3. Such Boards of Park-Commissioners shall have power to make Rules for the use and government of the Public Parks within the limits of their respective cities; and for breaches of such Rules to affix penalties not exceeding Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) for one offence, to be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction.

RULES OF THE PARKS-COMMISSION. OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

1. Dogs are prohibited in Elm Park, unless under the direct control and restraint of their owner; otherwise, they will be regarded and treated as outlaws. Owners of Dogs will be held personally responsible for any damage done by their animals.
2. No persons shall be suffered to affix, in any manner whatsoever, advertisements, handbills, placards, posters, or written or printed notices, or aught else that shall tend to their injury, to any of the Shade Trees of the City.
3. All persons are hereby forbidden —
 - To place any erection or obstruction on the Commons or Parks of the City.
 - To catch, trap or shoot Birds or take Birds' nests.
 - To injure, damage, destroy or dig up any turf, shrubs, trees, or plants, or break up or destroy the surface of the Commons or Parks of the City, or light any fire upon them.
 - To deposit any rubbish, manure, cinders, road sweepings, bricks, timber, building materials, or other substances, upon the Commons or Parks of the City, or in any pond or basin of a fountain in said Commons or Parks, or in any manner to fill up, defile, or pollute the same.

To place any carriage, cart, or other vehicle upon the Commons or Parks of the City, or upon the foot-paths over the same.

To fire any gun or other fire-arm (except of the Militia of the Commonwealth), or throw any stick, stone, or other missile.

Or generally, to act in a disorderly manner, or to commit any nuisance, or do any act tending to disfigure or injure the Commons or Parks or annoy or hurt any person frequenting them for the purpose of exercise, recreation, or transit.

Under a penalty of not exceeding Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) for each offence; of which one-half shall be paid to the person by whose testimony a conviction may be secured.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

The undersigned, a member of the Park-Commission of the City of Worcester, respectfully begs leave to disavow all responsibility for a document submitted to the Honorable Council at its last meeting signed by Edward W. Lincoln, and purporting to be the annual report of said Commission; the said report having been prepared and submitted by the chairman of said Commission, without consultation with or notice to any other member of it, and without the knowledge of any of them.

And the undersigned respectfully asks that, if the said document shall be printed with the City Document as the annual report of the said Commission, this disavowal may also be printed therewith.

Very respectfully,

J. EVARTS GREENE.

Worcester, March 12, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER
OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIRE DEPT.,
WORCESTER, January 1, 1886.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the Honorable City Council.

GENTLEMEN :—According to the provisions of the ordinance relating to the Fire Department and the Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, I have the honor to present my Thirteenth Annual Report of the condition and working of the Fire Department, together with recommendations which, in my opinion, will increase the efficiency of the organization.

MANUAL FORCE AND DISCIPLINE.

The manual force consists of a Chief Engineer and four (4) Assistant Engineers ; a Superintendent of Fire-Alarm Telegraph ; thirty-one (31) members of steamer companies, including drivers ; thirty (30) members of hook and ladder companies, including drivers ; sixty-three (63) members of hose companies, including drivers ; and four (4) members of the chemical-engine company, including the driver ;—making a total of one hundred and thirty-three (133) members.

The regular department is supplemented by a hose company at Quinsigamond, the members of which, although paid for their services, are not called upon for the same duties as those in the

centre of the city ; and by three (3) volunteer companies : one at Northville, one at Coes square, and one at Tatnuck.

The work of the Department during the year has been satisfactory ; the discipline of former years has been maintained ; the officers and members have taken great interest in their work ; and in all of the companies there is a steadily developing determination not only to advance the Department standard of efficiency wherever possible, but also to elevate its moral tone, which was years ago raised to such a standard as to win and retain the confidence of the public and make the Department an organization which, I believe with confidence, ranks with the the very best of its kind in the country.

There are, however, one or two considerations, which, in my opinion, are of the utmost importance in connection with the maintenance of a spirit of ambition among the members, and to which I trust you will early give serious consideration. In my annual report of five years ago, the attention of the City Council was called to the permanent members of the organization, *i. e.*, the men who are on duty at the engine houses. They are required to be in constant attendance twenty-four hours in the day and seven days in the week, with the exception of such time as they are allowed for meals ; and even at such times they are expected to instantly answer a fire alarm. At all other times, in case of absence, every man is required to provide a substitute. Such continuous service is not expected of any other of the city's employés. I do not overlook the fact that these men are not really actively engaged all the time when they are not in bed, but the care of the apparatus, houses and horses, with such other duties as they are called upon to perform, gives each and every one of these men what can reasonably be termed a fair day's work, during what are ordinarily regarded as regular working hours. This steady confinement has a tendency to make their positions irksome and to create a feeling of discontent. In short, it increases the difficulty of obtaining men whose services would be valuable, and makes more difficult the task of retaining those who have been tried and found satisfactory. When suddenly called away by sickness or family affections,—for the permanent

members of the Fire Department as well as other men have family ties,— they are obliged to take such substitutes as they can find, and it is not their fault if the substitutes are not always efficient, nor the fault of the substitutes, for men with only a limited experience cannot be expected to do the work of tried and trained men. I would recommend that an additional permanent man be employed, who shall be kept as a substitute. Already it is necessary to employ a substitute for four (4) months in a year, and his permanent employment will not add greatly to the expense. With such a substitute, each permanent man can be allowed a certain amount of time to himself every two weeks or oftener. In my opinion, it would greatly improve the efficiency of the Department, and my experience is such that I am fully satisfied that you will, upon investigation, approve the recommendation.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of four (4) steam fire engines ; two (2) hook and ladder trucks ; five (5) hose wagons, two of which carry small ladders ; eight hose reels ; and traverse-runners for all for use in snowy time in winter ; one (1) large chemical engine ; and twelve (12) small chemical extinguishers, carried on hose reels and wagons.

The steamers are in good condition. The hook and ladder trucks I do not consider as equal to the demands of the Department. The truck at headquarters is in good condition, and answers well the wants of the Department,—probably as well as any one truck can. The truck on Prescott street I do not consider as longer answering the demands of the service. It was thrown out of service several years ago, but was afterward repaired, and has done fairly good work for three years. At present, I consider it not only insufficient in carrying capacity, but unsafe for the work required of a truck at the north end of the city. The time has come when reasonable prudence calls for the purchase of a Hays truck, or one of carrying capacity sufficient for the accommodation of ladders by the use of which the high buildings can be covered. Then, too, the rapid increase in the

number of telegraph wires, in the thickly settled part of the city, makes it almost impossible to longer use the old ladders with efficiency.

The use of hose wagons in place of hose-reels has been continued so long that there is now no reasonable doubt of their superiority. But four (4) horse hose-reels are left in use in the Department. Economy calls for their continued use as they are in too good condition to be condemned, or to be sold at a sacrifice. But there should be no work done upon them that is not absolutely necessary to their safety and they should be used constantly until worn out. They should then be replaced by hose wagons, which cost about one-third less, are much lighter, carry double the amount of hose, cost less for repairs, and are more easily cared for. Hose used with them lasts longer and is always in better condition, with less care, than that used upon reels; and is handled at fires with less effort. The wagons also possess the added merit of being made to answer to a certain extent the purposes of hook and ladder trucks. The hose reel formerly used at New Worcester, with six hundred feet of hose weighs 3300 pounds. The wagon which replaced it, with fifteen hundred feet of hose and forty feet of ladders weighs but 2450 pounds; and the wagon is less liable to breakage than the old reel.

A wagon and truck combined has been built for Hose Co. No. 6, which carries ninety-six feet of ladders and twelve hundred feet of hose. I would recommend that during the year two combination wagons be constructed, one to carry ninety-six feet of ladders, the other to carry one hundred and sixty feet, in addition to twelve hundred feet of hose.

Any hose wagon can be so constructed as to carry ladders enough to set two companies at work on a three-story building, and the ladders will sustain a greater weight than any of similar length in the department. They will hold all the men who can get on them.

I would recommend that one of these wagons be located on or near Woodland street and the other at South Worcester. A few years ago I recommended the construction of a new house at or

near the corner of Cambridge and Millbury streets. Since that time the hose company at Quinsigamond has been added to the list of paid companies, and to a certain extent, covers that property, the unprotected state of which caused the recommendation at the time. I believe a lot on Cambridge street, midway between Southbridge and Millbury streets, the most desirable location at the present time. In it should be placed a hose wagon with 1200 or 1500 feet of hose and 160 feet of ladders. With such a wagon I believe South Worcester and Quinsigamond would be as well protected as any section of the city and that it would then be advisable to discontinue the company at Quinsigamond. All the buildings at Quinsigamond owned by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., are already provided with permanent ladders.

The building of a house on Woodland street, or near that location, I think is without question demanded this year, and if we cannot afford to build two houses, Woodland street should be given the preference. The locality is more exposed, the water pressure is less, and the apparatus from the centre cannot reach the locality so soon as it can get to South Worcester. It should also be remembered that in choosing locations for houses it is necessary to locate near some manufacturing establishment, for from it the men who are to handle the apparatus must be drawn. Apparatus without men is of less value than men without apparatus. For a Woodland-street house, men can be taken from the Chandler-street shops and the May-street organ factory; and there are manufacturing establishments on the line of Cambridge street from which men can be drawn with equal facility.

Both houses are needed I am satisfied. The greater need is, however, from the Woodland-street district. With two additional companies there will be nineteen less men in the Department than in 1877, and it is hardly necessary for me to remind your Honorable Board that the amount of property to be protected has steadily increased.

In deciding upon this question it may be well to consider the expediency of constructing a combination wagon of size sufficient to carry 160 feet of ladders and 1500 feet of hose, to be drawn

by two horses and manned by twelve men, and to be stationed either on Woodland street or at South Worcester.

The changes made in the apparatus this year have been the substitution of a wagon with 96 feet of ladders for the use of Hose Co. No. 6; the substitution of a wagon with 40 feet of ladders and 1500 feet of hose for the reel of Hose Co. No. 8; and this reel, repaired, has been placed in the house of Hose Co. No. 4, being better adapted for short runs.

HOUSES.

During the year only such repairs have been made on the various houses as economy in maintenance has seemed to demand, and they have been made principally by the permanent men of the Department. At the John-street house, the location of the stall has been changed so that the horse now faces the engine-room,—a decided improvement. The question of new houses has been considered so fully in connection with what has already been said about new apparatus, that further discussion thereof is unnecessary.

HOSE.

During the year, forty-four hundred (4400) feet of hose has been purchased, as follows: Twelve hundred (1200) feet of American Jacket, six hundred (600) feet of the Climax, six hundred (600) feet of Cable, and two thousand (2000) feet of unlined linen to be used on the outskirts of the city. And it is recommended that three thousand (3000) feet additional be purchased during the ensuing year. The policy adopted several years ago of renewing a certain amount of the hose each year, has proved so beneficial that its continuance is called for, in order that the efficiency of the Department may not be impaired because of any of the companies being compelled to use hose which will not withstand the water pressure whenever it may be attached to the hydrants.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Within a few weeks, the condition of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph has been carefully examined and changes have been made which

were considered advisable for its future efficiency. The new fire-department ordinance will allow of the establishment of such provisions for the maintenance of this branch of the service as may be deemed advisable, and it is the belief of the Board of Engineers that its effect will be beneficial.

I recommend that during the coming year new boxes be placed at Coes square, at the corner of Piedmont and Davis streets, and Main street between box 21 and box 31. There are other localities of almost equal importance in this respect, and so long as the growth of the city continues, I believe it to be a wise policy to annually increase the number of Fire-alarm boxes. The out-skirts are now very well provided for and the most pressing demand comes from the thickly settled portion of the city.

THE WATER SERVICE.

The prompt action taken upon my recommendation of a year ago, in relation to notification of breaks in the water pipes being given the Board of Engineers, has enabled the Board to take equally prompt action in providing additional apparatus for the localities until the breaks have been repaired. Steamers have been assigned to duty for such districts as have been temporarily deprived of the usual water protection and pressure,—a precautionary measure which has proved satisfactory without causing additional expense, and an arrangement which will be continued in the future.

The plan of making a generous provision for hydrants, wherever water pipes are laid, has proved economical in that it has saved the hose from a great deal of hard usage; for hose wears out rapidly when long lines have to be dragged over the ground because the hydrants are widely scattered. The water pressure is better than ever before in that it is always uniform and reliable, and the Water Commissioner has shown a readiness at all times to assist the Fire Department in its work.

CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS.

Every year's experience more clearly establishes the value of chemical extinguishers. They are always ready for service, can

be taken into buildings where the fire is located, and their use prevents heavy losses by water where the fire is not serious. They have come to be as necessary to the Department as any other part of the apparatus, and more fires have been extinguished by their use during the past year than by the use of water.

THE FIRE PATROL.

This organization continues an efficient and valuable auxiliary to the Fire Department. In fact, it has come to be indispensable, and the citizens are fortunate in having its working operation so well determined. It has never been in conflict with the regular companies of the Department; in fact, the utmost harmony prevails, and co-operation has never been wanting.

THE NEW FIRE ORDINANCE.

The recently adopted Fire Department Ordinance has been so short a time in operation that its practical working has not been tested. The provisions, however, are such that I am confident it will be a benefit to the Department. In this connection, I would recommend that the fire-limit ordinance receive your early attention, and that such amendments be made to it as the experience of the past four years has taught are necessary. The lines establishing the limits should be rearranged, and provisions should be made which will allow of the construction of a certain class of buildings, principally dwelling-houses not over two and one-half stories high, within the limits by permission; and which will prohibit the erection of shops, houses, and stables, of a dangerous character, within the city limits.

HORSES.

During the past year the spare horse used in the repair wagon, and the horses belonging to Hose 1, Hose 2, Hose 4, the Fire Alarm Department, and one belonging to Steamer 1, have been exchanged. During the current year it will be necessary to make one or two more changes, and if the new houses are built and equipped, new horses will of course be necessary.

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The benefits of the Firemen's Relief Association are fully appreciated by the members of the Department. It is, in fact, a system of cheap accident insurance for the men; and its workings have been such that its value has been more than once recognized by contributions from citizens. Its continuation is assured.

FIRES AND INSURANCE.

The losses by fire during the year aggregate \$94,570.81; the amount of insurance on property damaged was \$374,535.00. The number of alarms was 213; of which 76 were bell, 16 telephone, and 121 still.

The plan of keeping a key in a small box on the side of each Fire-alarm box, is working satisfactorily, and has, in several instances been of great value. It avoids all delay and is not expensive. The fire loss is small in comparison with the losses of cities of the same size; and many of the fires during the year were outside the city limits where the department could render no service,—probably the best possible evidence of the practical working of the Department. The value of promptness in calling out the Department should never be forgotten. Although there has been no striking illustration of the increase in loss caused by delay, it should be kept before the public that the Fire Department is maintained for fire duty and should be called promptly whenever its services are required.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the Department, including new apparatus, changes in horses, and repairs to houses, for the year, were \$48,753.71. The appropriation was \$48,000.00, to which \$885.57 was added in revenue, making a total of \$48,885.57, and leaving an unexpended balance of \$131.86, which was transferred to the Sinking Fund. Only such expenditures have been permitted as have seemed to be demanded for the good of the Department.

But it has always been the policy of the Board of Engineers to call attention to such work as they believe to be necessary.

CONCLUSION.

The members of the Fire Department again have occasion to thank your Honorable Body for your interest in them and in their work; for your prompt consideration of their requirements, and the disposition to assist in making the Department effective. The police service at fires has been prompt and reliable, and to members of that department we are indebted for their co-operation. That the record of the Department may be as creditable in the future, as the commendations of your Honorable Body have shown it to be in the past, will, I am fully satisfied, be the constant endeavor of its members.

Having for many years taken a lively interest in all matters connected with your Fire Department, it may not appear egotistical for me to assert that I have its interests at heart; and holding the position of chief officer, I naturally feel anxious that the Fire Department shall not be one in name only, but that its efficiency may at all times be maintained. This must be my excuse for submitting such a lengthy report as the present one. I have plainly informed you of the deficiencies of the Department, and while fully aware that to carry out all my recommendations will involve considerable outlay, I am convinced that the efficiency of the Department cannot long be upheld without their adoption.

Assuring your Honorable Body that while I have the honor of holding my present office my aim shall be to make the Department, as it ever has been, a credit to our city; and trusting that the recommendations contained in these pages will receive that consideration which their importance may demand, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. COMBS,

Chief of Department.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR.

WORCESTER, January, 1886.

To the Honorable the City Council.

The undersigned would submit the following Annual Report :

There is pending in the Supreme Judicial Court the following case, in which the City is a party :—

1. *Charles D. Morse v. City of Worcester.*

This is a bill in equity to restrain the City from polluting Blackstone river by means of its sewage. This case was argued upon a demurrer in October, 1884, and on June 29, 1885, a decision was rendered overruling the demurrer. This leaves the case for hearing on the facts.

The opinion of the full court upon the demurrer strongly indicates that the law upon the question, which it was the object of the defendant to raise by the demurrer, is in accordance with the view the City has always held. That question was whether the city of Worcester, under the statutes now in force, is under any legal obligation to enter upon any scheme of sewage purification, involving the appropriation of large tracts of land to that purpose, and the outlay of large sums of money in the construction of necessary works.

The complainant's bill alleges negligence in constructing the sewers, and in failing to use reasonable precautions to purify the sewage. Of course, the City would be liable for any damage

resulting from negligence in constructing the sewers. But it is not supposed that any negligence in the construction of the sewers can be proved, which materially affects the purity of the plaintiff's mill-pond in Millbury. And, in regard to the alleged negligence in failing to use proper and reasonable precautions to purify the sewage, the only specifications of negligence ever suggested in public, before the court or otherwise, so far as my knowledge extends, consists in a failure to adopt some one of the plans of sewage purification which have been proposed as feasible, and which involve a treatment of the sewage by methods wholly disconnected from the sewers themselves. It was the object of the City to raise, by the demurrer, the question whether the City was obliged by law to make provision for any such treatment of the sewage. The intimation of the court is clear that no such obligation exists. The following is the language of the opinion upon this subject :—

“The bill alleges negligence in constructing the sewer, and in failing to use reasonable precautions to purify the sewage. * * If the plaintiff shows that in constructing the sewer, or in adapting the brook to its use as a sewer, the defendant did the work in an improper manner, this bill can be maintained. So, if he prove that the defendant in constructing the sewer could have adopted, at an expense which is reasonable, a system of cess-pools or some other methods of purification, at the mouth of the brook, it may be that his bill may be maintained.

* * * * *

But, to prevent misunderstanding, we add that if the only mode of preventing pollution of the river is found to be by the adoption of an extensive system of purification, independent of the construction of the sewer, requiring the taking of large tracts of land, we must not be understood as implying that it is within the duty or the power of the defendant to do this. The power to convert the brook into a sewer carries by implication the power to expend money for any plan of work which is an incident or part of the main work authorized by the statute; but it would seem that the statute does not give the defendant power to take lands or expend money for an independent system of sewage purification. If such system is rendered necessary by the construction of the sewer, the remedy must be sought from the Legislature, which can best adjust and settle the conflicting rights and interests of the public, and of the riparian owners upon the river.”

Whether or not an attempt will be made to show a negligent omission to provide for cess-pools, or other methods, at the mouth

of the brook, which would be fairly incidental to the construction of the sewer itself, is of course unknown, and may depend upon the result of the effort now being made in the Legislature to compel the adoption of a scheme of independent sewage purification.

The following cases against the City are pending in the Superior Court :—

1. *Deborah C. James v. City of Worcester.*

This is for injury to land by the disaster of 1876. A verdict has been rendered for the City, and exceptions of the plaintiff argued in the Supreme Judicial Court; but no rescript has come down.

2. *Benjamin James, Assignee, v. City of Worcester.*

This is a case for injury to personal property by the same disaster. It is continued to await the decision of the preceding case.

3. *John J. Avery v. City of Worcester.*

An action for damages by falling on the sidewalk on South-bridge street. It is expected it will be tried at the present sitting of the Court.

4. *Wm. H. Harrington v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages for taking Tatnuck Brook.

5. *Loring Coes v. City of Worcester.*

Same as last.

6. *Loring Coes et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Same as last.

7. *John H. Coes et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Same as last.

8. *The Burling Mills v. City of Worcester.*

Same as last.

9. *John Powers v. City of Worcester.*

Action for injury by a fall on the sidewalk on Spruce street.

10. *John Barry v. City of Worcester.*

Action to recover for gravel taken from plaintiff's gravel pit by the Highway Department. Trial at the present sitting of the court, and verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff has filed exceptions.

11. *Jesse Smith et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages by taking Tatnuck Brook.

12. *Eveline P. Lyon et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Same as last.

13. *Mary A. Olson v. City of Worcester.*

Action for injury by a fall on the sidewalk on Washington street.

14. *Mason H. Morse v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages caused by widening Ward street.

15. *Ann Hopkins et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

16. *Harvey M. Bancroft v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

17. *Ellen O'Brien v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

18. *Ellen O'Callahan v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

19. *Catharine Hanlon et al. v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

20. *James E. Ware v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages for taking Tatnuck Brook.

21. *Sarah R. Andrews v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for land damages caused by laying out Crystal street from Main street to B. & A. R. R.

22. *Sylvia D. Gates v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

23. *Edward D. Thayer v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages caused by taking Tatnuck Brook.

24. *Sylvester Smith v. City of Worcester.*

Same.

25. *Sarah J. Baker v. City of Worcester.*

Action for injury by a fall on Providence street.

26. *John Doyle v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for land damages caused by extending John street from North Ashland to West street.

27. *Patrick Doyle v. City of Worcester.*

Action for an injury by a fall on the sidewalk on Washington square.

28. *Charles J. Pickford v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages caused by taking Tatnuck Brook.

29. *Jeremiah Hennessy v. City of Worcester.*

Action for entering on plaintiff's land and removing water pipe; upon the change in the location of Gage street.

30. *Patrick D. Sullivan v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for land damages caused by extending John street from North Ashland to West street.

31. *Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co. v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages for taking Tatnuck Brook.

32. *Chas. H. McGourty v. City of Worcester.*

Action for an injury by a fall on Belmont street.

33. *Josephine Burrows v. City of Worcester.*

Action for injury by a fall on Washington street.

34. *O. B. Hadwen v. City of Worcester.*

Petition for damages for taking Tatnuck Brook.

A suit is still pending in the United States Circuit Court for this district, by Jeremiah Driscoll *et al.* v. City of Worcester; a

bill in equity for infringing an alleged patent for laying cement pavement in sections. The evidence is not all taken.

There is on the files of the County Commissioners a petition by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. v. City of Worcester, for an assessment of damages caused by taking and appropriating Mill Brook for drainage, and by the constructing of drains and sewers which discharge into said Mill Brook sewer, and thence into the river above the petitioners' premises. This petition was filed May 12, 1873, and no order of notice has ever been taken out, and the City has never appeared. The petition was evidently filed with a view to save any rights the company might have to recover in this form damages for the pollution of its mill-pond by the sewerage. It is probable that the whole stream having since the petition was filed been diverted away from said mill-pond, by the location of the sewer through Millbury street, this claim has been suffered to lie unnoticed as being no longer important. No claim has ever been filed for damages occasioned to that company by diverting the waters of Mill Brook.

FRANK P. GOULDING,

City Solicitor.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 30, 1885. }

To His Honor the Mayor,

And City Council of the City of Worcester.

GENTLEMEN :—

In obedience to the requirements of the City Ordinance and the practice of former years, I have the honor of presenting for your consideration the doings and general condition of the Police Department for the financial year ending November 30, 1885, together with such remarks and suggestions as to me seem proper for maintaining and improving the same.

The whole number of arrests for the year has been 3,008.

Number of Males,	2,766	Number of Adults,	2,611
“ “ Females,	242	“ “ Minors,	397
“ “ Americans,	1,441	“ “ Residents,	2,127
“ “ Foreigners,	1,567	“ “ Non-residents,	881

Total number committed to the House of Correction and other institutions, 1,350.

Whole number of complaints made against arrested parties, 3,008, as follows, viz.: —

Assault and battery,	125	Contempt of court,	3
Assault on officers,	10	Common nuisance,	1
Assault on female child,	1	Drunkenness,	1,842
Assault with weapon,	3	Drunkenness, 2d offense,	183
Adultery,	10	Drunkenness, 3d offense,	73
Attempt to burn building,	1	Delivered on bail bond,	3
Bastardy,	9	Disturbing the peace,	89
Breaking and entering,	45	Driving away team,	19
Breaking glass,	12	Defrauding boarding-house,	6
Burglary,	1	Disturbing public meeting,	3
Common drunkard,	44	Disturbing public school,	1
Cruelty to animals,	2	Disorderly house,	2
Concealing mortgaged property,	2	Embezzlement,	6
Capias,	8	Escaped Prisoner,	1

Evading railroad fare,	1	Reckless driving,	1
False pretence,	3	Robbery,	3
Fornication,	39	Railer and brawler,	1
Forgery,	2	Refusing to pay hack fare,	2
Gaming on Sunday,	20	Run away from home,	9
Giving false fire-alarm,	1	Stubborn and disobedient,	13
Indecent exposure of person,	3	Suspicion,	4
Interfering with officer,	1	Shoplifter,	3
Illegal use of team,	1	Selling liquor to minors,	3
Idle and disorderly,	1	Selling leased property,	2
Indecent assault,	2	Selling oleomargarine without label,	3
Insane,	27	Truants,	24
Larceny,	134	Threatening,	5
Lewdness,	4	Uttering obscene literature,	1
Malicious mischief,	2	Violation of the liquor law,	48
Neglect to support family,	13	Violation of the City Ordinances,	62
Nightwalker,	7	Vagrancy,	30
Peddling without license,	8	Walking on the railroad track,	19
Polygamy,	1		
Receiving stolen goods,	1		

The expenses of the Department for the year have been seventy-seven thousand five hundred and forty three dollars and twenty cents (\$77,543.20).

To wit:—

Pay-roll of Patrolmen,	\$66,424 75
Salary of Marshals and assistants,	4,400 00
“ “ Captain,	1,200 00
“ “ Sergeants,	2,000 00
“ “ Probation officer,	400 00
Paid for Cloth, buttons and badges,	757 50
“ Board and care of two horses,	600 00
“ Carriage hire,	5 55
“ Repairing harnesses,	2 35
“ One new sleigh and repairing carriages,	174 25
“ Traveling expenses,	2 60
“ Blacksmithing,	36 76
“ Washing linen,	40 85
“ Brooms, lamps, matches, etc.,	91 20
“ Blank-books, stationery and stamps,	53 16
“ New furniture and repairing old,	311 09
“ Rent of two telephones,	21 00
“ Crackers for prisoners and lodgers,	145 38
“ Photographing prisoners,	13 50
“ Expressing and telegraphing,	17 49
“ Printing,	82 34
“ Ice,	26 79

Paid for	Disinfectant powder,	34 00
"	New handcuffs and repairing old,	17 75
"	Repairs at Station 2,	111 18
"	Coal and wood at Station 2,	224 66
"	Removing ashes	7 00
"	New furniture	5 14
"	Insurance on horses and carriages,	25 00
"	Witnesses' fees,	3 60
"	Repairs,	9 55
"	Advertising,	11 00
"	Wire guard,	91 56
"	New Hose,	7 50
"	Transportation for officers to Blackstone,	31 20
"	Special police July 4,	157 50
Total,		<hr/> \$77,543 20

The earnings of this Department for the present year have been as follows :—

Court fees,	\$6,845 17
Use of city team,	521 90
Cloth sold,	673 92
Extra service of police,	362 75
Keeping prisoners,	1,019 10
Transportation of officers to Blackstone and return,	31 20
Service for officers at Blackstone,	65 00
Use of lock-up,	393 50
Total,	<hr/> \$9,912 54

Making the net cost of the Department for the present year \$67,630.66.

As a final result of the finances, I have turned over to the Sinking Fund an unexpended balance of \$369.34.

The miscellaneous duties performed by the police during the year are of no small importance, and will show that the officers have been faithful to the trust reposed in them. A large portion of this class of business is never reported by the officers performing the same, and consequently is not placed upon our records. The following is but a portion of the duties they have attended to under this head, and this includes only those cases where arrests have not followed :—

Accidents reported,	12
Burglars reported,	4
Buildings found open,	637

Careless driving,	3
Disturbances suppressed,	54
Defective sidewalks reported,	35
Defective streets reported,	39
Fire-alarms given,	15
Fires extinguished without alarm,	14
Intoxicated persons sent home,	84
Injured persons cared for,	97
Lost children restored to their parents,	75
Lights not burning at 9 P. M.,	1,130
Lights hung in dangerous places,	10
Nuisances reported,	6
Number of officers as witnesses at the Central District Court,	2,797
Number of street notices served by the assistant marshals,	619
Runaway horses reported,	34
Runaway horses stopped,	14
Teams put up and cared for,	83
Value of stolen property recovered,	\$4,665.00
Value of goods exposed carelessly,	\$745.00
Water running to waste,	10

The number of days of legitimate police duty (extra) performed by the officers at Station 1 during the year has been 1,240; and at Station 2, 350. Total, 1,590.

In addition to this the number of officers who have reported to Assistant Marshal Churchill to assist at fires has been 235.

TRAMPS.

The tramp, or lodger, seems to be on the increase. It makes but little difference to them whether business is good or bad, for they are like the wild goose, they go north in the summer and sleep in the open air, but on the approach of cold weather make their appearance at the police station for lodging. We have taken care of 7,215 this year, against 5,925 last year, and an increase of 3,024 from what we cared for in 1883. Why this nuisance should keep increasing every year I am unable to state.

Cared for at the Central Station,	4,393
Cared for at Station 2,	2,822
Males,	7,187
Females,	28
Americans,	3,609
Foreigners,	3,606
Adults,	6,006
Minors,	1,209

LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS.

One of the most important questions that comes before the Police Department is how to manage and control the sale of intoxicating liquors. Many of the licensed liquor dealers live in rooms adjoining their bar-rooms, and in that way avoid the Sunday law. Sunday in particular seems to be the business-day for some of the liquor venders, and it is a very difficult matter to procure evidence for their conviction, as their doors are kept constantly fastened and a spotter placed on the outside of the building, and when an officer makes his appearance on the street the parties inside are notified. And when they are spoken to in regard to the number of men seen going in and coming out of their door on Sundays, their plea is that they are friends and relatives of the family making friendly or social calls, or that they came from some other tenement or from parties who live in the same building.

I would recommend that no place be granted a license whose bar-room and dwelling-house are under the same roof, or to any person who has not proper respect for the observance of the Lord's day. This would weed out those unscrupulous parties who close up their bar-rooms and carry on their business in the rear rooms, and, through the agency of spotters, make their homes and families a disgrace to the neighborhoods in which they live. And it seems to me that the revenue derived from liquor licenses should be applied to the department having the charge of the business, and I would recommend that in Worcester, as in other large cities, officers be appointed to have full charge of the business and be held responsible for the faithful performance of the requirements of the license. They can do it effectually where the patrolmen cannot. While these unscrupulous parties defy the law, they are shocked if detectives are mentioned as a means of trapping them. If those who are licensed to sell liquors live within the bounds of the law, they have nothing to fear any more than other law-abiding citizens. The majority of the people who sell liquor without a license in this city are women, who are generally more depraved than men, and when they are caught, their

plea is that they have a large family of children to support, and that they are not able to work. And I have seen them bring their children into court in order to touch the tender emotions of sympathetic judges. The difficulty of procuring evidence sufficient to convict, together with the uncertainty of juries, is such as few persons unacquainted with the business are aware of. Prosecutions have been made of all persons known to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, where sufficient evidence could be had to sustain an indictment. I am frequently in receipt of anonymous letters calling attention to alleged violations of the liquor law, but, unfortunately, from the nature of such communications, I am unable to avail myself of the testimony my informants desire me to possess, which in many cases would prove valuable, and, connected with facts within my knowledge, would aid me materially in the prosecution of such cases. I desire to do my duty in this as in other violations of the criminal law, and invite any information concerning this class of complaints that may come to the attention of citizens, but would request as a favor that they will grant me a personal interview, in order that I may obtain all the necessary facts that are required in a court of law. The enforcement of the liquor law has received the attention of the officers as far as they were able, in conjunction with their other numerous duties, to enforce it. The violations of this law are no doubt frequent, but, like many other crimes against morality, are of such a secret nature that it is difficult to obtain evidence sufficiently strong and clear to convict. It would be useless for me to attempt to detail the obstacles that are met with in the effort to secure evidence in these cases. I can only say that prosecutions have been made against all violators of this law where there has been any chance of conviction.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS.

The detective business has been carefully attended to by Detectives O'Day and Colby, and I can safely say that these officers have faithfully performed their duties for the past year.

There is one feature in connection with the detective service which I feel it my duty to call to your notice. The detectives have shown by their good work the advantages arising from having their branch of the service under good control and its duties followed up. And in recognition of their valuable services their salary has been raised in commensuration to their worth. I am of the opinion that the city will be the gainer by establishing the salary of the detectives in accordance with the responsibility of the position. To have effective service from our detectives, men should be selected who have experience, energy and integrity, and these are qualifications difficult to obtain for a small salary. In my judgment, it is not a wise economy to pay small salaries to men engaged in detective business.

The amount of stolen property recovered (principally by Detectives O'Day and Colby), has amounted to \$4,665.00 ; more than half of this amount was stolen in other places and recovered here. This does not by any means represent the total amount of stolen property restored through the agency of the detectives, as considerable is located in pawnshops and other places, and the owners notified, who recover their property without our receiving receipts for the same.

POLICE PATROL WAGON.

The experience of another year convinces me that I cannot too strongly recommend to your honorable body the necessity of introducing the police patrol wagon system as an auxilliary to our patrol force. The large territory covered by some of the patrolmen is from one to two and a half miles from the station-house ; in case a drunken or disorderly person is arrested, the officer will be obliged to haul and in many cases fight his prisoner the entire distance, causing excitement and gathering of a large crowd on the way, and often arriving at the station-house in an exhausted condition (and probably a broken head). His beat being uncovered from one to two hours, gives thieves and others so inclined an opportunity to commit crime during his absence. In case the system was established, the officer could call for

assistance, the wagon would arrive in a few minutes, the prisoner would be quietly transferred to the station-house, thus avoiding excitement and the necessity of the officer leaving his beat. The officer would not be required to perform the degrading duty of propelling a drunken man or woman through the streets to a police-station, with a crowd of hoodlums from a hundred to a thousand following him along. I am confident that if adopted the increased efficiency, promptness and better protection for the city will more than compensate the citizens for the outlay. Every officer on street duty could be required to report himself by telephone through certain signal boxes to his station every hour, or oftener if necessary, during his tour of duty, and receive orders, if there are any, thus keeping him to a strict discharge of his duty, and constantly under the supervision of his superior officers at the station. In Chicago and other large cities which adopted the system some years ago and have had a thorough test of its merits, it is estimated that each wagon is of as much assistance to the force as an increase of fifteen patrolmen. The rapid growth of the suburbs of our city calls for measures to meet the demands for police protection, and I see no way to meet it as feasible as the patrol and telephone system.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the past year the Department has lost by death an old and esteemed comrade, James A. Herbert, who died March 2d. Mr. Herbert had been connected with the force for a number of years, and was a general favorite in the Department, as also the public with whom he came in contact. His death was a great loss to the Department and to the city, for the city must ever suffer when she loses the services of a faithful and trusted servant. As a last tribute of respect to a brother officer, the whole Department attended his funeral.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

On the 30th of November, 1885, the Police Department moved its general offices from the basement of the City Hall to

the Armory building on Waldo street. The Central District Court was moved at the same time, and the Court and Police Department are accommodated with ample rooms which are convenient, clean, and healthful. The structure is of brick, three stories in height with basement. It has sufficient sleeping accommodations for fifteen or twenty officers, should it be required to provide for that number. There are two cell-rooms containing nineteen cells besides two lodging-rooms for males and females. The offices for the two departments are each commodious and fairly lighted, and every room in the building is heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated. The Police Department, being so long in need of something of this nature, was satisfied to put up with most anything in order to be accommodated at all, for the basement under the City Hall, for a central station, had outgrown and outlived its usefulness.

The officers have generally, with few exceptions, conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner and performed their duties intelligently, energetically, patiently, and discreetly. The actual number of arrests and convictions can be ascertained, but the number of crimes prevented by the presence of the officers cannot be ever estimated. It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that there have been less arrests during the past year than in 1884. For the efficiency of the Police Department, I will refer you to the good order, peace and quietness that has prevailed in our city during the past year. While I believe that a faithful police officer's employment should be reasonably permanent, yet when it becomes evident that an officer has lost all interest in the business, a departure from this rule is justifiable. A police force is not organized solely for the purpose of punishing crime or to see how much money they can put into the city treasury as fees for their services in attending courts, but by their presence, counsel, and advice prevent the committing of crime.

During the past year the patrolmen found and reported 637 stores carelessly left open. I would urge that more care be exercised by the citizens in securing every point of ingress and egress to their stores and dwellings, so that the Police Department will

not be compelled to bear any more responsibility than what rightfully belongs to them.

I desire to express my thanks to the officers for their courtesy and promptness in the performance of their duties, however arduous or disagreeable they may have been. Our thanks are due to Simon E. Combs, Chief of the Fire Department, and to his assistants; to Capt. Hiram R. Williamson, of the Fire Patrol, and members of the fire department for favors received and courtesies rendered. To the Justice of Central District Court and the genial clerk of the same, I am indebted for their support and friendly advice. I also extend my thanks to his Honor Mayor Reed for valuable counsel and for his untiring efforts to promote the welfare and efficiency of the Police Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS ATKINSON,

City Marshal.

REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER.

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 30, 1885.

To His Honor the Mayor,

And City Council of the City of Worcester.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit to you a brief summary of my work as Probation Officer of the City of Worcester for the year ending November 30, 1885 :—

Number of persons taken on probation during the year,	112
“ “ “ “ from the Central District	
Court,	90
Number of persons taken on probation from the Worcester	
County jail,	20
Number of persons taken on probation from the Fitchburg jail,	2
Nature of the offences in cases disposed of :—	
Drunkenness, first offence,	66
“ second offence,	10
“ third offence,	7
Common drunkards,	7
Assault on officer,	1
Assault and battery,	2
Larceny,	7
Violation of the liquor law,	1
“ “ city ordinance,	10
Fraud,	1
Sex, nativity, etc., in cases dispose of :—	
Males,	106
Females,	6
Americans,	49
Foreigners,	63

Many persons who unfortunately get into our courts for the first offence, and especially the young in crime, I hold with the view that it is better to save if possible than to punish. If we can discover any indications of a desire to reform, and there is a chance that they will lead a better life if given the opportunity, I so report to the court, and if the offence will permit, the court will suspend sentence for one month and put them under the officer's care. If they do well, they are treated with more leniency than they would have been had sentence been given on the day of trial. They are often discharged by paying the costs of the court and in some instances without paying the costs. It is true some have been put on probation that are incorrigible on account of their being lazy or vicious, and will not turn from their bad habits, but I soon decide in their cases and surrender them to the court for sentence. This last class I am glad to state is a small per cent. compared with those improved or entirely reformed, and, while I know it is impossible to expect to have all that are put on probation turned into the paths of reformation, yet the average in this direction the past year is very gratifying and I feel that I have much to be thankful for. I have tried to do my whole duty in each and every case that has come under my charge, and my first step has always been, when criminals (no matter how low in crime) are put on probation and under my care, to show them that I feel an interest in their behalf, and I have given them all the encouragement I can, and if they try to do right they shall suffer no wrong through any act of mine. A kindly admonition in such cases will be likely to cause the unfortunate to realize that some one has an interest in them, and they have in many instances under this treatment gone to work, discarded their previous idleness, and the reform in their cases has been good.

While in my position as Probation Officer in this city for the past two years, I have had ample opportunity for observation; and with regard to intemperance I find it the main evil with which to contend. To this end I require every person in my care to take the pledge, and in many instances it is gratifying to observe the results of this work, for we know temperance is an

important factor, which acts its part in the accomplishment of the desired results ; and in nearly every instance where the persons put on probation kept their pledges, the reform in their cases has been good, and many are now good citizens in our community. When a person has been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor, and the court decides to place the offender on probation, to give an opportunity for reform without punishment, sentence is suspended for a limited time, the party is placed under bonds to comply with certain conditions imposed by the court, and the probation officer is required to become surety for the faithful performance of those conditions. The offender is served with a copy of the conditions, noting the day and hour when he is again to appear at the court.

[COPY.]

(Conditions of the Court.)

(The Defendant's name.)

The court before whom you have been convicted has suspended your sentence for a limited time, to give you an opportunity to reform without punishment, upon condition that you be of good behavior and keep the peace towards all persons, and that you appear at court from time to time, as your bonds require, and save your surety harmless. That you pay to the court the costs you have made the county at the expiration of your term of probation, or when the court requires, and that you report to your surety as often as twice each month until discharged by the court ; and that you are liable to arrest and sentence at any time for violation of these conditions.

(Signed)

(Probation Officer and Surety.)

It is intended that probation shall be understood to mean reform, and that in all cases the leniency of the court is not to be trifled with. Where parties wilfully violate their conditions and return to vicious ways, they are surrendered back to the custody of the court for sentence. If they run away to escape surrender, they are defaulted by the court, and warrants are placed in the hands of the police for their arrest wherever found. I am of the opinion that much good can be done by the proper enforcement of

this law, as it was framed for the express purpose of reformation.

In the discharge of my duties as Probation Officer I am grateful to Judge Utley, District Attorney Wm. S. B. Hopkins, and the County Commissioners, for the assistance they have rendered me.

Respectfully submitted.

AMOS ATKINSON,

Probation Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Worcester.

The undersigned herewith presents the Annual Report of the Expenditures and earnings of the Highway Department for the year ending November 30, 1885 ; also a schedule of the property in charge of the same at that date.

BLOCK PAVING.

The order for paving Union street, between Central street and Lincoln square, with Belgian block paving, has been executed, and the cost of material and labor is —

4712.5 yards new granite blocks,	\$7,917 00	
417.7 “ old “ “ relaid,	83 54	
1202.1 feet new curbstone,	601 05	
783.6 “ flagstone,	391 80	
Round corners, gutter and brick paving,	111 26	
Labor, gravel, sand, &c.,	1,267 53	
	<hr/>	
		\$10,372 18
Appropriation,	\$14,000 00	
Expended,	10,372 18	
	<hr/>	
Balance unexpended,		\$3,627 82

CURBSTONE, GUTTER PAVING AND CROSSWALKS.

The following amount of work has been done at the expense of the city :—

Amount of new curbstone set,	9,788.8 lineal feet.	
“ “ circle curbstone set,	47.5 “	
“ curbstone reset,	4010 “	
	<hr/>	
Total number of lineal feet set,		13,846.3

Amount of new gutter paving,	4,876.5 square yards.
“ gutter paving relaid,	1,152.8 “
“ new crosswalk,	336.4 “
“ crosswalk paving relaid,	172.2 “
“ cobble paving,	65.3 “
“ new block paving,	44.3 “
“ block paving relaid,	113.7 “
“ new brick paving,	248.3 “
“ brick paving relaid,	286.4 “
“ new concrete paving,	155.5 “
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Total amount of paving laid,	7,451.4
Amount of new flagstone,	2,662.9 lineal feet.
“ flagstone relaid,	743.1 “
<hr/>	
Total amount of flagstone laid,	3,406
Number of new street corners,	27
“ corners reset,	35
<hr/>	
Total number of corners set,	62

The location and cost of the above work is as follows:—

AUSTIN STREET.

North side, from Bellevue street to South Russell street. Expense,	\$677 40
South side, from near Bellevue street to Mason street. Expense,	464 96

BELMONT STREET.

South side, from Summer street easterly 233 feet. Expense,	234 61
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CARROLL STREET.

West side, from Laurel street to Glen street. Expense,	431 12
--	--------

CHANDLER STREET.

North side, from Mason street to Park avenue. Expense,	628 78
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CAMBRIDGE STREET.

North side, from estate of P. Holmes to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Expense,	236 07
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EXCHANGE STREET.

North side, from Summer street to Worcester and Nashua Railroad. Expense,	357 19
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GOULDING STREET.

West side, from Highland street to Dix street. Expense,	474 64
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HARRINGTON AVENUE.

South side, from Westminster street to Windsor street. Expense,	309 00
North side, from Lincoln street to Westminster street. Expense,	75 75

LARCH STREET.

South side, from Merrick street to South Russell street.	Expense,	250 40
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MAY STREET.

South side, from Woodland street to Hollywood street.	Expense,	307 54
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MADISON STREET.

South side, from Southbridge street to Salem street.	Expense,	235 21
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NEWBURY STREET.

East side, from Chatham street to Austin street.	Expense,	371 40
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OREAD STREET.

North side, from the present walk easterly 166 feet.	Expense,	148 49
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SHEPARD STREET.

West side, from King street southerly 175 feet.	Expense,	172 29
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SPRING STREET.

West side, from Front street northerly 78 feet.	Expense,	73 23
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West side, from Mechanic street southerly 63 feet.	Expense,	51 13
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TAYLOR STREET.

North side, from Millbury street to Ward street.	Expense,	306 04
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WARD STREET.

East side, from Vernon street to Endicott street.	Expense,	1,400 27
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WOODLAND STREET.

West side, from May street southerly 283 feet.	Expense,	293 95
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WILLIAM STREET.

South side, from West street to Fruit street.	Expense,	351 51
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WASHINGTON STREET.

East side, from Ash street northerly 150 feet.	Expense,	150 04
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WINSLOW STREET.

West side, from Austin street to Pleasant street.	Expense,	722 80
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LANCASTER STREET.

East side, from Highland street to Dix street.	Expense,	583 95
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SHREWSBURY STREET.

South side, in front of the estate of L. D. King, 100 feet.	Expense,	114 91
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SALISBURY STREET.

West side, in front of the estates of S. Salisbury and the Central Church.	Expense,	595 94
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LOUDON STREET.

Northerly side, from Main street to Woodland street.	Expense,	465 25
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Total expense for curbstone and gutters,		<u>\$10,483 87</u>
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CROSSWALKS.

Benefit street,	\$ 62 20	
Grove street,	43 04	
John street,	19 20	
King street,	42 27	
Ward street,	43 89	
Lincoln street,	66 14	
Piedmont street,	42 00	
Jaques avenue,	55 17	
North street,	36 95	
Chandler street,	46 20	
Cambridge street,	58 30	
Chestnut street,	29 59	
Main street,	68 41	
Chatham street,	33 00	
Front street,	93 60	
Water street,	3 80	
Shrewsbury street,	21 03	
Fox street,	32 35	
Harrison street,	28 02	
Summer street,	39 11	
Lincoln square,	165 24	
Vernon street,	29 16	
Salem square,	302 23	
Bangs court,	32 73	
East Central street,	38 27	
High street,	40 28	
Salisbury street,	54 50	
Channing street,	6 15	
Highland street,	10 85	
Main street, west side of Common, one-half expense, walk,	152 57	
Total for crosswalks,		\$1,696 25
Grading gravel walks,	\$162 72	
Patching sundry brick walks,	406 66	
Relaying gutters, resetting curb, etc.,	1,025 01	
Engineering,	276 06	
Advertising for proposals for labor, etc.,	65 65	
Damages to persons and property,	1,785 46	
		\$3,721 56
Total expense,		\$15,901 68
Appropriation for curbstone, gutter and crosswalks,	\$18,000 00	
Expended,	15,901 68	
Balance unexpended,		\$2,098 32

MAINTENANCE.

The cost of repairing streets, roads, bridges, cleaning streets, and macadamizing, is as follows :—

Repairs at crusher and stables,	\$ 378 43
Repairs at June street bridge,	43 35
Repairs at Southbridge street bridge,	415 00
Repairs at Millbury street bridge,	176 17
Repairs on Foster street bridge and railroad tracks,	488 83
Repairs on Millbrook street bridge,	22 65
Repairs on Mechanic street viaduct,	38 73
Repairs on Prescott street bridge,	175 17
Repairs on Jamesville bridge,	43 90
New bridge on Paxton street,	302 13
New bridge on Olean street,	133 43
Street cleaning,	6,813 85
Snow and ice,	4,326 27
Incidental labor,	1,344 58

\$14,602 49

MACADAM.

Following is a list of streets of which the whole or a portion have been macadamized, and the expense :—

Main street,	\$ 3,115 73	Millbury street,	\$ 296 20
Water “	1,093 41	Union “	261 10
Lincoln square,	1,355 55	Prescott “	342 29
Salisbury street,	967 20	Green “	376 34
Shrewsbury “	703 40	Trumbull “	96 06
School “	487 85	Waldo “	64 75
Thomas “	630 89		
Summer “	432 08	Total for macadamized	
Church, “	101 28	streets,	\$10,636 27
Southbridge “	312 14		

REPAIRS ON STREETS AND ROADS.

Adams street,	\$ 49 90	Ballard street,	237 50
Agricultural “	33 00	Bridge “	56 80
Assonet “	37 50	Bellevue “	4 08
Arch “	20 00	Bradley “	114 90
Auburn “	15 20	Benefit “	54 45
Ararat “	59 10	Bigelow lane,	6 91
Alvarado avenue,	81 20	Blackstone street,	15 65
Arlington street,	22 20	Baker “	10 65
Agawam “	13 70	Cambridge “	76 62
Bailey “	28 31	Catharine “	7 60
Brooks “	91 00	Canterbury “	105 08
Burncoat “	14 50	Chandler “	372 90
Belmont “	424 19	Central “	12 55
Bloomington “	254 10	College “	79 06
Beaver “	87 66	Cliff “	22 70
Beacon “	162 80	Chester “	67 25
Brattle “	91 00	Coral “	58 62
Boylston “	166 33	Clarkson “	8 45

Columbia	street,	16 00	June	street,	193 60
Chestnut	"	86 90	Jo Bill road,		15 65
Carroll	"	6 69	Kendall	street,	3 95
Castle	"	15 80	King	"	72 70
Cedar	"	30 75	Kilby	"	30 25
Coburn avenue,		45 85	Leicester	"	713 16
Canal	street,	12 55	Lincoln	"	1,069 53
Carlton	"	14 56	Lafayette	"	18 20
Chelsea	"	15 50	Laurel	"	42 85
Cherry	"	24 33	Ludlow	"	195 55
Camp	"	44 70	Lovell	"	158 50
Dix	"	28 20	Lake avenue,		70 00
Dryden	"	18 20	Lake	street,	19 60
Downing	"	9 50	Lowell	"	19 65
Dewey	"	1 70	Main	"	532 91
Douglas	"	11 30	Millbury	"	199 80
Elm	"	48 10	May	"	257 35
East Central	"	280 71	Mountain	"	143 20
Elizabeth	"	38 05	Mower	"	32 45
Exchange	"	4 95	Manchester	"	13 40
Eastern avenue,		134 65	Mulberry	"	12 55
Edward	street,	75 70	Moorland	"	74 50
Edgeworth	"	72 05	Mill	"	180 49
Everett	"	27 63	Mendon	"	162 18
Fowler	"	138 80	Millbury avenue,		108 06
Foster	"	189 93	Mason	street,	10 95
Front	"	233 35	Maple	"	6 85
Franklin	"	39 43	Malden	"	54 60
Flagg	"	91 00	North	"	50 00
Freeland	"	14 75	Newbury	"	16 00
Fountain	"	18 50	Nelson court,		16 50
Foyle	"	18 75	Norwood	street,	6 87
Greenwood	"	197 53	Oread	"	57 54
Grove	"	587 08	Orange	"	74 70
Garden	"	3 75	Orchard	"	38 05
Grafton	"	344 85	Orient	"	38 65
Grand	"	220 30	Providence	"	35 30
Gold	"	292 95	Plantation	"	13 40
Granite	"	29 15	Paxton	"	409 29
Glen	"	39 05	Park avenue,		420 72
Grosvenor	"	43 40	Pleasant	street,	37 81
Gardner	"	41 90	Piedmont,	"	31 60
Gates	"	45 20	Pearl	"	30 75
Goulding	"	24 70	Penn avenue,		78 13
Harvard	"	48 75	Prospect	street,	6 60
Harrington court,		6 91	Perry	"	10 85
Holden	street,	72 80	Putnam lane,		22 00
Hanover	"	35 99	Pitt	street,	34 10
Hammond	"	62 50	Quinsigamond avenue,		169 25
Harrison	"	20 00	Richards	street,	36 65
Highland	"	38 07	Sever	"	10 90
Hermon	"	30 70	Southbridge	"	416 75
High	"	35 70	Shrewsbury	"	618 05
Houghton	"	59 05	Shelby	"	16 50
Hollis	"	88 05	Salem	"	9 10
Hope avenue,		41 15	Salisbury	"	546 38
Hancock	street,	15 65	School	"	16 45
Hawley	"	2 55	Suffolk	"	108 45
Hemans	"	18 20	Stafford	"	117 90
Ingalls	"	44 05	Sigourney	"	18 20

Sargent street,	36 40	Waverley street,	10 90
Salem square,	184 55	West "	118 63
Sheridan street,	24 95	Washington "	65 30
Spruce "	16 60	Walnut "	29 05
Sundry streets,	971 76	Ward "	39 70
Taylor street,	73 65	Winthrop "	75 20
Tirrell "	19 65	Washburn "	162 00
Union avenue,	31 00	Wayne "	16 40
Upland street,	22 52	Warren "	29 60
Vernon "	180 97	Whittier "	18 20
Vine "	55 15	Wall "	36 40
West Boylston "	406 85	Gravel used on sundry streets,	867 51
William "	19 70	Repairs on tools,	2,738 02
Webster "	86 60		
Woodland "	57 78	For repairs on streets and	
Wyman "	32 15	roads,	\$21,626 60
Whipple "	10 85		
		Total for maintenance,	\$46,965 36

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Commissioner,	\$ 1,700 00
Labor, as per pay-roll,	50,226 68.
" " hired teams,	11,477 27
" " sundry persons,	825 46
Hay and grain,	4,819 50
13,192.1 lineal feet curbstone,	4,675 82
4,039 lineal feet flagstone,	1,617 07
3,965½ tons crushing stone,	1,586 32
Wall stone,	109 00
Stone bounds,	100 00
236¼ tons cobble-stones,	236 24
76 street corners,	183 50
Gravel,	658 51
595,000 bricks,	4,761 49
5,825.2 square yards paving blocks,	8,854 32
Paving,	6,255 56
Tools and repairs,	2,645 42
Repairs on engine and crusher,	190 03
Shoeing,	580 31
Lumber,	1,654 45
Rolling stock,	468 25
Live stock,	1,287 10
Engineering,	1,367 16
Fuel, water, oil; at crusher,	320 10
Drain pipe, cement, powder, etc.,	205 41
Advertising, writing, printing, etc.,	554 75
Maintaining water trough,	23 00
Water at city stables,	47 50
Fuel, lights, etc., city stables,	156 41
Hacking, use of team, etc.,	324 25
Damages to persons and property,	2,510 96
Total expenditures,	\$110,421 84

APPROPRIATIONS AND EARNINGS.

Maintenance,	\$ 50,000 00
Block paving,	14,000 00
Curb, gutter and crosswalks,	18,000 00
Transfer from Interest Account,	1,938 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 83,938 50

STREET CONSTRUCTION.

Ward street,	\$ 84 50
Summer street,	139 30
Oread street bridge,	186 71
Lake circuit,	3,000 00
John street,	569 47
Pleasant street,	7 80
Shepard street,	326 55
Kingsbury street,	139 81
Queen street,	15 45
Meade street,	193 85
Ripley street,	73 65
Endicott street,	333 79
Burncoat street,	2,855 88
Dewey street,	84 90
Orchard street,	75 35
	<hr/>
Total for street construction,	\$8,087 01

FOR LABOR AND MATERIAL FURNISHED.

City Hall,	\$ 40 38
School department,	149 19
Sewer department,	827 12
Water department,	458 92
Lighting-street department,	13 00
Incidental expense account,	120 20
Public Grounds commission,	326 94
Lake Park department,	79 39
Hope Cemetery department,	269 11
Board of health,	10 00
Sundry persons,	8,646 55
	<hr/>
	\$10,940 80

SIDEWALK ASSESSMENTS.

There have been laid 206 walks and driveways for private parties on the following-named streets :—

Goulding street,	\$ 404 91
Winthrop street,	195 71

Vernon street,	423 41
Spring street,	97 12
Woodland street,	258 07
William street,	327 75
Newbury street,	354 92
Pleasant street,	94 38
Harrington avenue,	223 16
Exchange street,	259 44
Chandler street,	472 65
Austin street,	436 24
Austin street,	505 80
Green street,	112 78
Taylor street,	289 42
Ward street,	825 21
Winslow street,	527 46
Cambridge street,	154 98
Oread street,	174 17
May street,	379 19
Shepard street,	129 24
Salisbury street,	772 59
Madison street,	185 45
Main street,	176 31
Harrington avenue,	254 82
High street,	113 29
Lancaster street,	486 00
North Ashland street,	107 40
John street,	223 72
Carroll street,	281 25
Washington street,	70 95
Belmont street,	312 44
Harvard street,	29 60
Shrewsbury street,	69 60
John street,	122 80
Larch street,	213 87
Chandler street, south side,	39 05
Chandler street, north side,	198 74
Main street,	87 69
Pleasant street,	17 27
Dix street,	64 88
Bowdoin street,	136 64
William street,	58 80
Main street,	119 10

Total for sidewalk assessments,	\$10,788 27
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Total appropriation and earnings,	\$113,754 58
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REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS 1885.

Sidewalk assessment,	\$11,118 25
Street construction,	8,087 01
Labor and material,	7,278 08
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,483 34
Uncollected bills Dec. 1, 1885 :—	
Sidewalk assessment,	\$3,463 54
Sundry bills,	2,918 16
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,381 70

SCHEDULE

Of real and personal property in charge of the Highway Department Nov. 30, 1885 :—

REAL ESTATE.

50,331 feet of land on Salem street,	\$16,609 25
Stables, sheds and stone-crushing building,	10,450 00
Land on Pleasant street, 1 acre,	100 00
Land at Quinsigamond Village, 2½ acres,	225 00
Gravel pit near Paxton line,	10 00
	<hr/>
Total for real estate,	\$ 27,394 25

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Stone-crusher, engine and platform scale,	\$ 2,520 00
Live stock,	6,718 50
Rolling stock,	2,830 00
Harnesses, blankets, etc.,	985 50
Hay, grain, etc.,	1,310 50
Tools,	2,022 25
Bricks, stone and sand,	5,094 74
Lumber,	913 42
	<hr/>
Total for personal property,	\$ 22,494 91

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIAN B. STONE,

Commissioner of Highways.

WORCESTER, December 30, 1885.

HOPE CEMETERY.

COMMISSIONERS

— OF —

HOPE CEMETERY

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

WILLIAM BUSH, - - - - -	Term expires 1887.
THOMAS M. ROGERS, - - - - -	“ “ 1888.
ELIJAH B. STODDARD, - - - - -	“ “ 1889.
ALBERT CURTIS, - - - - -	“ “ 1890.
ALBERT TOLMAN, - - - - -	“ “ 1891.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 1886.

<i>Chairman,</i> - - - - -	ALBERT TOLMAN.
<i>Secretary,</i> - - - - -	E. B. STODDARD.
<i>Superintendent,</i> - - - - -	WILLIAM BUSH.
<i>Assistant-Superintendent,</i> - - - - -	ALBERT CURTIS.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY,
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

*To Hon. Samuel Winslow, Mayor, and to the City Council of
the City of Worcester :*

The Commissioners' last Report was made up to the last day of November, 1884.

There is nearly twenty miles of road-way and eighteen miles of paths or walks around and between lots, which were in good condition at the beginning of the year and were kept so to the end of it, by proper care and labor applied where and when necessary.

Ninety-one rods of new road was built. Good material was used for the grading.

Twelve hundred and thirty-five feet of gutter, three to four feet in width, has been laid to carry off surface water and protect the roads.

The stones for paving are found and saved when grading within the grounds.

Oval top, fine hewn curbing has been put in at the northwest corner of the Cemetery, it being a continuation and completion of the work begun in 1884 near the entrances. The cost of the curbing was nine hundred and fifteen $\frac{35}{100}$ dollars. The previous expenditure for the same kind of curbing was seventeen hundred and sixty-one $\frac{29}{100}$ dollars, making a total of twenty-six hundred and seventy-six $\frac{64}{100}$ (\$2,676.64); an expensive improvement, but fully justified by the increased value and prices re-

ceived for lots in the vicinity. A bank wall was built from the end of the curbing, opposite the barn, to the avenue below.

Beside the care of the roads and other work in the winter, wood was cleared from over an acre and the ground made ready for grading. The wood was sold for one hundred and twenty-one $\frac{37}{100}$ dollars.

BURIAL LOTS.

Forty-eight lots were graded and corner posts set at the cost of thirteen hundred and seventy-one dollars. There were twenty-three lots, previously graded in the same way, making seventy-one now ready for sale.

One hundred and eighty-six lots were laid out in the year, and there are two hundred and ninety-six that may be sold.

No low-priced (\$12.00) lots are included in the number given above, but the foreman will at once lay out a sufficient number to meet all demands.

One hundred and two lots were sold for *five thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars*, and payments for them made to the City Treasurer. Average \$53.31 per lot.

On the south side of Chestnut avenue, sixteen lots have been lowered—some several feet—to grade them in conformity with the avenue and adjoining grounds. An arrangement was made with the owners of the lots with the exception of *four* who could not be found. These lots were in an isolated place, among the first taken after the Cemetery was open and were not properly graded. The cost of the work was about one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and a reasonable portion of it will be paid by the owners of the lots.

WORK FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETORS AND THE UNDERTAKERS.

One hundred and thirteen lots were graded. Six hundred and ninety were taken care of through the year. The foundations were put in for monuments. Four hundred and thirty-five graves were dug, one hundred and eleven of which were for free burials.

For work and materials furnished, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine $\frac{22}{100}$ dollars was received, and there is due the Cemetery the further sum of five hundred and sixty-five $\frac{70}{100}$ dollars, and the Commissioners have in their hands a cash balance of six hundred and ninety-three $\frac{56}{100}$ dollars.

During the season, when other work was not pressing, about fifteen hundred loads of muck were taken from the swamp, and is now being seasoned by the action of the weather for use this year. There is also a good supply of manure on hand.

The plot of ground appropriated for free burials is nearly all occupied, and more must be prepared for use in some new part of the Cemetery.

In the first three months of the year five men, and for nine months fourteen men and three horses, were employed. In addition, two hundred and thirty-nine $\frac{23}{100}$ dollars was paid to Mr. L. B. Stone and others for work with teams.

We present a statement of the number of free burials for six years:—

In the year	1880,	72.
" " "	1881,	90.
" " "	1882,	110.
" " "	1883,	116.
" " "	1884,	121.
" " "	1885,	111.
— Whole number, 620.		

The number of lots sold in six years has been:—

In 1880,	66 sold for	\$2,706 00.
1881,	97 " "	3,286 00.
1882,	96 " "	4,109 00.
1883,	85 " "	3,243 00.
1884,	109 " "	4,760 00.
1885,	102 " "	5,438 00.

Whole number in six years, 555; sold for \$23,547 00,

Which is an average per lot of \$42.42.

Previous to 1880, 1,952 lots were sold for \$39,724.00, which is an average per lot of \$20.35.

About the average number of \$12.00 lots have been sold each year. But the increasing number that have been graded, turfed,

and have had granite posts furnished and set before the sales, accounts for the great increase of price for the others.

It is more economical for the purchaser and better for the Cemetery that all lots should be graded by the Commissioners before they are sold. We shall soon have the method fully established, and grade all before the sale.

The avenues and paths in the Cemetery have been in such good order, and the scenery is so beautiful, that it is becoming more and more a place of resort for persons who seek retirement for quiet contemplation. Adult persons with their children are frequent visitors, and many who own lots in other places are seen there almost every week. There are several hundred people on the grounds on nearly all pleasant days. Seldom, if ever, is any improper conduct noticed.

The Commissioners may again advise the purchase of some of the adjoining lands. Even if our City does not continue to increase in population, or if the manner of disposing of the dead shall be changed, more land will be required in the near future.

We believe the City Council will have a tolerably full report of the "Acts, doings and proceedings and of the condition of the Cemetery," when we add to what we have written, the appraisal of property, the statement of receipts and expenditures, with a balance sheet, and the very satisfactory statement of the City Treasurer, who is *ex-officio* Treasurer of this Board, and has charge of the funds belonging to the Cemetery.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY AT HOPE CEMETERY,

DECEMBER 1, 1885.

Tools, as per schedule,	\$171 00
Ropes and blocks,	15 00
4 harnesses, halters and straps,	70 00
3 carts, 2 wagons, 1 sled,	275 00
3 horses,	500 00
3 tons English hay,	60 00
Rye straw,	18 00
Lumber,	3 00
1,500 loads of muck,	375 00
Lot of manure,	100 00
	<hr/> \$1,587,00

HOPE CEMETERY.

417

Barn, shed and tool-house,	\$950 00
Store-house and office,	950 00
2 summer houses,	100 00
House and one-half acre of land,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$6,587 00

HOPE CEMETERY, 1885.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

Dec. 1, 1884, cash balance,	\$ 350 24
Cash from Treasurer,	6,361 39
House rent,	243 75
Wood,	121 37
Labor and material,	5,869 22
	<hr/>
	\$12,945 97

CR.

Paid City Treasurer,	\$2,000 00
" City Engineer,	47 05
" Telephone,	39 67
" Lumber,	93 41
" Hay, grain, &c.,	355 25
" Horse shoeing,	48 29
" Turf,	350 63
" Tools and repairing,	172 25
" Granite curbing,	915 35
" Stone posts,	723 95
" Paint and painting,	16 45
" Blank books and printing,	52 61
" Lime and cement,	42 60
" Repairing house,	24 41
" L. B. Stone and others, work with teams,	239 23
" Grass seed,	33 62
" City water,	40 00
" Carpenter work,	56 00
" Sundries,	640 25
" Labor, as per pay rolls,	6,361 39
	<hr/>
	\$12,252 41
Balance,	693 56
	<hr/>
	\$12,945 97

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 24, 1885.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY :—

Gentlemen :—The undersigned, as Treasurer, *ex-officio*, of funds in charge of your Board, herewith presents a statement of receipts and payments, on account of Hope Cemetery, during the last financial year, and of the balances carried forward, on the books of the Treasurer, at the close of business, Nov. 30, 1885.

Balances, Dec. 1, 1884, viz. :—

Savings Bank deposits, reserved fund,	\$5,000 00	
Savings Bank deposits, P. S., Ch. 116 (26 lots),	2,200 00	
Savings Bank deposits, St. 1884, Ch. 186 (5 lots),	500 00	
Cash on deposit,	2,318 45	
	<hr/>	
		\$10,018 35

Receipts during the year, viz. :—

Proceeds of 102 lots sold,	\$5,438 00	
Grading account, from W. Bush, Com'r,	2,000 00	
Special deposits, under Ch. 116, P. S. (6 lots),	500 00	
Special deposits, under Stat. 1884 (8 lots),	850 00	
Dividends on Savings Bank deposits (general account),	226 00	
Dividends on Savings Bank deposits (special account),	102 00	
Interest on bank deposits,	35 05	
	<hr/>	
		\$9,151 05
		<hr/>
Total,		\$19,169 40

Payments during the year, viz. :—

Labor of men, etc., as per pay rolls,	\$6,361 39	
	<hr/>	
		\$6,361 39

Balances, Nov. 30, 1885, viz. :—

Savings Bank deposits, reserved fund,	\$7,000 00	
Savings Bank deposits, P. S., Ch. 116 (32 lots),	2,700 00	
Savings Bank deposits, Stat. 1884 (13 lots),	1,350 00	
Cash on deposit,	1,758 01	
		<hr/>
		\$12,808 01
		<hr/>
Total,		\$19,169 40

WM. S. BARTON,

Treasurer.

All which we respectfully submit.

ALBERT TOLMAN,
ALBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM BUSH,
THOMAS M. ROGERS,
E. B. STODDARD,

Commissioners of Hope Cemetery.

Worcester, January 20, 1885.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WORCESTER, Jan. 16, 1886.

To the Honorable City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with Section 3, Chapter 48, of the City Ordinances, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the several buildings, the amount expended for repairs and in the construction of new buildings and land purchased.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since my last report the Chandler and Gage-street school-buildings have been completed and were occupied early in the spring term. These buildings contain ten rooms each and have a seating capacity of one thousand. As the six-room building at East Worcester was abandoned upon the occupation of the Gage-street building, the actual seating capacity would be seven hundred.

The amount expended upon the Chandler-street school-house during the year ending November 30, 1885, is \$13,806.86.

Gage-street school-house \$14,142.82.

MILLBURY-STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This is a four-room building located on the Millbury street lot, and will have a seating capacity for two hundred scholars, and is to be provided with steam-heating apparatus for both direct and indirect heating. It will be completed ready for occu-

pancy early in February. The amount of contract for building, not including furnishing, heating, or grading, was \$9,800.00. Amount expended to date \$7,025.54. Cost of brick \$1,389.09.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL-BUILDING.

This building is similar to the Millbury-street school-building, and is located on the corner of Sunnyside and Lee streets, upon a lot of land containing thirty thousand square feet, purchased of George Gates for the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars. It is to be heated by steam, both direct and indirect, and will accommodate two hundred scholars. The amount of the contract for building, not including heating, furnishing, grading, or fencing, was \$9,700.00, and there has been expended Nov. 30, 1885, the following amounts: \$6,699.23; cost of brick \$1,423.35; cost of land \$2,400.00.

FREELAND-STREET SCHOOL-BUILDING.

This is designed for an eight-room building, containing accommodations for four hundred scholars, and is located at the junction of Freeland and Lowell streets, on a lot of land purchased of Charles M. Potter, of Philadelphia, containing thirty thousand square feet of land, and cost \$3,750.00. The amount of the contract for building is \$18,595.00, and there has been expended to date, the following amounts: \$11,880.01; cost of brick \$2,950.62; cost of land \$3,750.00.

ALMSHOUSE EXTENSION.

The additions to the Almshouse have been an extension of the west wing 29x70 feet, three stories high, with cellar eight feet deep for the storage of vegetables. The first story contains a truant-school-room, dormitory, dining-room, bath-room, and play-room; the second and third stories contain twelve rooms each, with bath-rooms and water-closets. By the finishing off of the attic in the north wing, twelve additional rooms were made, and

the rooms formerly occupied by the truant-school made available for other other uses. The cost to date has been as follows:—

Addison Palmer, contract, extension of west wing,	\$8,173 00
Addison Palmer, north-wing attic,	875 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,048 00
Braman, Dow & Co., steam-heating contract,	625 00
“ extra work, by alteration of plan, and extra valves,	109 46
Barker & Nourse, plans,	75 00
Engineering,	2 83
C. W. Walls, iron stairs outside,	94 94
“ extra ventilator and changing iron door,	33 40
“ ventilating pipe,	14 10
G. W. Knapp, plumbing,	192 66
Moving radiator,	7 18
Advertising,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,212 57

ALTERATION OF THE ARMORY BUILDING FOR THE USE OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT AND POLICE STATION.

The order of the City Council directing the alteration of the Armory building has been complied with, and the building occupied by the Court and Police, December 1, 1885. The estimated expense of the alteration was \$16,200.00, and the total cost has been \$16,170.84.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Although the new Wards at the City Hospital are being built by the funds given by Mrs. George W. Gill, and by the bounty of Stephen Salisbury, and being built under the direction of the Trustees of the City Hospital, from plans and specifications made by Russell & Huidekoper, and under the superintendence of the architects and Superintendent of Public Buildings, I have thought it best to give the amount expended to Nov. 30, 1885, with this

report. The Gill Ward contains accommodations for twenty beds, with ward kitchen, bath-room, linen-room, and one nurse-room. The Salisbury Ward contains ten single rooms, each provided with fire-place, and ample ventilation. An elevator is put in, leading from the corridor, for use in taking patients to the second floor.

The amount of contract of I. B. Crosby for building the		
two Wards is,		\$12,995 00
And there has been paid on contract,	\$8,785 00	
For Engineering,	20 03	
Advertising,	7 50	
Extra brick-work,	152 88	
Triangular flue,	3 50	
	<hr/>	
		\$8,968 91

There has been expended for a new Foul Ward, with accommodations for six patients, the sum of \$1,431.34, and —

For Repairs of buildings, including the paint-		
ing of all the buildings outside, the		
sum of	\$1,004 03	
Boiler and fittings,	210 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$1,214 03

PAUPER DEPARTMENT—FARM.

The plumbing of the two wings of the old part having become so bad as to cause apprehension of disease, has been remodeled and put in good condition. New floors have been put in the lower corridors. The whole amount expended —

For Repairs of all kinds has been,	\$2,190 69	
Repairs of House-Ofal buildings,	63 17	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,253 86

ARMORIES.

The old Armory on Waldo street was vacated by the two infantry companies July 15, 1885, the Infantry securing quarters in Clark's Block, 492 Main street, at an annual rent of \$300.00, and the City Guards going to Clark's Block, Front street, at an annual rent of \$400.00; the Battery securing quarters in Barton place, at an annual rent of \$1,000.00; the expense of moving and fitting up being borne by the City. There has been paid —

For Rent to Nov. 30,	\$634 17
Repairs and fitting up rooms,	440 81
Furniture,	246 96
Janitor, old Armory,	48 50
Gas,	95 00
Coal,	95 40
Rent of Rifle-range,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,660 84

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

There are in use by the School Department forty-two school-buildings, containing two hundred and fifty-three school-rooms, all of which are occupied, except one at Northville and one in the old wooden building at the Adriatic. New rooms have been fitted up, as follows: two in the Hall at Quinsigamond, one in the Hall at Woodland street and one at Ledge street.

The Cost of Janitors for the care of school-buildings has been	\$7,731 19
“ Fuel,	9,457 31
For Repairs of School-houses,	6,450 12
“ “ Stoves and furnaces,	1,321 39
“ “ Steam-heating apparatus,	291 93
“ “ School furniture,	1,609 25
Cleaning Buildings,	678 75
“ Yards, vaults, &c.,	616 30
The plumbing at the Oxford-street house has been remodeled, at an expense of	955 38
New furniture has been bought, at a cost of	1,389 72

Two school-rooms are hired at New Worcester, at a cost of	200 00
Rent of office of Superintendent of Schools,	958 33
Cost of city water (and there is a bill in controversy amounting to \$800.00),	398 09
Insurance,	190 25
	<hr/>
	\$32,247 96

CITY HALL.

The removal of the Central District Court and the Police Department to their new quarters in the old Armory Building, will afford an opportunity of enlarging some of the present offices, which are very much in need of better accommodations. The following amount has been expended during the year ending Nov. 30, 1885: \$3,085.92. Appropriation, \$2,500; revenue, \$1,000.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library building is in good repair, and there has been put in during the year, a new steel boiler, 48 inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, and the cost has been as follows:—

Chas. Stewart & Son, boiler,	\$655 00
C. E. Slocomb, mason work,	192 65
Washburn & Garfield, steam connections, new radiators, and jobbing,	199 96
O. S. Kendall, repairs of tin pipes and con- necting registers,	41 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,065 99
The amount expended for repairs of building has been	471 18

POLICE STATION No. 2.

Station No. 2 is in good repair, and there has been expended—

For Repairs of all kinds,	\$111 18
Coal and wood,	224 66
Removing ashes,	7 00
	<hr/>
	\$342 84

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The several Engine and Hose houses are in good condition. The stall at the John-street house has been changed so as to have the horse face toward the apparatus. The bank wall in rear of the John-street house should be relaid at as early a day as possible. The amount expended for repair of houses has been \$539.63.

CITY BARN AND STABLE.

The City Stables are in good repair, and there has been expended —

For repairs,	\$125 37
Estimated value of stock in repair shop,	526 68

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. PECK,

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

T A B L E
SHOWING THE LOCATION, SIZE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE LOTS BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION.	Material.	Stories.	Size.	No. of School Rooms.	Condition.	Estimated Value.	Size of Lots, sq. feet.	Estimated Value per Foot.	Amount.	Total Value of Lots.	REMARKS.
High.....	Brick,	3	130 x 87	16	Good,	\$125,000	31,672	\$1.30	\$41,173	\$106,173	[In 1881, 58 x 63, for six school-rooms. Ward 2 ward-room in basement. Addition built Hall in French roof and two school-rooms. L 66 x 51.
Belmont Street.....	"	2	92 x 90	16	"	45,000	31,440	25	7,800	52,800	
Dix Street.....	"	2	96 x 60	11	"	30,000	24,000	25	6,000	36,000	
Winslow Street.....	"	2	107 x 53	10	"	29,000	25,009	20	5,001	34,001	
Chandler Street.....	"	2	94 x 94	10	"	26,500	34,858	25	8,715	35,215	
Woodland Street.....	"	2	96 x 60	11	"	28,000	40,000	25	10,000	38,000	
Woodland Street.....	"	2	93 x 41	4	"	10,000				10,000	
Washington Street.....	"	2	50 x 30	2	"	5,500	7,188	60	4,313	9,813	
Ledge Street.....	"	2	96 x 60	13	"	30,000	40,670	20	8,134	38,134	Hall in French roof and three school-rooms, and Ward 4 ward-room in basement.
Millbury Street.....	"	3	75 x 62	9	"	24,000	52,654	10	5,266	29,266	
Thomas Street.....	"	3	78 x 53	12	"	33,000	23,433	60	14,060	47,060	
Edgeworth Street.....	"	3	62 x 50	9	"	22,000	30,760	5	1,538	23,538	
Walnut Street.....	"	3	70 x 50	7	"	20,000	9,487	1.30	12,333	22,333	Addition built in 1880, 38 x 34.8 for 3 school-rooms. W. 1 w'd-r'm & r'us for eye drw'g sh' in this bldg. Ad'n b't in '80, 46.6 x 36.6 for sch'l-r'ms. W. 8 w'd-r'm in basement. Two L's 92 x 21 each.
Oxford Street.....	"	2	52 x 50	10	"	30,000	17,200	1.25	21,500	51,500	
Sycamore Street.....	"	2	75 x 52	8	"	20,000	12,625	75	9,408	29,408	
New Worcester.....	"	2	50 x 36	4	"	9,000	14,300	15	2,235	11,235	
South Worcester.....	"	2	75 x 32	9	"	20,000	29,184	10	2,918	22,918	
Quinsigamond.....	"	2	75 x 32	8	"	18,000	34,300	5	1,725	21,725	
Providence Street.....	"	4	62 x 50	8	"	20,000	58,000	50	28,000	47,000	
Gage Street.....	"	2	94 x 94	10	"	27,100	36,327	15	5,479	32,579	
E. Worcester.....	"	3	62 x 50	6	"	13,000	18,150	40	7,260	20,260	
E. Worcester.....	"	2	52 x 30	4	"	5,000	9,060	50	4,530	9,530	
Lamarine Street.....	"	2	96 x 60	12	"	27,000	48,040	20	9,608	36,608	
Adriatic.....	"	3	62 x 51	6	"	15,000	25,000	10	2,500	17,500	
Wood, Adriatic.....	Wood,	2	45 x 30	4	Fair,	3,000		30	4,020	3,000	L 35 x 28.
Ash Street.....	Brick,	3	59 x 51	6	Good,	13,500	13,400			17,520	
Grafton Street.....	"	2	64 x 52	4	"	15,000	24,897	15	3,704	18,704	
Summer Street.....	Wood,	2	46 x 24	2	Fair,	2,000				2,000	
Salem Street.....	Brick,	2	51 x 48	5	Foot,	3,000	16,083	40	6,433	9,433	
Union Hill.....	Wood,	2	62 x 50	4	Good,	12,000	12,555	40	5,022	17,022	
Mason Street.....	Brick,	2	38 x 28	2	Fair,	2,000	11,000	10	3,100	3,100	
Northville.....	"	2	44 x 30	2	Good,	5,500	13,200	15	1,980	7,480	
Tamuck.....	"	2	73 x 30	2	"	5,500	34,875		500	6,000	
Trowbridgeville.....	Wood,	1	43 x 32	2	"	5,000	11,500		300	5,300	
Blithewood.....	"	1	30 x 25	1	Old,	300	5,050		75	375	
Bloomingdale.....	Brick,	1	36 x 28	1	Good,	1,500	43,560		100	1,600	
Adams Square.....	"	1	40 x 32	1	Fair,	3,000	14,000		200	3,200	
Burncoat Plain.....	"	1	40 x 32	1	Good,	2,800	22,360		300	3,100	
North Pond.....	Wood,	1	31 x 28	1	"	2,500	21,500		200	2,700	
Chamberlain.....	"	1	40 x 32	1	Fair,	1,600	20,300		300	1,900	
Lake View.....	"	2	38 x 22	1	"	1,200	21,780		100	1,300	
Valley Falls.....	Brick,	2	44 x 30	2	Good,	2,350	15,684		400	3,350	
Valley Falls.....	Wood,	1	46 x 32	2	"	6,600	29,440		100	6,700	
Valley Falls.....	"	1	25 x 22	1	Old,	500	4,988		100	600	
Total.....	44			260		\$721,550	31.03 acres.		\$245,550	\$967,100	

APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

OF THE
CITY OF WORCESTER,
FOR 1886.

MAYOR.
SAMUEL WINSLOW.

ALDERMEN.
JOHN R. THAYER, *President*.
Ward 1.—†J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH.
“ 2.—*SAMUEL A. PORTER.
“ 3.—†ANDREW ATHY.
“ 4.—*LUCIUS L. BRIGHAM.
“ 5.—†JOHN R. THAYER.
“ 6.—*ELLERY B. CRANE.
“ 7.—†EDWARD O. PARKER.
“ 8.—*THOMAS M. ROGERS.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
ENOCH H. TOWNE.

Office, No. 2 City Hall; Residence, 23 Clinton Street.

CITY MESSENGER.
CHARLES MARVIN.
Office, No. 1 City Hall; Residence, 1 Clinton Street.

*Term Expires 1888.

†Term Expires 1887.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President.—EDWARD I. COMINS.*Clerk.*—S. HAMILTON COE.

Ward 1.—†Pembroke S. Rich,
 *Henry C. Wheaton,
 *Jos. P. Cheney, Jr.

Ward 5.—†William S. O'Brien,
 *William O'Connell,
 *Patrick J. Quinn.

Ward 2.—†Moses D. Gilman,
 †Oran A. Kelley,
 *William W. Scott.

Ward 6.—†John W. Plaisted,
 †Wm. F. Bancroft,
 *Lyman A. Ely.

Ward 3.—†Michael D. Houlihan,
 *William J. Ratigan,
 *James C. Luby.

Ward 7.—†Edward I. Comins,
 *Arthur E. Dennis,
 *Charles F. Mann.

Ward 4.—†John J. White,
 †John E. Bradley,
 *James Early.

Ward 8.—†Wm. L. Robinson,
 †Henry Mellen,
 *Cephas N. Walker.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance.—The Mayor, Aldermen Rogers and Athy, the President of the Council, Councilmen Bancroft, Quinn and Ely.

On Claims.—The Mayor, Aldermen Porter and Rogers, the President of the Council, Councilmen Scott, Bancroft and O'Connell.

On Printing.—Aldermen Ellsworth and Crane, Councilmen Mellen, Cheney and Luby.

On Highways and Sidewalks.—Aldermen Crane and Brigham, Councilmen Plaisted, White and Rich.

On Water.—The Mayor, Aldermen Ellsworth and Brigham, the President of the Council, Councilmen White, Dennis and Mann.

On Fire Department.—Aldermen Parker and Porter, Councilmen Gilman, O'Brien and Dennis.

On Lighting Streets.—Aldermen Athy and Brigham, Councilmen Rich, Wheaton and Ratigan.

On Military Affairs.—Aldermen Thayer and Parker, Councilmen Scott, Robinson and Luby.

On Education.—The Mayor, Aldermen Crane and Thayer, the President of the Council, Councilmen Wheaton, Early and Cheney.

On Charities.—Aldermen Brigham and Ellsworth, Councilmen O'Brien, Wheaton and Kelley.

On Ordinances.—Aldermen Thayer and Crane, Councilmen Bradley, Ely and Mann.

On Sewers.—The Mayor, Aldermen Athy and Parker, the President of the Council, Councilmen Early, Mellen and Walker.

On Public Buildings.—Aldermen Rogers and Thayer, Councilmen Plaisted, Quinn and Kelley.

On Mayor's Inaugural and Unfinished Business.—Aldermen Porter and Ellsworth, Councilmen Houlihan, Scott and Quinn.

On Public Works.—The Mayor, Aldermen Ellsworth, Athy, Crane and Parker, the President of the Council, Councilmen White, Early, Plaisted, Gilman and Rich.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Assessments for Sewers.—Aldermen Parker and Athy.

On Assessments for Street Betterments.—Aldermen Brigham and Crane.

On Enrollment.—Aldermen Ellsworth and Rogers.

On Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Brigham and Parker.

On Elections and Returns.—Aldermen Porter and Thayer.

COMMON COUNCIL.

On Bills in Second Reading.—Councilmen Dennis, O'Connell and Ratigan.

On Enrollment.—Councilmen Robinson, Mellen and Houlihan.

On Elections and Returns.—Councilmen Gilman, Walker and Bradley.

CITY SOLICITOR.

FRANK P. GOULDING.

Office, No. 405 Main Street ; Residence, 44 Harvard Street.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

WILLIAM S. BARTON.

Office, No. 12 City Hall ; Residence, 23 High Street.

ASSESSORS.

Josiah P. Houghton, *Chairman*. Thomas Talbot, *Secretary*.
Thomas Talbot, 3 years. Josiah P. Houghton, 2 years.
Hudson Tolman, 1 year.
Office, City Hall.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1.—Isaac N. Metcalf.	Ward 5.—Thomas F. Boyle.
“ 2.—Samuel E. Staples.	“ 6.—Henry C. Rawson.
“ 3.—Cornelius Shea.	“ 7.—Jonathan Luther.
“ 4.—John Garvey.	“ 8.—Ham'd W. Hubbard.

AUDITOR.

HENRY GRIFFIN. Office, No. 7 City Hall.
Residence, 48 Cedar Street.

CITY ENGINEER.

CHARLES A. ALLEN. Office, City Hall.
Residence, 44 Webster Street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CHARLES H. PECK. Office, No. 6 City Hall.
Residence, 29 Lincoln Street.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

LUCIAN B. STONE. Office, No. 3 City Hall.
Residence, 1030 Main Street.

WATER COMMISSIONER.

JOHN G. BRADY, Office, No. 5 City Hall.
Residence, 10 John Street.

WATER REGISTRAR.

GEORGE E. BATCHELDER. Office, No. 5 City Hall.
Residence, 96 Austin Street.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.

Richard Matthews, <i>Chairman</i> .	E. H. Towne, <i>Clerk</i> .
Richard Matthews.	George H. Mellen.
Francis Plunkett.	E. H. Towne.

COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY.

Albert Tolman, *Chairman*. Elijah B. Stoddard, *Secretary*.
William Bush, *Superintendent*.

Albert Curtis, *Asst. Superintendent*.

Albert Tolman, 5 years.

Albert Curtis, 4 years.	Thomas M. Rogers, 2 years.
Elijah B. Stoddard, 3 years.	William Bush, 1 year.

PARK-COMMISSIONERS.

Edward Winslow Lincoln, *Chairman and Secretary.*

Edward Winslow Lincoln.

Term expires first Monday in May, 1890.

O. B. Hadwen. Term expires first Monday in May, 1889.

Stephen Salisbury. Term expires first Monday in May, 1888.

Edward L. Davis. Term expires first Monday in May, 1887.

J. Evarts Greene. Term expires first Monday in May, 1886.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUNDS.

Samuel Woodward, *Chairman.* Henry A. Marsh, *Secretary.*William S. Barton, *Treasurer.*

Edward L. Davis, 3 years.

Henry A. Marsh, 2 years.

Samuel Woodward, 1 year.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE JAUQUES FUND AND OTHER FUNDS OF THE
CITY HOSPITAL.Benjamin Walker, *President.* Chas. B. Pratt, *Secretary.*William S. Barton, *Treasurer.*

Albert Curtis, 3 years.

Chas. B. Pratt, 2 years.

Benjamin Walker, 1 year.

DIRECTORS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Francis H. Dewey, *President.*James E. Estabrook, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

A. G. Bullock,	} 6 years.	Thomas Griffin,	} 5 years.
J. O. Marble,		E. H. Russell,	
Adin Thayer,	} 4 years.	F. A. Gaskill,	} 3 years.
George Swan,		James E. Estabrook,	
Jonas G. Clark,	} 2 years.	Samuel A. Porter,	} 1 year.
F. H. Dewey,		Albert Wood,	

Samuel S. Green, *Librarian.*

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lemuel F. Woodward, *Chairman.* James C. Coffey, *Clerk.*

Henry Griffin, 3 years.

Lemuel F. Woodward, 2 years.

James C. Coffey, 1 year.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL WINSLOW, *ex-officio*, President.A. P. MARBLE, *Superintendent and Secretary*.

Office, No. 492 Main Street.

Members whose term expires
January, 1889.Members whose term expires
January, 1888.Members whose term expires
January, 1887.

Geo. F. Thompson,	Rebecca Barnard,	William T. Souther,
Edward F. Tolman,	Helen B. Merriman,	Forrest E. Barker,
John B. Drennan,	Eugene M. Moriarty,	Denis Scannell,
John J. Hughes,	Daniel J. Kelley,	M. J. P. McCafferty.
Peter J. Nihill,	Joseph H. Kelley,	Thomas J. Conaty.
Wm. H. Dexter,	Alzirus Brown,	W. C. Young,
Emerson Warner,	Henry L. Parker,	Kate C. Taft,
Freeman Brown.	George Swan.	Joseph F. Lovering.

TRUANT COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL WINSLOW, Mayor.

A. P. MARBLE, Superintendent of Schools.

W. ANSEL WASHBURN, City Marshal.

HENRY E. FAYERWEATHER, } *Truant Officers.*
MICHAEL J. ENGLISH, }

CITY MARSHAL.

W. ANSEL WASHBURN. Office, Police Station, Waldo St.
Residence, 3 Benefit Court.

FIRST ASSISTANT-MARSHAL.

FRIEWALDAU C. THAYER.

Office, Police Station, Waldo Street.
Residence, 7 Oread Place.

SECOND ASSISTANT-MARSHAL.

AMOS ATKINSON. Office, Police Station, Waldo Street.
• Residence, 90 Canterbury Street.

CAPTAIN OF NIGHT POLICE.

DAVID A. MATTHEWS.

PATROLMEN.

Barker, Charles W.	Dunn, John.
Barker, George V.	Eaton, E. H.
Beahn, John F.	Fairbanks, Edson
Bellows, Simeon M.	Farr, John R.
Bullock, Sylvanus G.	Finneran, Wm.
Burrill, Chas. A.	Fisher, Herbert J.
Colby, R. M.	Fitzpatrick, Edward C.
Collins, Patrick.	Foley, Daniel.
Connors, James.	Foley, M. J.
Crowell, Edward S.	Flint, J. H.
Cummings, Thomas.	Garland, Chas. A.
Deady, Michael.	Goggin, David.
Diggins, Patrick.	O'Connell, James P.
Green, M. S.	O'Connell, M. J.
Hanson, Chas. R.	O'Connor, J.
Harper, Andrew.	O'Day, John E.
Healey, Michael J.	O'Day, P.
Hickey, Wm.	O'Sullivan, John.
Hines, Patrick H.	Piper, Wm. A.
Horgan, John J.	Ramsdell, Wm. R.
Hubbard, M. J.	Ranger, S. W.
Hurley, Thomas.	Ratigan, P. E.
Johnson, James T.	Reardon, John W.
Johnson, O. A.	Roach, James W.
Johnson, Wm. H.	Sampson, F. H.
Linguist, Nils.	Stone, William J. E.
Lombard, Eneas.	Streeter, Edward H.
Legassy, John.	Streeter, H. B.
Macomber, Calvin L.	Thayer, Apollos Q.
Maloney, J. M.	Thayer, Romanzo.
March, Addison.	Thompson, Chas. J.
McCarthy, Daniel.	Tyler, Elliott.
McCarty, Joseph S.	Walsh, M. J.
McLane, J. J.	Ward, S. W.
Mecorney, H. H.	Warren, John W.
Mooney, N. J.	White, Wyman S.
Drohan, W. N.	

CONSTABLES FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

W. Ansel Washburn.	Reuben M. Colby.
Amos Atkinson.	W. W. Macomber.
Friewaldau C. Thayer.	Sumner W. Ranger.
David A. Matthews.	Emery Wilson.
Henry E. Fayerweather.	Matthew J. Walsh.
Michael J. English.	Samuel W. Ward.
Patrick O'Day.	William Hickey.
Calvin L. Macomber.	

CONSTABLES FOR CIVIL BUSINESS.

Edward J. Russell.	Charles N. Hair.
Theodore H. Bartlett.	Daniel A. Hawkins.
Henry C. Rawson.	James C. Coffey.
David M. Earle.	Reuben Champion.
Charles Marvin.	Charles H. Cleveland.
James F. Finneran.	

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Albert Curtis, <i>President</i> .	Stephen Salisbury, <i>Secretary</i> .
John R. Thayer, Alderman.	Albert Wood, 4 years.
Moses D. Gilman, } Council-	Thomas H. Gage, 3 years.
James Early, } men.	Stephen Salisbury, 2 years.
Albert Curtis, 1 year.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Samuel Winslow, <i>President</i> .	George W. Gale, <i>Clerk</i> .
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SAMUEL WINSLOW, Mayor,	{ <i>ex-officiis</i> Members.
A. P. MARBLE, Supt. of Schools,	
W. ANSEL WASHBURN, City Marshal,	

Dennis C. Leonard and Alzirus Brown, 3 years.

Charles B. Pratt and James B. McMahon, 2 years.

J. Lewis Ellsworth and Oscar F. Rawson, 1 year.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

LEMUEL F. WOODWARD.

Office, No. 52 Pearl Street.

KEEPER OF ALMSHOUSE.

BENJAMIN F. PARKHURST.

UNDERTAKERS.

George Sessions.

James E. Fay.

Waldo E. Sessions.

George G. Hildreth.

Frank E. Sessions.

Andrew Athy.

Wm. J. Fay.

James A. Athy.

Alfred Roy.

PUBLIC WEIGHERS.

Wm. A. Barrows, N. Worcester. Wm. E. Puffer, Lincoln Sq.

Caleb Kendall, Salem Sq.

—————, Quinsigamond.

James Weeks, Pleasantville.

N. H. Chandler, S. Worcester.

MEASURERS OF WOOD.

Wm. A. Barrows, N. Worcester. Caleb Kendall, Salem Sq.

James Weeks, Pleasantville.

N. H. Chandler, S. Worcester.

William E. Puffer, Lincoln Sq.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Nahum R. Hapgood, George Hartwell, Thos. H. Hayford.

FENCE VIEWERS.

A. C. Buttrick,

Ebenezer Cutler,

Charles Ballard.

MILK INSPECTOR.

Elisha S. Knowles. Office, No. 3 Pleasant Street.

FIELD DRIVER.—L. B. Stone.

POUND KEEPER.—Michael J. Halley.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Elisha S. Knowles. Office, No. 3 Pleasant Street.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Office, No. 10 Bigelow Court.

SIMON E. COMBS, *Chief*, 3 years.

GEORGE S. COLEMAN, *Clerk*.

Assistant Engineers.

Edwin L. Vaughn, 2 years.

Carl E. Noyes, 1 year.

Geo. S. Coleman, 2 years.

Henry E. Robbins, 1 year.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

CHARLES M. MILLS, 1 year.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

1886.

Mayor.....	\$2,500
City Clerk.....	2,000
City Treasurer and Collector.....	2,800
City Engineer, to furnish his own team and his entire service to be given to the City	2,200
City Solicitor.....	2,500
City Physician.....	1,200
Auditor of Accounts.....	1,300
City Messenger.....	900
Commissioner of Highways, to furnish his own team.....	2,000
Water Commissioner, to furnish his own team	1,700
Water Registrar	1,400
Superintendent of Public Buildings, to furnish his own team...	1,600
Superintendent of Sewers, to furnish his own team	1,700
Clerk of the Common Council.....	400
Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor	1,200
One Assessor and Chairman of the Board	1,300
Two Assessors — each	1,100
Assistant Assessors — each.....	\$3 per diem
Milk Inspector.....	100
Sealer of Weights and Measures.....	250
One Member of Board of Health.....	700
One Member of Board of Health.....	200
Chief Engineer of Fire Department	1,200
First, Second, Third and Fourth Assistant-Engineers — each ...	250
Foremen of Companies — each	175
Clerk of Board of Engineers.....	150
Engineers of Steamers	250
Assistant-Engineers of Steamers.....	250
Hosemen and Hook and Laddermen — each.....	150
Assistant-Foremen of Companies — each.....	165
Superintendent of Fire-Alarm Telegraph.....	1,100

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Abatements	\$ 1,000 00
Board of Health.....	2,400 00
City Hall.....	6,000 00
City Hospital.....	12,000 00
Fire Department.....	52,000 00
“ “ for Land and Hose House at South Worcester	8,000 00
“ “ for Land and Hose House at Wood- land Street	7,000 00
Fire Patrol	1,200 00
Free Public Library.....	12,000 00
Highways	50,000 00
Paving	10,000 00
Sidewalks	15,000 00
Incidental Expenses.....	15,000 00
Interest	104,500 00
Interest on Sewer Loans	29,500 00
Lighting Streets	61,000 00
Pauper Department, City Relief.....	13,000 00
Pauper Department, Farm	16,500 00
Pauper Department, House Offal.....	8,000 00
Pauper Department, Truant School.....	2,500 00
Police Department.....	69,000 00
Parks-Commission	8,000 00
Salaries	20,000 00
School Department	230,000 00
School-Houses	27,000 00
Sewers, Construction	60,000 00
Sewers, Maintenance	10,000 00
Sinking Funds	99,000 00
Street Construction	25,000 00
Water Works, Construction.....	15,000 00
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	\$989,600 00





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WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY

